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SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1901.

No. 1.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. R. P. Ashton, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 3rd January, 1901.

No. 2.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. R. H. Henderson, Superintendent of the Tarrapore Tea Company, Limited, Denan, Cachar, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st January, 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is nounce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been

graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

Brij Raj Singh, Zamindar of Khariar in the Raipur District, Central Provinces.

Arthur Frederick Cox, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and Honorary Secretary of the General Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Archdale Earle, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Bengal.

Thomas William Holderness, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Reverend R. A. Hume, Missionary, American Mission, Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency.

His Highness Raja Jaswant Singh of Sailána in Central India.

Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, Esquire, Judge, Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Arthur Neve, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Medical Missionary, Church Missionary Society, Kashmir.

Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, Secretary to the Musahib Ala and Member of the State Council in Marwar, Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, lately Special Medical Officer of Plague Operations in Bombay City.

Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Chattishgarh Division, Central Provinces.

Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Lorenz Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency.

Captain Arthur Grant Bremner, Royal Engineers.

Chhote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chanda District, Central Provinces.

Miss Alice Corthorn, M.D., B.Sc., Poona, Bombay Presidency.

Stanley William Coron, Esquire, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, Central Provinces.

Mrs. Charles Hutton Dawson, Kherwára, Rajputana.

Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Lala Deonath Sahai, State Engineer of Barwáni, Central India.

The Reverend John Douglas, M.A., Missionary, Free Church of Scotland, Nágpur, Central Provinces.

Charles Lawrence Dundas, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, Punjab.

Chaudhari Hira Singh, Lambardar of Panjaur, Hoshiárpur District Punjab.

Lieutenant Bernard Frederick Roper Holbrooke, Indian Staff Corps, 24th Bombay Infantry, Famine Works Superintendent in the Betúl District, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant Stephen Hector Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand, of Bikaner, Rajputana.

Lieutenant Robert Walter Edmond Knollys, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Infantry, Famine Assistant in Baghelkhand, Central India.

John Lang, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Political Agent in Bhopal Central India.

Charles Ernest Low, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Settlement Officer, Bilâspur District, Central Provinces.

Duncan McGregor, Esquire, District Engineer of Gurgaon, Punjab.

Seth Mallani Ram Gopal, of Nagore in Marwar, Rajputana.

The Reverend A. Margoschis, of the S. P. G. Mission at Nazareth, Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency.

Frank Shepherd Old, Esquire, Supervisor, North Western Railway.

Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel, of Quetta, Baluchistan.

Major William Henry Banner Robinson, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon in Bikaner, Rajputana.

Captain Cyril Harcourt Roe, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (Madras), lately Chief Plague Officer in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Rustomji Faridoonji, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Reverend James Shepherd, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission at Udaipur in Rajputana.

Miss Ellen Smith, Bombay.

John Norman Taylor, Esquire, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

George Edward Campbell Wakefield, Esquire, of Tonk, Rajputana.

Malik Zorawar Khan Umar Khan, Chief of Várâhi in the Pálanpur Agency, Bombay Presidency.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 1st January, 1901.

No. 2.—The following persons who have died in and from the Famine would have been recommended for Honours had they lived:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon of the Western Rajputana States, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.

Miss E. I. Buchanan, Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Lala Jiwan Kishore, Tahsildar of Fatahabad, in the Hissar District, Punjab.

Lieutenant Cunliffe Hamilton Martin, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Ajmer.

The Reverend W. Mulligan, M.A., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, in the Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency.

The Right Reverend Bishop Pelvat, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop, Nágpur, Central Provinces.

Percy Earle Raven, Esquire, Executive Engineer of the Indore Division, Central India.

John Thomas Riley, Esquire, Udaipur, Rajputana.

The Reverend John Whitehouse, M.B., United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission, Alwar, Rajputana.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1901.

No. 2.—The services of Lieutenant C. L. Gaussen, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th August 1900.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 3rd January 1901.

No. 17.—The following Revised Regulations made by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897," are published for general information :—

REGULATIONS UNDER "THE QUARANTINE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1897."

[*Extract from the* Ceylon Government Gazette *of November 30, 1900.*]

The following regulations in supersession of those dated August 6, 1900, and published in *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary*, No. 5709 of August 11, 1900, made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, are published for general information.

NOTE 1.—The term "proper authority" in the following regulations shall mean—

(*a*) Wherever there shall be established a Municipality, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

(*b*) Wherever there shall be established a Local Board, the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Assistant Government Agent of the District, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Chief Medical Officer resident within the Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

(*c*) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or Local Board established, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the district, or the Police Magistrate of the division, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Chief Medical Officer of the district or place, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

NOTE 2.—The term "health officer" shall mean any person appointed by the Governor to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or, where no such person has been appointed, the medical officer of the district or place.

NOTE 3.—The term "coasting vessel" shall mean a vessel coming from any one part of the Island of Ceylon to any other part thereof, or from any place on the east coast of India south of Madras, or from Mangalore or any place on the west coast of India south of Mangalore.

NOTE 4.—The term "goods" shall mean goods, wares and merchandise, furniture, packets, packages, baggage, wearing apparel, books, letters, or any other article whatsoever, and shall include animals.

NOTE 5.—The term "disease" shall mean any disease of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic nature.

NOTE 6.—The term "diseased" shall mean infected or suspected of being infected with "disease."

PART I.

Regulations with regard to all Diseases of a Contagious, Infectious or Epidemic Nature.

1. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not enter any port or harbour, and shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority.

2. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall, before entering the port or harbour, hoist at the fore by day a yellow flag, and by night a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen; and after the hoisting of such flag or light such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

3. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall anchor or moor such vessel at such place as shall be pointed out by the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf, and shall not leave such place without the permission in writing of the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf; and until the master or person in charge of such vessel or boat has received such permission such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

4. If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, or during the period a vessel or boat is in quarantine under regulations 2 and 3, the said vessel or boat shall be placed in quarantine or remain in quarantine from the date of such case for a period of ten days should the disease be plague, for a period of five days should the disease be cholera, and for any other disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in regulations 3 and 5.

5. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in quarantine shall keep a yellow flag constantly flying at the foremast of such vessel or boat, or in some conspicuous place on such vessel or boat, from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise shall exhibit a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen. The display of such flag and such light shall be sufficient notice that such vessel or boat and the land or sea surrounding the same to a distance of fifty yards are in quarantine.

6. The health officer shall go on board of every vessel or boat entering any port or harbour, and shall grant pratique to such vessel or boat, subject always to the limitations contained in these regulations.

7. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and every person on board such vessel or boat, shall answer truly every question put to him by the health officer.

8. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat and, if there be a surgeon on board such vessel or boat, the surgeon shall, before the pilot or health officer shall come on board such vessel or boat, truly and fully inform such pilot or health officer if there shall have been any disease on board such vessel or boat before departure from the original port of clearance or during the voyage, or if such vessel or boat shall have come from any port or place in which there was disease, or if there be any person affected with disease on board such vessel or boat, or if such vessel or boat shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed.

9. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained pratique, except for the purpose of saving life or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of having life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

10. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall leave any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique, nor shall any person transmit or receive any article or thing from any vessel not admitted to pratique, without the permission of the proper authority.

11. No goods shall be removed from any vessel in quarantine, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the Principal Officer of Customs of the port.

12. The proper authority may order the destruction of any prohibited goods or goods believed to be contaminated brought from any vessel in quarantine. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

13. A diseased person may, in the discretion of the health officer, be removed from any vessel to a quarantine station or hospital.

14. The Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix the number of days during which a vessel shall remain in quarantine, subject to the limitations contained in these regulations.

15. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel in quarantine, and no person shall leave a vessel in quarantine, save with the permission in writing of the health officer and under such restrictions as shall be by him prescribed.

16. The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a quarantine station, a hospital, and a place of observation, and shall affix thereto a notice setting out that the same is a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

17. No person shall approach within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital so established. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital, or of any vessel or boat in quarantine, may be removed to a quarantine station, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations.

18. The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place not being a Customs port is prohibited.

19. The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill of health is prohibited.

20. Any vessel or boat in which passengers are conveyed in breach of the preceding regulations shall be forfeited.

21. No person or goods coming in or brought by a coasting vessel from any port or place in India shall land or be landed anywhere on the coast of the Northern Province of this Island or on any island adjacent thereto or on the west coast of this Island between Colombo and the southern limit of the Northern Province or on any island adjacent to such west coast; provided that nothing in this regulation shall be taken as prohibiting the landing of goods from any such vessel or boat at the port of Kayts.

Any goods landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, and any vessel or boat from which any person or goods may land or be landed in contravention of the provisions of this regulation, shall be liable to forfeiture and may be seized by any Police or Customs Officer, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Principal Collector of Customs shall direct.

22. Whenever upon the arrival of any coasting vessel at any place in Ceylon there are found on board—

(*a*) Persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period not exceeding ten days;

(*b*) Persons coming from a place within an area in which epidemic disease exists, it shall be lawful for the proper authority to

remove such persons from the vessel and to place them under observation at any place of observation for a period of ten days should the disease be plague, for a period of five days should the disease be cholera, and in the case of other epidemic disease for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix.

23. Any Asiatic or African passenger coming to any place in Ceylon in a vessel coming from any place in this Island, or from any place in India where an officer of the Ceylon Government is stationed for the purpose of regulating immigration, and who shall not hold a permit to land in Ceylon granted by the said officer of the Ceylon Government, shall be liable to the restrictions imposed by rule 22 (*a*) in the same manner as for persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin.

24. Any medical practitioner, or person professing to treat disease, attending any diseased person shall within three hours of such attendance give information in writing to the proper authority, stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

Every occupant of any building in which there shall be any person affected with any serious illness shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof.

25. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation.

26. Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, the proper authority shall give notice by beat of tom-tom and by affixing written notice in conspicuous places, requiring that the walls of any building in any town, village, or place shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner and occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

27. Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect any well upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well.

28. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should in the opinion of the proper authority be found to be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number which in the opinion of such authority should be found dwelling there; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number who should be found dwelling there, the owner of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

29. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause persons diseased, or suspected to be diseased, with plague, cholera, or small-pox, in any house or place hereunder described to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided by Government,—

(1) In any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale.
(2) In any house or place of public resort.
(3) In any building in which there are no means of isolating such persons from the other inmates, or in any building where the retention of such persons is likely to prove a source of danger to others:

Provided that it shall be competent for the proper authority in case the removal of any person so diseased, or suspected to be diseased, in any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, is objected to, and the house or place is not otherwise open to objection, to allow such person to be retained, on condition, however, that the sale of goods shall not be carried on in such house or place until the proper authority shall grant permission:

Provided further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow any person so diseased, or suspected to be diseased, to be removed to any locality which such person or his or her friends may choose, and to which the medical authorities of the town or place, if any, do not object, instead of to the public hospital or place provided by Government.

It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause any persons found in an infected locality to be removed to a place of observation set apart for the purpose.

30. Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

31. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, of any articles of merchandise or trade or goods of any kind, until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the medical authorities of the town or place in which such building is situated.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the medical authorities of the town or place do not object.

32. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal for interment or cremation of corpses of persons who have died of plague, cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease along any particular thoroughfare, and to prescribe the thoroughfares leading to the place of interment or cremation along which such corpses shall be carried, and to direct the disinfection of corpses before removal. Information of such prohibition shall be given by notice in writing under the hand of the proper authority, which shall be posted in two or more conspicuous places in the prohibited thoroughfare and by publication in such other way as may be deemed necessary by such proper authority.

PART II.

Regulations with regard to Vessels infected with Plague or arriving from Ports infected with Plague.

1. The following terms shall in the regulations made under this heading (Part II) have the meanings in this section assigned to them:—

The term "infected port" shall include a port where plague exists and a place in an area declared by a notification in the *Government Gazette* to be infected with plague.

The term "vessel" shall mean any steamer, sailing ship, buggalow, boat or native craft.

The term "healthy vessel" shall mean any vessel which, although coming from an infected port, has had no death from plague or a case of plague on board either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

The term "suspected vessel" shall mean any vessel on board of which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure or during the voyage, but on which there has been no case of plague during the twelve days immediately preceding her arrival.

The term "infected vessel" shall mean any vessel having any person affected with plague on board, or on board which there has been any person affected with plague within twelve days of her arrival.

The term "observation" shall mean segregation either on board a vessel or in an isolation camp or place.

2. On the arrival of a vessel from an infected port, the health officer shall as soon as possible visit it and make such inquiries as he may think necessary, and shall then class the vessel as "healthy," "suspected," or "infected".

8. A vessel classed as "healthy" shall be granted free pratique forthwith, provided—

(1) That in the case of a healthy vessel which has been out from an infected port more than ten days, the health officer may—

(*a*) Medically inspect the passengers and crew.

(*b*) Disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated.

(2) That in the case of a healthy vessel which has been in an infected port within ten days of arrival the health officer may—

(*a*) Medically inspect the persons on board.

(*b*) Disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen of the persons on board and such other effects as may in his opinion be contaminated.

(*c*) Watch or cause to be watched the health of the passengers and crew on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the departure of the vessel from the infected port.

4. Members of the crew of a healthy vessel from an infected port shall not be permitted to land except on duty, and subject to such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary.

5. On the arrival of a suspected vessel or of a healthy vessel within ten days of departure from an infected port, the health officer shall permit any passenger to land, after such disinfection as shall seem proper to such officer: provided that such passenger shall inform the proper authority at the port of landing of his intended place or places of residence, and shall, during the ten days immediately succeeding his landing at any port in Ceylon, daily report himself to such medical officer as the proper authority at the port shall direct. Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to place under observation any person whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry the infection of plague for the period necessary to complete ten days from the date of the vessel's departure from the infected port last visited, or in the case of a suspected vessel, ten days from the date of the vessel's arrival at the port.

6. Every infected vessel shall, until she shall have obtained pratique, continue and remain at the port of Point de Galle and at no other place. The master of any such vessel shall, upon being thereto directed by the health officer of any port, proceed to the port of Point de Galle, provided however that any such vessel shall be free to put back to sea.

7. The proper authority shall permit the landing of cargo and mails from a healthy vessel and the transhipment of cargo and mails and passengers from a healthy vessel, under such conditions and restrictions as shall appear necessary to such authority.

8. Whenever a suspected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island, it shall be the duty of the health officer—

(1) To medically inspect or cause to be medically inspected the persons on board.

(2) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and personal effects of the persons on board.

(3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, all parts of the vessel in which plague patients may have been located, and if necessary to order more thorough disinfection.

(4) To watch the health of the persons on board until the expiry of ten days from the date of the vessel's arrival at the port.

9. Whenever an infected vessel shall arrive at any port in the Island, it shall be the duty of the health officer—

(1) To medically inspect all persons on board the vessel.

(2) To watch the health of the persons on board until ten days shall have elapsed from the date of the existence of any case of plague on board the vessel.

(3) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, the soiled linen and effects of the persons on board the vessel.

(4) To disinfect or cause to be disinfected, or direct the person in charge of the vessel to disinfect, as often as he shall deem necessary, all parts of the vessel in which plague patients may have been located, and to order more thorough disinfection when necessary.

10. The health officer of the port of Point de Galle shall, unless an infected vessel shall immediately put to sea, caused to be removed every person affected with plague from such vessel to some building or vessel set apart as a hospital.

11. No person shall without the permission of the health officer enter or g away from an infected vessel.

12. The health officer of the port of Point de Galle may permit the remova to a place of observation, after such disinfection as shall seem proper to suc officer, from an infected vessel, of any person, provided that no person shall g away from such place of observation without the written permission of the pr per authority, and until ten full days shall have elapsed from the day of suc removal.

13. The health officer, when sending persons to be kept under observatio shall, in writing, inform the medical officer in charge of the place appointed f such purpose (if he himself be not in charge thereof) the period for which su person should be kept under observation.

14. All persons sent to hospital or kept under observation shall obey a conform to the rules, regulations, and orders for the time being in force at su hospital or other place appointed for the purpose, and shall bear and pay such charges for food as for the time being may, by sanction of the Governme be made against them.

15. Free pratique shall not be granted to a suspected or infected ve until all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with; nor, the case of an infected vessel, until ten days shall have elapsed from the d of the last case of plague which has occurred on board; nor, if the per attacked has been treated on board, until ten days from the death or reco of such person.

16. It shall be the duty of the master or person in charge of any ve arriving from an infected port to cause the bilge water to be pumped after disinfection before the vessel enters the port, and pass fresh sea water the parts that have been in contact with the bilge water. And in all when the vessel is infected or suspected, and in the case of a healthy v when ordered to do so by the health officer, to pump out the drinking w after disinfection, and to substitute pure drinking water.

17. It shall be the duty of every officer granting a bill of health to vessel to set out in such bill of health the inspection and quarantine under by such vessel.

18. The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods, shi at an infected port, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which have conveyed such goods from an infected port, is prohibited:—

(1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.

(2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise.

(3) Used sacking or bags, carpets, and old embroidery.

(4) Green and untanned hides and skins.

(5) Animal refuse, bones crushed or uncrushed, claws, hoofs, horse hair, hair of animals generally, raw silk, and wool.

(6) Human hair.

The transhipment within any port in this Island of such prohibited om one vessel to another is prohibited.

20. The Principal Officer of Customs at any place at which any landing or transhipment shall take place of such prohibited goods shall, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of effecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.

21. Any vessel having on board any such prohibited goods shall, so long as she shall have any such goods on board, be deemed in quarantine, and such vessel and all persons and goods shall in respect of such vessel be subject to the regulations relating to vessels in quarantine.

22. The foregoing regulations 18, 19, 20, and 21 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects, being the personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

23. Crowded vessels, vessels carrying emigrants, and vessels which appear to be in an insanitary state may, at the discretion of the health officer, be treated as suspected or healthy vessels.

24. Any mails or cargo that may be brought by any vessel subject to these regulations may be landed under such precautions as the health officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

25. It shall be the duty of the Chief Officer of Customs of the port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels detained under these regulations of mails and of such supplies of provisions, stores, or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such mails and supplies shall be placed on the boats of the vessel to be subsequently removed by the crew.

26. All vessels arriving at any port of Ceylon which may have communicated with vessels coming from an infected port shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving from an infected port.

PART III.

Plague Regulations relating to Villages and Places outside Municipalities and Local Boards.

1. The symptoms of plague are fever of recent commencement, violent headache, severe pain in the back and limbs, and lassitude. The glands in the groin, or in the armpit or neck, are generally swollen and tender. Cough and pain in the lungs are frequently observed, and delirium often comes on early in the disease. Death often occurs in two or three days.

2. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies with symptoms similar to those described above, it shall be the duty of the occupier of such house and of every male resident therein above the age of 18 years to report to the headman of the village or, in his absence, to the headman of the adjoining village (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs; and any person who shall fail to make such report as is hereby required will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

3. The headman having satisfied himself by inquiry, but without entering the house, that the case is one of bubonic plague, or that the symptoms are such as give rise to a reasonable suspicion that the case may be one of plague, shall at once station two guards at a distance of about ten yards from the door of the house occupied by the person believed to be suffering from plague, with instructions to prevent persons from entering or leaving the house; and any person who shall enter or leave such house without the sanction of the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer, will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897. He shall also forthwith report the occurrence to—

(*a*) The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

(*b*) The nearest Government Medical Officer.

(*c*) The Police Magistrate.

(*d*) The Chief Headman of the district.

4. In case of illness the headman shall select an isolated house, as far as sible removed from other houses in the village, and not less than thirty yards, ant from any other residence, and shall require the occupants of such house to vacate it within six hours of notice given, and shall make arrangements for the transfer thereto of the sick person. He shall also notify to the owners or occupants of such house that they will be paid compensation at the rate of R5 per diem for so long as the house may be required for plague purposes. Should the owner or occupier of any such house fail or refuse to give up possession when required, he will be liable, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of R1,000.

5. On the house being vacated, the person believed to be suffering from plague may be removed thereto with such of his friends and relatives or occupants of his residence as may have been in attendance on him, but this removal must not take place before the arrival on the scene of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer.

6. The headman shall prepare a list of all persons who may have been in the house occupied by the sick person for any considerable time during the preceding week.

7. The headman must arrange to supply the inmates of the infected house with food, fuel, and all other reasonable requirements, the articles required being deposited at a distance of about twenty yards from the house, and one of the inmates being called to remove them to the house.

The vessels, mats, or leaves in which the articles are delivered shall be destroyed by the person in charge of the house. No articles of any kind shall be allowed to be removed from the infected house before the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer.

8. In case of death the headman shall have a grave dug at least 6 ft. in depth, but the corpse shall not be buried till the arrival of the Chief Headman of the district, the Government Agent, the Assistant Government Agent, or the Medical Officer. The place of burial shall be isolated, well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

9. The Chief Headman of the district, or the Medical Officer, or the Government Agent, or the Assistant Government Agent may, for the purposes of these regulations, enter upon any lands or demand the use of any cart, horses, or bullocks; and any person opposing such entry or refusing to comply with such demand will be liable, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of R1,000.

10. The headman, when he has reason to believe that a case of plague has occurred in his village, shall immediately send word to the headmen of surrounding villages, directing them to prohibit the inhabitants of their villages from entering or having dealings with the infected village, and to impress upon their villagers the danger of allowing residents in the infected village to enter other villages. No person shall communicate with the infected village till the disease has completely disappeared. Any person acting contrary to this regulation will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for six months and to a fine of R1,000, under sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

11. Whenever deaths in any village are more numerous than usual, and especially sudden deaths attributed to fever, or when there occurs unusual sickness accompanied by fever, the headman of the village shall make a special report of the same to the Chief Headman of the district or to the Government Agent without delay.

12. Every headman shall report any excessive mortality or sickness among rats or monkeys that may come to his notice.

13. Registrars shall also make careful inquiry in the case of all deaths attributed to fever to ascertain whether other symptoms of plague, more particularly whether buboes or swellings in the groin or armpit, were present, and shall note on the death register whether or not such inquiry has been made. In the event of his being informed of the presence of these symptoms, the Registrar shall at once report the matter to the nearest Medical Officer, to the

Government Agent, or the Assistant Government Agent direct, and to the Chief Headman of the district.

14. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, on receiving a report of the existence of a case of plague or suspected plague in any village, shall forward a copy thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and shall himself proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the spot, taking with him a Medical Officer unless the latter shall have preceded him.

On arrival the Government Agent or Assistant Agent will assume entire control and responsibility, being guided, as far as possible, by the advice of the Medical Officer, and shall make the best arrangements that the circumstances will permit for dealing with the case on the lines approved by Government. But should the Principal Civil Medical Officer be present, he will assume the control of all operations and make such arrangements as circumstances may appear to require.

15. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent shall be authorized to issue such orders as he may consider necessary in the circumstances to officers of the Public Service, and all such officers shall be held responsible for the prompt and satisfactory execution of the orders so issued. The Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may issue his orders to the officer directly, and not through Heads of Departments. Such necessary expenditure as the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent may incur in the carrying out of the measures directed by him shall be drawn on personal vouchers, to be supported subsequently by under receipts when such are readily obtainable, or by certificates on honour when receipts are not procurable.

16. On receiving a report of the occurrence of a case of plague or suspected plague, the Medical Officer and (or) the Chief Headman of the district shall forward copies immediately to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, together with a report stating what action has been taken and what is proposed to be taken. In forwarding their reports the Medical Officer and the Chief Headman must make use of the most expeditious means at their command. If a letter sent by special messenger would arrive more quickly than by post, the former mode of despatch must be used; but when possible, the telegraph should be employed in preference to either post or messenger, the telegraphic message sent being as full and complete as a written report.

17. Pending the arrival of the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, the Medical Officer shall take charge of the operations; and pending the arrival of the Medical Officer, the Chief Headman of the district. These officers shall, while so occupied, have powers and duties similar to those of the Government Agent.

The Chief Headman shall not, except upon orders from the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, allow the removal of a patient or the burial of a corpse before the arrival of the Medical Officer, who will prescribe the measures to be adopted.

18. Whenever a report is made to the Police Magistrate, he will forthwith send copies thereof to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and shall satisfy himself by personal inquiry that the Medical Officer has started for the place where the case is reported as having occurred, or shall require him to start immediately and shall see that he does so.

Should the Medical Officer be absent from the station, the Police Magistrate shall communicate by telegraph with the Government Agent or the Assistant Government Agent and the Principal Civil Medical Officer, till such time as he shall have received an assurance that a Medical Officer has started.

Regulations applicable to Estates.

The duties imposed on headmen in the case of villages shall, in the case f estates, devolve on Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, managers, onductors, and (or) other persons in actual charge of the estates.

The Chief Headman of the district shall, on receiving a report of the occurence of a case of plague or suspected plague, at once make arrangements for

placing at the disposal of the Medical Officer such supplies and materials as are likely to be wanted. He will also assemble the headmen of the neighbourhood and be in readiness to furnish whatever help may be required. He will not however, take any active steps unless requested to do so by the Superintendent, or other person in charge, to whom he must furnish all reasonable assistance.

The duties of the Government Agent and of the Medical Officer are the same with respect to estates as to villages.

N.B.—The penalty under sections 6 and 7 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 for breach of any of these regulations is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of R1,000, or both.

The penalty for obstructing or impeding any police officer (including village headman) in the execution of any provision of the Ordinance or of any regulation made thereunder is imprisonment for a period of six months or a fine of R1,000, or both. (See sections 6, 7, and 8 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.)

By His Excellency's command,

W. T. TAYLOR,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 24, 1900.

No. 18.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), Calcutta and the Districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran and Monghyr in Bengal, the Jullundur and Gurdaspur Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mela during the months of January and February 1901:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhrauli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January and February 1901 within the Salem and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), Calcutta and the Districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran and Monghyr in Bengal, the Jullundur and Gurdaspur Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

The 4th January 1901.

No. 28.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 29th December 1900.

From—Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Free pratique granted to arrivals from Port Said.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st December 1900.

No. 1953.—Mr. G. W. Shaw, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. Adamson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th January 1901.

No. 1.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most

Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information:—

STATIONS.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	...	Monday, January 14th.	
Madras	Thursday, January 17th	Friday, „ 18th.	
Trichinopoly	Saturday, „ 19th	Monday, „ 21st.	
Colombo	Tuesday, „ 22nd	Tuesday, „ 22nd.	
Neuvara Eliya	Wednesday, „ 23rd	Thursday, „ 24th.	
Kandy	Thursday, „ 24th	Friday, „ 25th.	
Colombo	Friday, „ 25th	Thursday, „ 31st.	
Palamcotta	Friday, February 1st	Monday, February 4th.	
Sawyerpuram	Monday, „ 4th	Tuesday, „ 5th.	
Tuticorin	Tuesday, „ 5th	Wednesday, „ 6th.	
Tanjore	Wednesday, „ 6th	Thursday, „ 7th.	
Madras	Friday, „ 8th	Thursday, „ 14th.	
Bangalore	Friday, „ 15th	Thursday, „ 21st.	Visiting Mysore and Seringapatam.
Hyderabad	Friday, „ 22nd	Wednesday, „ 27th.	Address—C/o The Resident.
Khurda Road	Friday, March 1st	Saturday, March 2nd.	
Midnapur	Sunday, „ 3rd	Monday, „ 4th.	
Calcutta	Monday, „ 4th	...	

Letters should, as a general rule, be sent to those stations where a Sunday is spent the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be referred to the Bishop's Commissary, the Venerable Archdeacon Stone, Fort William.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1901.

No. 25—56-53.—The services of Lieutenant K. H. Lloyd, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notification No. 85—84-29-F., dated 11th January, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1901.

No. 1-S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES MONTGOMERY RIVAZ, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. FREDERIC STYLES PHILPIN LELY, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN ONTARIO MILLER, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

GEORGE ROBERT IRWIN, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Resident at Jaipur, Officiating General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

WILLIAM ROBERT BRIGHT, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 28th December, 1900.

No. 58 *I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS, LORD AMPTHILL, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The 1st January, 1901.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

The Honourable Major-General Sir EDWIN HENRY HAYTER COLLEN, K.C.I.E., C.B., Indian Staff Corps, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of BUNDI in Rajputana.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. ALEXANDER FREDERICK DOUGLAS CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner and Superintendent of the

Peshawar Division, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

HENRY EVAN MURCHISON JAMES, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately Commissioner in Sind.

To be an Honorary Knight Commander.

His Excellency Colonel EDUARDO AUGUSTO CAESAR GALHARDO, Councillor and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King of Portugal, and Commander of the Military Order of S. Bento D'Aviz, Governor-General of Portuguese India.

To be Companions.

Mian BHURE SINGH, Brother of His Highness the Raja of Chamba.

Captain WALTER SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, Royal Navy, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel SOLOMON CHARLES FREDERICK PEILE, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police in Burma.

BERTRAM PRIOR STANDEN, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Betul, Central Provinces.

HENRY ALEXANDER SIM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to the Governor of Fort St. George.

Major JAMES ROBERT DUNLOP-SMITH, Indian Staff Corps, lately Famine Commissioner in Rajputana.

Major JOHN CRIMMIN, V.C., Indian Medical Service, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Major GRANVILLE HENRY LOCH, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion, Assam.

FARDUNJI KUVARJI TARAPURVALA, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Ahmedabad.

Babu KALI NATH MITTER, lately a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta, and formerly a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LATIMER, Esquire, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

WILLIAM JAMESON SOULSBY, Esquire, C.B., Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor of London, and Secretary to the Mansion House Fund, Indian Famine Relief Funds in 1877, 1897, and 1900.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1901.

No. 1-I. A.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon M. R. Ry. Vasudeva Raja Avergal, Valiya Nambidi of Kalangod, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

No. 2-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Ras Mohan Sarvabhaum, of Rasdi, Vikrampur, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

No. 3-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Ghulam Mahmud, Manager, Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Pensioned Risaldar-Major Muhammad Abdul Kadir, late 1st Bengal Lancers.

Mirza Jindwada Khan, Wazir of the [illegible] State.

Muhammad Raza Khan, Collector of [illegible] Madras Presidency.

Saiyid Gul Muhammad Shah, [illegible] District.

Muhammad Ahmad Husan, [illegible] pur, in the North-Western Provinces.

Haji Sheikh Qadir Baksh, Honorary [illegible], of Fyzabad, in Oudh.

Kazi Siraj-ur-Rahman, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Burhanpur and an Honorary Magistrate in the Central Provinces.

Khwaja Abdul Balli Khan, of Gomedhar, Buldana District, in Berar.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Thakur Mangal Singh, of Lawa, in Rajputana.

Ramchandra Swami Malapur, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency.

Yeshwant Trimbak Mirikar, of Ahmednagar, in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Singhi Jawahir Chand, Diwan of the Sirohi State in Rajputana.

Pandit Ram Krishna Pant, Superintendent of the Ali Rajpur State, in the Central India Agency.

Pandit Waman Rao Bapuji, Superintendent of the Jobat State, in the Central India Agency.

Subadar-Major Ram Dhan, of the Chin Hills Battalion of the Burma Military Police.

Babu Shoshi Shekhar Dutt, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Shoshi Bhusan Dutt, District Engineer, Tippera, in the Bengal Presidency.

Lala Bhowani Das, M.A., Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Pandit Nirickchan Pat, of Ajudhya in the Fyzabad District, Oudh.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Haji Ghulam Hyder Khan, Mohmand, of Peshawar.

Haji Dur Muhammad Khan, Langhani Marri, Baluchistan.

Hormusjee Cursetjee, Pensioned 1st Class Agent, Commissariat Transport Department.

Munshi Fakhr-ud-din, Member of the Municipal Committee of Simla.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry. Valliavarambal Madapusi Ramaiyangar, late Manager of the Office of the High Court, Madras.

Malappa Basappa Warad, of Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivram Mahadeo Namjoshi, President of the Municipality of Ratnagiri, in the Bombay Presidency.

Babu Rao Dani, Malguzar and Honorary Magistrate, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Damodhar Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

Senior Hospital Assistant Laxumon Gopji Matkar, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Mathura Parshad, Secretary, District Council and Municipal Committee, Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces.

Dasrathi Pujari, Tahsildar, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Hari Das Prodhan, Inspector of Police, Darjeeling.

No. 1-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Hla Paw Zan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sub-divisional Officer, Kyauktaw, Akyab District, Burma, the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st December, 1900.

No. 5457-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (3), of the Indian Census Act, 1900 (X of 1900), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I B., dated the 26th August, 1897, but including those which are or hereafter may be occupied by the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway), by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Depart-

Nos. 4974-I. A. and 4975-I. A., dated the 10th November, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules for taking the census in cantonments of troops on the march and on railways made for British India shall, with such modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be ordered by the Resident at Hyderabad, apply to the said areas.

The 2nd January, 1901.

No. 33-*I. B.*—In consequence of the misconduct of Thakur Ganesh Parshad Singh, late Inspector of Police, Lucknow, he is hereby deprived of the title of Rai Bahadur, which was conferred upon him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3464-I. A., dated the 31st December, 1898.

No. 5-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 24th December, 1900.

No. 7-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1071-G., dated the 14th June, 1900, Mr. C. Boggiano, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 17th December, 1900.

The 3rd January, 1901.

No. 18-*G.*—Lieutenant H. B. St. John, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

No. 19-*G.*—With reference to Notifications, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. B. St. John, Indian Staff Corps an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant C. A. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, and with effect from the 22nd December, 1900.

The 4th January, 1901.

No. 22-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1141-G, dated the 27th June, 1900 Herr Karl Prumler, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras, has resumed charge of his office.

H. S. BARNES,
ary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1901.

No. 49.—The privilege leave for one month and eleven days granted to Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Notification in this Department, No. 5861-P., dated November 23rd, 1900, is extended to the 16th of January, 1901, inclusive.

The 4th January, 1901.

No. 71-*P.*—The following appointments in the Account Department are notified:—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, with effect from the 23rd of December, 1900.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 27th of December, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th January 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. Champion deCrespigny, 2nd Life Guards, *vice* Captain G. E. Tyrrell, who reverts to his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 17th December 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 2.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the Regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

2nd-Lieutenant Roger Lewis Campbell Sweeny. Dated 28th November 1900.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—Veterinary Major W. H. Kemp (Retired List) is reappointed to the Army Veterinary Department in India as a temporary measure, with effect from the 10th November 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 4.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining—

12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subhan Vardi Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Ambika Kunwar to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 5.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

tte," dated the 4th December pages 8216 and 8217.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 4th December 1900.

STAFF.

Captain A. W. S. Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Special Service Officer on the staff of the China Expedition, with effect from the date of assuming duty.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel :—

George F. Francis, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 5th November 1900.

London Gazette, dated the 7th December 1900, pages 8305 and 8306.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 7th December 1900.

STAFF.

The following appointment to the staff made in South Africa is confirmed :—

Captain A. G. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, to be Camp Commandant, Army Head-Quarters, and to be graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General whilst so employed, *vice* Captain C. H. H. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 12th September 1900.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. F. Pefle, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 10th August 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 6.—Captain and Brevet Major P. G. Shewell, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 1st December 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 7.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

From 1st April 1900 in the room of Surgeon-General C. E. McVittie, Indian Medical Service (Madras), retired with the special additional pension of £350.

Colonel John Henry Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant-Surgeon .	30th September 1867.
Surgeon . . .	1st July 1873.
Surgeon-Major . .	30th September 1879.
Surgeon-Major ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	30th September 1887.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel .	1st June 1892.
Surgeon-Colonel .	29th March 1895.

Appointments.

Attached to the Field Force in Abyssinia, 1867-68.

Doing duty in the Muleteers' Hospital, Lahore, 1868.

Regimental duty, 2nd Central India Horse (in officiating medical charge), 1868-69.

In medical charge of the Political Agency in Jodhpur, 1869-71.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, and in medical charge of the Merwara Battalion, 1871-73.

In medical charge of the Political Agency at Jodhpur, 1873-76.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, 1876-77.

Regimental duty, Merwara Battalion (in medical charge), 1878-79.

Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and in medical charge of the Merwara Battalion, 1879-89.

Officiating Residency Surgeon, Abu, and Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, 1889-91.

Civil Surgeon of Ajmere and in medical charge of the Merwara Battalion, 1891-92.

Residency Surgeon and Chief-Medical Officer, Rajputana, 1892-93.

Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1893.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, 1893-95.

Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces, 1895-96.

Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, 1896-97.

Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, 1897-98.

Principal Medical Officer, Lahore District, 1898-1900.

War Services.

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—(Medal.)

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—In both expeditions to the Bazar Valley. (Medal.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Gen.*
Secretary to the Government of In.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Det notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on specified, were received in the Military Department between the 29th December 190 January 1901 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	Lieutenant Arthur Newton Dalgleish Fagan.	23rd December 1900.	Bolarum		
Royal Field Artillery . .	2nd Lieutenant Robert Marcus Gage.	23r December 1900.	Barrackpore		
Royal Engineers . .	Major-General Samuel Compton Turner.	31st December 1900.	Bombay		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr E. Verrieres, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, whose services were lent to Burma Railways Company, is, on return from leave, retransferred to State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director, Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 3rd January, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under article 485, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June, 1900.

No. 3.—Mr. C. Thomson, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief North Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under article 72(of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th January, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. F. R. Bagley, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the North Western Railway.

The 4th January, 1901.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (3) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that feathers shall be added to the said schedule.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATA.

In Notification No. 3891-P., dated the 13th December, 1900, published in the *Gazette of Indi* dated the 15th idem, *for* "Peterson" *read* "Petersen" under Register No. 262 of 1900.

The 4th January 1901.

In Notification No. 3954-P., dated the 21st December, 1900, published in the Gazette of Indi dated the 22nd idem, *for* "Macalian" *read* "Macallan" under Register No. 209 of 1891.

No. 55 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions hav been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the offic of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th Decemb 1900 :—

No. 484 of 1900.—Willis Silliman Jones, gentleman, of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improv ments in railway tie-plates or sleeper plates.*

No. 485 of 1900.—Frank Shuman, mechanical engineer, of 3400 Disston Street, and Co stantine Shuman, mechanical engineer, of 3508 Disston Street, both Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvani U. S. A. *Improvement in mercerising machines.*

No. 486 of 1900.—Arthur Henry Bennett, gasfitter, of 44 Swan Street, Richmond, a Stephen Jones, gasfitter, of 51 Athol Street, Moonee Ponds, both in t colony of Victoria, Australia. *A system of automatically lighting g burners and novel apparatus for use therein.*

No. 487 of 1900.—Bethlehem Steel Company, a corporation organized under the laws of t state of Pennsylvania, having their place of business in South Beth hem, Northampton county, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Impro ments in and relating to the making of tool steel.*

No. 488 of 1900.—Francis Ludlow Clark, engineer, of 7204 Thomas Street, Pittsbu Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electro-magnetic brakes.*

No. 489 of 1900.—Francis Ludlow Clark, engineer, of 7204 Thomas Street, Pittsbu Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electro-magnetic brakes.*

No. 490 of 1900.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 Y Road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improveme in electro-magnetic brake devices.*

No. 491 of 1900. Ponnamanda Lakshmanaswamy, manager and agent of Ayurvedic Medi Hall, Coringa, Godavari district. *A medicinal preparation cal "Narasimha-lehyam."*

No. 492 of 1900.—Ponnamanda Lakshmanaswamy, manager and agent of Ayurve Medical Hall, Coringa, Godavari district. *A medicinal preparat called "Lohabhrachasindhuram."*

No. 56 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been fi under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governme of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of L Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and o specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secreta office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payn

No. 432 of 1899.—James Ernest Hickmott, engineer, of 21 Old Court House Street, Calcutta. *An improved method of constructing the pans of lime or soorkey mills.* (Specification filed 22 December 1900.)

No. 57 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—

No. 52 of 1888.—William Jackson. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea.* (From 4 January 1901 to 4 January 1902.)

No. 30 of 1890.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce.* (From 26 May 1901 to 26 May 1902.)

No. 31 of 1890.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain and other produce.* (From 4 June 1901 to 4 June 1902.)

No. 222 of 1891.—William Jackson. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf.* (From 4 January 1901 to 4 January 1902.)

No. 325 of 1891.—William Jackson. *Improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in tea rolling machines.* (From 16 September 1901 to 16 September 1902.)

No. 76 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in air heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea.* (From 22 June 1901 to 22 June 1902.)

No. 325 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage.* (From 5 January 1901 to 5 January 1902.)

No. 346 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in tubular heating stoves, more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce.* (From 22 December 1901 to 22 December 1902.)

No. 347 of 1893.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce.* (From 22 December 1901 to 22 December 1902.)

No. 28 of 1894.—William Jackson. *Improvements in rotary sifting or grading apparatus, more especially intended for use in sifting or grading tea.* (From 16 February 1901 to 16 February 1902.)

No. 195 of 1894.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of air, gases or vapours, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce by means of hot air.* (From 25 January 1901 to 25 January 1902.)

No. 303 of 1894.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for disentangling or separating tea leaves that get interwoven or united to each other in the process of rolling.* (From 8 February 1901 to 8 February 1902.)

No. 25 of 1895.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with stoves or apparatus for drying tea leaf, coffee, grain or other produce.* (From 29 January 1901 to 29 January 1902.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1901 to 31 January 1902.)

No. 238 of 1895.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like.* (From 11 October 1901 to 11 October 1902.)

No. 257 of 1895.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves and other produce.* (From 11 October 1901 to 11 October 1902.)

No. 38 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like.* (From 23 March 1901 to 23 March 1902.)

No. 108 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf or the like.* (From 11 May 1901 to 11 May 1902.)

No. 143 of 1896.—William Jackson. *Improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines.* (From 8 June 1901 to 8 June 1902.)

the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 324 of 1895.—Maurice Gallagher. *A billiard table automatic game recorder.* (Specification filed 17 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expir ation of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 55 of 1894.—Alexander Beith Hay and James Moffatt Park. *Improvements in dyeing fibres, yarns and fabrics.* (Specification filed 18 September 1894.)

No. 117 of 1894.—The Myers Screw Propeller Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in air propellers or fans.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 19th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and

Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.	
Mrs. M. Boileau .	At No. 64, Barrackpur	4th December, 1900 .	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 19th December, 1900.	No Will.	No application.
C. H. Brereton, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bengal Dooars Railway, Jalpaiguri.	Simla	17th September, 1900	District Judge of Rangpur, on 19th December, 1900.	Ditto.	Ditto.
W. J. Thay, Signaller, Government Telegraph Department.	Agra . . .	22nd November, 1900	District Judge of Agra, on 18th December, 1900.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Richmond Ross, of Railway Workshop, Lahore.	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	24th November, 1900.	District Judge of Lahore, on 22nd December, 1900.	Ditto.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1900.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1900.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold.	Gold in transit to London.	Total.
Calcutta .	1,43,30,000	11,48,40,215	12,91,70,215	1,65,91,592	44,197	3,51,11,536		5,17,47,325
Allahabad		1,09,63,280	1,09,63,280	60,37,075		20,69,295		81,06,370
Lahore		2,01,37,230	2,01,37,230	46,37,385		22,39,680		68,77,065
Bombay	35,34,815	6,47,16,835	6,82,51,650	1,25,85,604	40,89,689	5,80,74,730	30,01,296	8,77,51,319
Karachi	...	92,26,295	92,26,295	9,32,260		13,45,050		22,77,310
Madras	18,62,055	2,90,27,150	3,08,89,205	32,06,410		7,79,940		39,86,350
Calicut		10,95,165	10,95,165	3,25,300		1,34,385		4,59,685
Rangoon		8[illegible]	85,86,580	1,16,09,075		52,84,830		1,68,93,905
	1,97,26,870	25,85,92,750	27,83,19,620					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,20,345					
	Total R		27,74,99,275	5,59,24,701	41,33,886	10,50,39,446	30,01,296	17,80,99,329

Note—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . 6,00,000

Net Total R 17,74,99,329

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882 9,99,99,946

GRAND TOTAL R . 27,74,99,275

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Head Commissioner of Paper Currency*

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1900.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold.	Gold held in London under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to London.	Total.
Calcutta	1,50,26,500	11,51,65,545	13,01,92,045	1,16,59,667	10,76,730	2,50,53,951	15,00,000		4,92,90,368
Allahabad		1,12,34,880	1,12,34,880	62,31,758		20,84,422			83,16,180
Lahore		1,95,30,610	1,95,30,610	42,39,400		22,28,670			64,68,070
Bombay	28,85,005	6,62,78,555	6,91,63,560	1,18,53,782	1,23,57,136	6,18,69,197		30,01,296	8,90,81,411
Karachi	...	84,14,355	84,14,355	11,81,600		13,44,150			25,25,750
Madras	18,62,055	2,86,52,450	3,05,14,505	32,06,410		7,79,940			39,86,350
Calicut		10,93,980	10,93,980	3,25,300		1,34,385			4,59,685
Rangoon		1,04,85,355	1,04,85,355	1,50,58,510		54,43,020			2,05,01,530
	1,97,73,560	26,08,55,730	28,06,29,290						
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue									
Total R		28,06,29,290		5,37,56,427	1,34,33,886	10,89,37,735	15,00,000	30,01,296	18,06,29,344
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									
Net Total R									18,06,29,344
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882									9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R									28,06,29,290

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd January 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	65,32,893	8	4			
Public Deposits at Branches .	63,53,308	3	2	1,28,86,201	11	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,09,18,091	1	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				4,06,844	6	6
Sundries				26,68,778	4	2
Rupees .				10,69,75,915	7	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				65,14,156	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				71,66,586	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				2,37,13,782	7	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				2,14,33,161	9	10
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,56,78,379	14	11
Balances with other Banks . .				18,04,864	11	6
Bullion				441	8	4
Dead Stock				16,01,343	9	6
Stamps				12,964	12	9
Sundries				12,30,554	11	1
				7,91,56,235	5	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* .	1,21,14,085	9	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† .	1,57,05,594	8	10	2,78,19,680	2	0
Rupees .				10,69,75,915	7	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 29,33,985 0 0.
† Do. do. do. „ 1,31,835 0 0
R 30,65,820 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th January 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36·1.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 22nd November, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 34.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the official instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

II. Notification No. 32, dated the 6th of November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of G

Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreium and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 28th December, 1900.

No. 40.—The following permanent and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
B. C. Wernicke .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, permanent.	1st October, 1900.
R. W. Hodges .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, permanent.	1st October, 1900.
B. C. Wernicke .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	1st October to the 4th November, 1900, inclusive.
R. W. Hodges .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	1st to 31st October, 1900, inclusive.

No. 41.—The following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December, 1900:—

Name.	From	To
E L. Bagshawe	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1900.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1831-32.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December, 1900	1,56,61,900	2,26,31,300	12,89,44,100	3,27,30,800	1,31,39,700	1,100	20,13,400	20,07,50,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	21,57,30,834
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 22nd December, 1900	...	...	...	83,000	...	...	...	83,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd December, 1900	...	...	38,76,000	500	1,000	...	50,000	39,27,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,27,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1900	...	17,400	5,000	27,500	3,600	...	...	53,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,500
	1,56,61,900	2,26,48,500	12,28,25,100	3,33,31,800	1,31,43,300	1,100	20,63,400	20,40,13,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	21,97,93,834
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers	...	...	22,75,100	...	1,300	...	25,000	23,01,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,01,300
Balance on 31st December, 1900	1,56,61,900	2,26,48,500	12,05,50,000	3,33,31,800	1,31,42,100	1,100	20,38,400	20,17,11,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	21,74,92,534

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1900, enfaced from India 10,782 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,950 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1900, " 13th Nov., " ditto 6 " ditto 6 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 10 " ditto 43 "
" 1st Dec., " " " 15th Dec., " ditto 17 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 40 " ditto 23 "
10,855 lakhs. 10,036 lakhs.
10,036 "
Balance against India 819 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd January 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 27th December, 1900.

No. 5530-G.—The following Hospital Assistants have availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the date specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Ram Pertap . .	Jasole Dispensary in Marwar	1 month and 10 days.	30th April, 1900	8th June, 1900.
3rd	Hariram Bhaishanker Pathak.	Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur	2 months .	12th June, 1900	11th August, 1900.
1st	Jawala Pershad . .	Residency Hospital, Jodhpur	1 month and 28 days.	4th June, 1900 .	31st July, 1900.
3rd	John Elliot . . .	Plague duty, Erinpura . .	15 days	8th June, 1900 .	22nd June, 1900.
3rd	Mahbub Alam . .	Ditto Jaipur . .	2 months	23rd June, 1900	22nd August, 1900.
3rd	Issuar Pershad Chakrawarty.	Jail Hospital, Jodhpur . .	1 month	20th June, 1900	19th July, 1900.
3rd	Naronarain Chuckerbatty	Second Branch Dispensary, Jodhpur.	15 days	26th June, 1900	10th July, 1900.
3rd	Hurnarain . . .	Local Regimental Hospital, Kotah.	1 month and 7 days.	6th July, 1900 .	12th August, 1900.
2nd	Shiv Shanker Khusalrai	Rajputana Agency Hospital, Abu.	1 month	3rd July, 1900 .	2nd August, 1900.
2nd	Futteh Mahomed . .	Residency Hospital, Jaipur .	2 months	4th September, 1900.	3rd November, 1900.
2nd	Nafar Chander Dass .	Agency Hospital, Kotra .	1 month	28th October, 1900.	27th November, 1900.
3rd	Theophilus Rimmel .	Agency Hospital, Deoli .	17 days	8th June, 1900 .	24th June, 1900.
2nd	Rahim Bux, I . .	Native States Reserve List .	1 month	3rd October, 1900.	2nd November, 1900.
3rd	Trikumlall Maganlal .	Bilara Dispensary in Marwar	25 days	5th December, 1899.	29th December, 1899.
3rd	Ganeshi Lall . .	Government Reserve List .	1 month	10th December, 1899.	9th January, 1900
3rd	Mahomed Yasin Khan .	Bharatpur Raj Service . .	1 month	15th February, 1900.	14th March, 1900.
3rd	Ram Dhari Sinha . .	Marwar Raj Service .	1 month and 19 days.	4th December, 1899.	22nd January, 1900.
3rd	Moorat Singh . .	Dausa Dispensary in Jaipur	3 months	22nd March, 1900.	21st June, 1900.
3rd	Ram Sarup . . .	Deolia Branch Dispensary, Ajmer.	15 days .	5th December, 1899.	19th December, 1899.
3rd	Ditto . . .	Ditto ditto .	20 days .	24th October, 1900.	12th November, 1900.
3rd	Ajudhia Pershad . .	Samode Dispensary in Jaipur	2 months and 7 days.	2nd September, 1900.	8th November, 1900.
3rd	Ram Ratan Lal . .	Native States Reserve List .	19 days	5th August, 1900	23rd August, 1900.
3rd	Luxmi Shanker Oza .	Kapasin Dispensary in Me-	1 month	1st December, 1899.	31st December, 1899.

No. 5531-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Sadashiv Rao Ram Chander Gokheli, attached to the Merta Road Railway Dispensary in Marwar, availed himself of 20 days' leave without pay from the 8th to the 27th April, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5532-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samud, attached to the Hanumangarh Dispensary in Bikaner, was granted 3 months' privilege leave from 20th February to 19th May, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5533-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Chunda Singh, of the Native States Reserve List, returned on the forenoon of the 13th August, 1900, from one year's furlough granted to him in this office Notification No. 5834, dated 22nd December, 1899.

No. 5534-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Muzhurul Huq, attached to the Nimka Thana Dispensary in Jaipur, was granted leave without pay from 23rd to 30th March, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5535-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mirza Mahomed Jan, attached to the Shergarh Dispensary in Marwar, availed himself of one month's leave without pay from the 26th August to 25th September, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5536-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Deonandan Pershad, attached to the Lalsot Dispensary in Jaipur, was granted 4 months and 19 days' leave, on medical certificate, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 24th September, 1899, to 11th February, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5537-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Raghuber Dyal, attached to the Residency Hospital at Udaipur, availed himself of 2 months' leave, on medical certificate, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 30th August to 29th October, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5538-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant Ashgar Ali Khan, attached to the Tonk Dispensary, died on the 6th July, 1900.

No. 5539-*G.*—The following transfers were made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana, with effect from the date specified against their names:—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Shama Charan	Government Reserve List .	Abu Charitable Dispensary .	11th May, 1900.
2nd	Chunnilal Gupta	Mandalgarh Dispensary in Mewar.	Banswara Dispensary . .	27th March, 1900.
3rd	Mukund Singh	Banswara Dispensary . .	Jail Hospital, Udaipur . .	2nd April, 1900.
3rd	Goondi Lal .	Jail Hospital, Udaipur . .	Partabgarh Dispensary .	5th April, 1900.
3rd	Kabeerul Husain	Partabgarh Dispensary .	Mandalgarh Dispensary in Mewar.	16th March, 1900
1st	Abdullah Khan	Central Jail Hospital, Ajmer.	Tonk Dispensary . .	28th July, 1900.
2nd	Chunnilal Gupta	Banswara Dispensary . .	Udaipur Jail Hospital . .	22nd August, 1900.
2nd	Mukund Singh . .	Udaipur Jail Hospital . .	Banswara Dispensary . .	30th August, 1900.
3rd	Piaray Lall . . .	Native States Reserve List .	Bikaner Raj Service . .	1st August, 1900.
3rd	Turab Ali . . .	Ajmer Municipality .	Native States Reserve List .	1st August, 1900.
3rd	Madan Lal . . .	Native States Reserve List .	Jaswantpura Dispensary in Marwar.	9th September, 1900.
2nd	Shive Shanker Daya Shanker.	Jaswantpura Dispensary in Marwar.	Udaipur Railway Dispensary	15th September, 1900.
3rd	Mirza Mahomed Beg .	Udaipur Railway Dispensary	Native States Reserve List .	15th September, 1900.
1st	Abdul Rahim . . .	Raj Dispensary, Sambhar .	Ajmer Central Jail . .	17th October, 1900.
3rd	Chunda Singh . .	Native States Reserve List .	Government Reserve List .	13th August, 1900.
3rd	Ditto . .	Government Reserve List .	Residency Hospital, Udaipur	29th October, 1900.
3rd	Vishwanath Charan .	Native States Reserve List .	Jaipur Raj Service . .	10th November, 1900.
3rd	John Elliot. . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto . .	19th November, 1900.

No. 5540-*G.*—Medical pupils Manohur Lal and Jugannath, who passed their final examination at Agra on the 16th April, 1900, were appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List from that date.

No. 5541-*G.*—Medical pupil Shama Charan, who passed his final examination at Agra on the 16th April, 1900, was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant and placed on the Government Reserve List from that date.

No. 5542-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Turab Ali, of the Government Reserve List, was transferred to the Ajmer Municipality, under article 815 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months from the 1st February to 31st July, 1900, both days inclusive.

No. 5544-*G.*—Second class Hospital Assitant Kirpa Ram, attached to the Indergarh Dispensary in Kotah, who passed his professional examination for the First Class without English on the 15th October, 1900, was promoted to the First Class from that date.

No. 5545-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Hafiz Karim Ahmed, in charge of the Tijara Dispensary in Alwar, who passed his professional examination for the Second Class with English on the 15th October, 1900, was promoted to Second Class from that date.

No. 5546-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistants Ram Sanehi and Fazeelut Husain, attached to the District Jail Hospital at Jaipur and Sarara Dispensary in Mewar, who passed their professional examination for the Second Class without English on the 15th October, 1900, were promoted to the Second Class from that date.

No. 5547-*G.*—Second class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, attached to the Rutlai Dispensary in Kotah, who passed the English qualification examination on the 15th October, 1900, is entitled to draw the usual allowance for the same from that date.

By Order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th December, 1900.

No. 41.—Third grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Purushotam Das, of the Imperial Establishment, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the second grade, with effect from the 24th June, 1900.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
Major, I.M.S.,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 12th November, 1900, one copper "lota" containing R142 in cash was found by one Ganpat Laxmon, a labourer, whilst digging (with two others named Rama Ganpat and Narayan Tukaram) on a plot of ground belonging to Jan Mahomed Oosman situated at Cooliewada, Reay Road, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his office in the Town Customs House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1901, at 1 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. GRAY,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 23th November 1900.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, whereas certain treasure consisting of a gold ingot weighing 9⅜ tolas and three silver coins representing old Mahomedan rupees, valued at about R237, were found on or about the 4th of December, 1900, in Survey No. 94, in the village of Savedi, Taluka Nagar, District Ahmednagar, all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent at the office of the Mamledar of Nagar on the 23rd April, 1901, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

R. A. LAMB,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

AHMEDNAGAR;
23rd December, 1900.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1900.

No. 10.—Mr. E. Lumsden, Accountant, III grade, Public Works Department, lately employed as Head Accountant on the Uganda Railway, is dismissed the public service.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. H. Humfress, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st December, 1900.

Baisteel, Bros.
Baxter & Co., Donald.
Bengal Dyers & Tanners Extract Co.
Bigam, Mr.
Bodmer, A.
Brochman, Mr. (Photographer).
Buckley, Mrs.
Burrows, C. B., "Western Wit & Wisdom."
Cooper & Co., Chiarchee.
Cox, Miss Ava, "Cumballa."
Dover, H. F.
"Engineering Record," Manager.
Francis, J. B. (Band-supplier).
"Friendly Greetings," Editor.
Gevelekes, Antoine.
Greenhalagh, D.
Harrington, B. R.
Henderson & Co., Keen.
Hudson, R.
"Imperial Advertiser," Manager.
Jackson, J. E.
Kaufman & Sons, H.
Leitgeb, A. T.
Lindquist, W. H.
Lord & Co.
Markur & Co., N. F.
Morrison, H.
Mrs. Moore's Mr. Boarding-House.
"Newsman Advertiser," Editor.
Pierce, A.
Pierce, G.
Pontiville, Mr.
Potter, M. V.
Power, Edward.
Ramsay, A. C.
Richardson & Sons, R. G.
Smith, Mrs. N.
Stephens, Mrs.
Stevens, J. W.
Summonds & Laing, Messrs.
Tait, G. W.
Veitch, W. Lauriston.
Watson & Co., John.
Woodward, E. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Akehurst, W. (Private, Royal Sussex Regt.)
Albertine, Miss.
Alford, Charles.
Atkinson, J. S.
Barnett, F. H.
Barros, Mr. (D'Arcs Marionettes).
Barton, Mrs. R.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Bence, Mrs.
Bennett, G. B.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, Edward.
Blom, A.
Boroosh, B.
Bovill, Revd. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Browning, Miss A.
Buckley, General.
Buncher, A. J.
Burnell, H.
Caillot, E.
Carmen, Miss.
Carrusco, Domingos, A.
Chesson, H.
Chovelier, C.
Collins, Miss Lizzie.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cooper, W. E. D.
Corrigon, Mrs.
Cowley, Revd. H.G. B.
Creed, W. J.
Crowden, Mrs.
Currie, J.
Daley Dr. F. J. (Telegram).
David, I.
Davies, B.
Devine, H. P.
deGrave, J. E.
Dorris, M. E.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Edwards, S.
Einhorn, Wilhelm.
Elmore, F.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Field, Mrs.
Firth, Capt. R. A.
Forrest-Charde, W. J.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Gallwey, C. H.
Galruth, J. J.
Garside, Miss E.
Gault Mattie, M.
Gillon, Mrs.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Golding, Mrs. B.
Gray, Walter S.
Greenfield, W.
Hard, H.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Henry James.
Hofmann, Paul.
Holmes, William.
Hudson, T.
Hunt, Miss Alice.
Jackson, F. B.
James, A. H.
Jones, G. L.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Laval, N.
Lawler, Thos. B.
Lazarus, J. R.
Lees, Geo.
Leitgeb, A. T.
Lester, Mr. S.
Letborne, C. L.
Lewel, R.
Loosemore, F. C.
Loyd, Miss.
Lucas, Miss, care of General Buckley.
Macdonald, J., S.S. *Bankura.*
Markay, E. H.
Madge, A.
Mansfield, L. E. A.
Manuel, P. E.
Mason, R.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
McCue, Mr.
McLellan, Mrs.
McLelland, Mrs. W.
Mills, J. H.
Murphy, E. A.
Morrisson, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Mounsey, H. F.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Murray, R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Myles, F. W.
Nelthropp, Mrs. E.
Newton, A. E. A.
Noakes, H. G.
Park, Miss.
Paxton, P. E.
Pelkington, C.
Pepper, Miss.
Plant, Joseph S.
Power, A. L.
Rainey, H. J.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, P. W.
Ridsale, A. E.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Sampson, Mrs.
Sampson, Mrs. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Seif, F. G.
Selle, Carl.
Seymour, E.
Seymour, H.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, M. L.
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Stevenson, J. G.
Taylor, A.
Taylor, Mrs. F. C.
Taylor, Mrs K.
Tumpowski, J.
Turner & Co., W. S. Castle.
Upton, H. M.
Upton, John G.
Walker, C. B.
Walton, W. A.
Wheeler, Miss Annie
White, A. S.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.
Williams, H.
Williams, Mrs. J. M.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).

Registered Letters.

Alford, Chas.
Adams, R. H. H.
Berjer, Mr.
Blohm, Edward.
Caillott, Monsieur.
Cardini, E.
Carranza, G. Baron.
Fry, F. W.
Sydney, G.
Waters, Miss E.
White, Lucy Moody, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th December, 1900.

Nil.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Agostino, Demartino.
Blohm, Edward.
Brodckie, Sophie.
Barbasch, Hermann.
Brown, W. T.
Broun, Sophia.
Bellin, E., Miss.
Bader, Robert.
Bryning, Mrs.
Cameron, Mrs.
Creelman, K. M.
Deepholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Devon, Abie, Miss.
Frexmore S.
Flocker, Fritza.
Freilich, Marcus.
Guillet, Louise, Mrs.
Grimberg, David.
Hand, F.
Hervey, M., Mrs.
Hirsch, W. Anton.
Hetzel, James.
Harth, Miss.
Johnson, C., Mrs.
Murray, G. H.
Miller, John.
Meyer, Remy.
Muller, Y. X.
Niedel, Aneta.
Neilsen, J.
Peyton, Mrs.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Roberts, John, Mrs.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskor.
Searson, Miss.
Schuh, Samuel.
Tinta, Gospa M.
Trewby, May, Miss.
Tarrant, Mrs.
Usborne, Gordon.
Votbragh, I. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 5th January, 1901.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta. 1901.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	10th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	9th	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	6th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	7th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Ceylon.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	5th	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore	5th	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	7th	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	5th	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	7th ,,	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-5[illegible] A.M	8th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	7th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the foresoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours :—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *viâ* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Edition 1898. &5. (9s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Edition 1898. &7. (10s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Edition 1898. &5. (9s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. Edition 1898. &7. (10s.)

C.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3), and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. &7. (10s.)

The Burma Code. Edition 1899. &5. (9s.)

The Baluchistan Code, Edition 1900, containing the local enactments in force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, with Chronological Tables and an Index. &5. (10s.)

In the Press.

A Collection of Statutes, relating to India, Vol. II, containing the Statutes from 1871 to 1898.

The Madras Code. 3rd Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st July, 1899, with an Index. Rs. 2-8. (6s.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. 3a. 6p. (1s.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. Re. 1. (2s.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st April 1899. Re. 1. (2s.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st September, 1899. As. 4. (2s.)

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Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st April 1899. 12a. (2s.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894 (with footnotes brought down to 30th June, 1900.) 10a. (1s.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August 1898). 5a. 6p. (1s. 6p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. Re. 1-2. (2s.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st March, 1900. 15a. (2s.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1s.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st December, 1899 Re. 3. (9s.)

Act V of 1883 (Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6a. (1s.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. 7a. (1s.)

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Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. 8a. (1s.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 1st January, 1900), with an index. 15a. (2s.)

Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. Re. 3-10. (8s.)

Act XIX of 1859 (Currency Conversion (Army)) as amended by Act VII of 1900. 1a. (1s.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. 0a. 6p. (1s.)

Regulation VII of 1874 (Punjab Frontier Jagir Revenue Collection.) 1a. 3p. (1s.)

Regulation V of 1893 (Sonthal Parganas Justice), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. 4a. 9p. (1s.)

In the Press.

Act VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove) as amended by Act XII of 1891.

Act II of 1882 (Trusts) as amended by Act XII of 1891.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1898 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1898 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1s.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. In Urdu. 1a. 0p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1s.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. In Nagri. 8a. 9p. (1s.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VIII of 1873 (Northern India Canal and Drainage), as modified up to 15th July, 1899. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3a. 3p. (1s.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st April, 1899 In Urdu. 5a. 3p. (1s.)

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Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. In Urdu. Re. 1-4 (6s.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1s.)

Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. In Urdu. 3a. 6p. (1s.)
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Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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Ditto In Nagri 3p. (1s.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1s.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1s.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3p. (1s.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1s.)

Act XII of 1897 (Local Authorities Emergency Loans). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1s.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3p (1s.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage-carriages Act (1861) Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1s.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
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Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 0p. (1s.)
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Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p 1s.

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Act XIV of 1899 (Tariff Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1s.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1s.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XVII of 1899 (Indian Registration Amendment). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XVIII of 1899 (Land Improvement Loans (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. 1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XX of 1899 (Presidency Banks). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XXI of 1899 (Central Provinces Tenancy Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XXII of 1899 (Indian Coinage and Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XXIV of 1899 (Central Provinces Court of Wards). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act I of 1900 (Indian Articles of War Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act III of 1900 (Prisoners). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act IV of 1900 (Indian Companies (Branch Registers). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act VIII of 1900 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act IX of 1900 (Amendment of Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

In the Press.

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st September, 1899. In Urdu.
Ditto In Nagri.
Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st March, 1900. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.
Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. In Hindi.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India corrected up to 31st December 1899. R1-8. (10*a*.)

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council for 1898 and 1899. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1898 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a*. including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by the late Stephen Yacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by Sir W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12*a*.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST, INDEX TO ENACTMENTS AND THE LISTS OF BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN NATIVE STATES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-roy. 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

C.—Local Codes.

The Ajmer Code, Ed. 1883. R3. (7*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a*.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a*.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5. (10*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8. (2*a*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-Presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December 1896. 3 . 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VIII of 1873 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

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Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a* (2*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1887. R1-6. (2*a.*)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a.*)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10 (3*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1877. 11*a.* (1*a* 6*p*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1886 License-tax Amendment, as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a.* (2*a.*)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmer Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1877.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1897. 8vo. Stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified upto 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a.*)

Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5*a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 15th December, 1896). In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5*a*.).

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.).

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.).

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.).

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*.).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3*a*.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.).

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4*a*.).

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.).

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.).

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6*a*.).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6*a*.).

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5*a*.).

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3*a*.).

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The sixty-third Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 31st January, 1901, at 4-45 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors, under rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DEMONTE,
Officiating Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January, 1901.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th January, 1901 :—

NO. 1 OF 1901.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal certain provisions of the law now in force with regard to the admission of native military lunatics into asylums ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of certain enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Saving of certain detentions.

2. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any native military lunatic who, at the commencement of this Act, is detained in an asylum in pursuance of an order under section 6 of the Military Lunatics Act, 1877. XI of 1877.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 1.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1869	V	Indian Articles of War.	In article 179, *the words from* such allowance *to the end.*
1877	XI	Military Lunatics.	In the preamble, *the words* and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of native military lunatics. Sections 4, 5 and 6. In sections 7 and 8 *the words* whether European or native.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

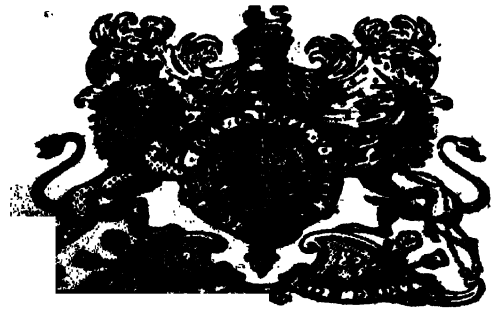
EXPERIENCE gathered since the passing of the Military Lunatics Act, 1877, has proved the expediency of following, in regard to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War, the practice, now well established in the British Army, of treating declared insanity as a ground for discharge. The powers to discharge, conferred by articles 3 and 4, will be

exercised, as usual, in accordance with Army Regulations on the subject; and it is proposed that, for the future, Native military lunatics should, in consequence of discharge, be governed by the general law affecting the civil population. For this purpose, however, it will be necessary to relieve the military authosities of certain statutory obligations which were imposed by the Military Lunatics Act, 1877. The case of European military lunatics, with reference to whom no alteration of the law is contemplated, stands on an entirely different footing, inasmuch as it is rarely possible to make them over to the custody of friends or relatives in this country. With regard to Natives detained in asylums at the date on which the Act now proposed comes into force, the Government are of opinion that, to avoid the inconvenience of taking fresh proceedings against them as civilians and any hardship arising from stoppage of the allowance at present payable under article 179 of the Indian Articles of War, they should continue to be governed by the procedure now applying to them.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General.*

The 3rd January, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



LISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th January 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble [illegible] R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha [illegible]ahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble [illegible]ewar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur D. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Pringate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMI

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Henderson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour-districts of [illegible]

The motion was put and agreed to.

ASSAM EMIGRANTS' HEALTH BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Henderson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of Emigrants proceeding to or from the labour-districts of Assam.

The motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY LUNATICS ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums. He said :—"The practice under the Military Lunatics Act of 1877 and the regulations hitherto in force is that a Native soldier who is discharged from an asylum rejoins his regiment if considered fit, or is entrusted to the care of his friends. Experience has, however, shown that it is better to adopt the home practice and to discharge from the army any soldier declared to be insane, and not to allow him to bear arms again after being discharged from the asylum. With this object certain amendments are proposed in the Act of 1877 and in the Articles of War."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th Jan

CALCUTTA;
The 4th January, 1901.

J. M. [illegible]SON,
Secretary to the Government of India,

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd December, 1900.

Rain fell in three areas during the past week. A few light showers were reported from Burma on Sunday. On Monday showers were more numerous in this region and light rain was fairly general in Upper and Central Burma, but it fell off in amount on Tuesday and with the exception of very light showers at Bhamo on Friday and Saturday no more rain was reported from stations in Burma during the remainder of the week. The showers at Bhamo at the end of the week were due to a depression over the Eastern Himalayas which also gave light showers at Sibsagar and Darjeeling and probably snow in the inner ranges.

A brisk increase of pressure occurred on Monday over Burma and North-East India, and pressure was in moderate to considerable excess over this area while it continued normal or in only slight excess in the south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim. Gradients were in consequence steeper than usual over the Bay and the increase in gradients was accompanied by an increase in the force of the winds on the Madras Coast where at the majority of stations they were blowing from the north-north east. Conditions were thus established favourable for rain in the south of the Peninsula and showers were reported on Tuesday from South Madras and Ceylon and showery weather continued on Wednesday and Thursday, the most important falls reported during this period being 2·12 inches at Cuddalore and 1·53 inches at Colombo on Tuesday; 1·50 inches at Cuddalore and 1·15 inches at Trincomalee on Wednesday; and 1·24 inches at Trincomalee and 1·09 inches at Trichinopoly on Thursday. On Thursday a brisk to rapid fall of the barometer in North-East India reduced pressure considerably to largely below the normal along the Eastern Himalayas and gradients were in

consequence unusually slight over the Bay and winds decreased in strength and steadiness on the Madras Coast. Rain almost ceased in the south and only a few light showers were reported from South India and Ceylon on Friday and Saturday.

On Saturday, the 15th December, cloudy skies and light showers in Persia showed that weather was slightly unsettled over this region. As the disturbance advanced eastward it began affecting the weather in Baluchistan and North-West India, and though it did not enter India till Wednesday light falls of rain and snow were reported from Baluchistan and the North-West Himalayas on Monday and Tuesday and light rain in Upper Sind and the West and North Punjab on Tuesday. On Wednesday the disturbance had entered India and was shown as an ill-defined depression lying over South-East Rajputana and the adjacent districts in which pressure was in moderate defect. Light rain had been fairly general in Baluchistan and the Upper India plains and rain and snow in the North-West Himalayas. A few very light showers were reported from parts of the North-Western Provinces on Thursday but the depression had practically filled up and fine weather prevailed in North-West India during the remainder of the week. Conditions were, however, again disturbed on Thursday in Persia and the disturbance travelling eastward gave light showers in Baluchistan on Saturday.

Rain—The small normal rainfall of the week has been exceeded in Lower, Central and Upper Burma, Arakan, Assam, the West Division of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (except the south and hills) divisions, Sind and Baluchistan and the amount received in East Rajputana and Central India (West) has been equal to the normal. The rainfall of the week has exceeded an inch in Baluchistan but the amounts received in Northern India and Burma have all been small.

In the Peninsula rain has fallen in Madras, Malabar and Mysore, but the only divisions in which it has exceeded the normal are South and South-Central Madras.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are :—

		Inches.
Madras—	Coonoor	2·43
	Cuddalore	4·05
	Mayavaram	3·96
	Jayankondasolapuram	3·13
	Ambasamudram	2·63
	Ramnad	4·23

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, October 14th to December 22nd, has been in defect in all divisions except the following :—Tenasserim, the Central, West and West Submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East Punjab, Baluchistan Hills, West Rajputana, Malabar and South Madras.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22ND, 1900. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 14TH TO DECEMBER 22ND, 1900. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to December 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·97	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	2·63	7·17	— 63
	3. Central do.	0·13	0·01	+ 0·12	1·81	4·16	— 57
	4. Upper do.	0·18	0·07	+ 0·11	1·38	4·28	— 68
	5 Arakan	0·26	0·03	+ 0·23	3·99	7·43	— 46
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·01	4·35	— 80
	7. Assam Surma	0·06	0·02	+ 0·04	0·70	3 87	— 82
	8. Do. Hills	0·07	0·06	+ 0·01	0·46	4·06	— 89
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·09	0·08	+ 0·01	1·23	2·55	— 52
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·07	2·83	— 98
	11. Central do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	2·30	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	2·36	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0·02	0·14	— 0·12	0·02	3·11	— 99
	14. Orissa	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·88	5·31	— 83
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	1·85	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	1·59	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·08	1·27	— 94
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·03	1·11	— 97
	19. South Oudh	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	0·24	0·71	— 66
	20. North do.	0·02	0·17	— 0·15	0·11	0·63	— 83
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·07	0·14	— 0·07	0·85	0·48	+ 77
	22. Do. West	0·12	0·10	+ 0·02	0·73	0·33	+ 121
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	1·03	— 100
	24. Do. West do.	0·05	0·16	— 0·11	0·54	0·48	+ 13
	25. Do. Hills	0·04	0·25	— 0·21	0·39	0·78	— 50
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·14	0·09	+ 0·05	0·65	0·37	+ 76
	27. South do.	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·05	0·38	— 87
	28. Central do.	0·27	0·06	+ 0·21	0·31	0·58	— 47
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·21	0·19	+ 0·02	0·31	0·63	— 51
	30. Do. Hills	0·15	0·38	— 0·23	0·81	1·34	— 40
	31. North Punjab	0·22	0·07	+ 0·15	0·76	1·21	— 37
	32. West do.	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	0·11	0·20	— 45
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·02	0·12	— 0·10	8·96	9·90	— 9
	34. Madras South Central	0·47	0·43	+ 0·04	7·65	9·68	— 21
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	— 0·14	4·04	8·06	— 42
	36. Mysore	0·01	0·21	— 0·20	4·19	5 80	— 28
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·66	3·55	— 81
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·13	— 0·13	1·48	4·08	— 64
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·10	2·71	— 96
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·32	— 0·32	0·05	2·65	— 98
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·08	1·78	— 96
	43. Do. Central	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·32	1·40	— 77
	44. Do. East	0	0 09	— 0·09	0	1·55	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·60	— 98
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·34	— 100
	47. Sind	0·10	0·05	+ 0·05	0·13	0·21	— 38
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·11	0·17	+ 0·94	2·97	0·75	+ 296
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·27	0·83	— 67
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·04	0·04	0	0·28	0·56	— 50
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·22	0·22	0
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·87	8·97	— 68
	53. Hyderabad South	0			1·04		
	54. Madras Central	0·10	0·13	— 0·03	2·33	5·65	— 59
	55. East Coast Central	0·22	0·42	— 0·20	6·22	13·35	— 53
	56. Do. South	1·24	1·64	— 0·40	14·81	19·02	— 22
	57. Madras South	1·22	0·86	+ 0·36	14·73	13·46	+ 9

SIMLA;
the 27th December 1900.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 29th December, 1900.

Madras.—The rainfall was moderate in Tanjore, light in south Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and in parts of the central districts, and elsewhere *nil*. Water supplies are generally adequate, except in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and the central districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but more rain is urgently needed in parts of the Deccan. the Carnatic and the central districts. Harvesting of early crops continues with fair outturn. Pasture is becoming scanty and fodder insufficient in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier or stationary generally, though still high. Prospects generally are fair.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Shikarpur and the Upper Sindh frontier. Rain is urgently wanted for late-sown autumn crops and for spring crops throughout Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Karnatak. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Nasik and Satara and is progressing in parts of Sindh, the Karnatak and Kanara. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Surat, Kolaba, Nasik, and Poona. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Surat, and Broach, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Young spring crops have been damaged by locusts, or other insects, in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad and Poona, and by disease in parts of Ahmednagar, and are suffering from want of rain generally, except in irrigated tracts. The water supply is scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices have fallen in eight districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over the normal, but is easier than in 1899. The price of *bajri* is below the normal in Gujarat, over the normal in the Deccan, and about double the normal in the Konkan and the Karnatak. Compared with 1899, it is easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and is considerably lower in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is about the normal in Gujarat and double the normal elsewhere, but is easier than in 1899. The price of wheat is over the normal in Gujarat and the Konkan, about double the normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, and is about the same as in 1899.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on relief works 125,999; dependants 24,908; total on relief works 150,907. In poor-houses 4,174; on village relief 32,330; total on gratuitous relief 36,504. Figures for Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Satara are incomplete. Native States—on relief works 10,946; dependants 3,835; total on relief works 14,781. In poor-houses 1,624; on village relief 841; total on gratuitous relief 2,465. Figures for Baroda are incomplete. Grand total 204,657.

Bengal—There was some rain during the week almost in all districts of the Burdwan Division, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, as well as in Nadia, Jessore, Darjeeling, Dacca and Cuttack. The rain has been beneficial to the spring crops in Bihar. More rain is, however, needed in Nadia and Cuttack. It is also badly wanted in Murshidabad, Pabna and Malda. The harvesting of winter rice is being completed. Spring crops are generally in good condition except in Murshidabad. In Bihar, the poppy crop is doing well. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Fodder generally is sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in 11 districts, risen in 14, and is stationary in the rest (21).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been unsettled and rain has fallen throughout the provinces. The rainfall averaged about two inches in the Himalayan districts, over one inch in the western submontane, and between half and three-fourths of an inch in the upper, central and lower Doab and north, central, central submontane, south Oudh and south-eastern districts. In the Bundelkhand and eastern submontane districts the falls varied from a quarter of an inch to 42 cents. The rain has been very beneficial to spring crops, the condition and prospects of which are reported to be good. Some damage is reported to have been caused to crops in Barabanki by prevalence of thick mist. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Supplies are adequate and fodder is abundant. Prices continue to be generally stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen all over the province. The price of wheat is rising in Amritsar, Sialkote and Shahpur, falling in Rawalpindi and is unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food grains are also unsettled. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 12½ seers, barley 16, gram 9¾ to 12, maize 16 to 24, great millet 25 and bulrush millet 15⅓ to 25 seers per rupee. The price of rice is unchanged in Sialkote. Harvesting of autumn crops is over. Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking continue in some districts. Owing to the recent rainfall, further sowings of wheat and gram are being made in Ferozepur, of barley in Sialkote and of wheat and barley in Shahpur. The recent rain has greatly benefited the standing crops throughout the province. Crop prospects generally are good. Sunshine is now needed for the standing crops in Umballa. The outturn of autumn crops is said to be above normal in Sialkote. Cotton has been partially damaged by insects in Multan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Multan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is progressing. Crop prospects are unchanged. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy and other wet weather crops continues. Dry weather paddy is being sown and the planting of miscellaneous crops on alluvial land continues. The state of standing crops remains the same in the irrigated tract. In Minbu the outturn is estimated at one-third below normal The price of paddy has fallen in four districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather was generally cloudy and unsettled with some showers of rain in the north of the provinces, in the plateau districts and in Bilaspur. The fall has been very light in Saugor, Damoh, Betul and Seoni, but Mandla received over an inch, Narsinghpur one inch, Chhindwara and Jabalpur about three-fourths, Bilaspur and Hoshangabad one-third of an inch. Some hail fell in Saugor and Chhindwara, but no damage is reported. The prospects of the spring crops have improved where rain has fallen, but in the south of the provinces some showers are wanted. Owing to cloudy weather, insects continue to cause appreciable damage all over the provinces to pulse and linseed. Cotton picking, threshing of rice and reaping of *juar* continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. The prices of wheat and gram are still above the normal and will probably continue so until the spring harvest. *Juar* is fairly cheap, but the price of rice shows a tendency to rise in response to the export demand. The cheapest prices are—wheat 13, gram 15, rice 17½, and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8, gram 8, rice 8¾, *juar* 15 seers per rupee. The number on famine relief has fallen from 4,839 in the previous week to 3,432. Gratuitous relief—poor-houses—adults 2, children 34; otherwise relieved—adults 2,493, children 903, total 3,432; of whom 3,396 are in Chanda.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice, gathering of pulses, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane are generally fair, those of late rice, pulses and mustard fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and bad in other districts. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia hills, and in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Water is insufficient in Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—com-

mon rice—Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet 12½, Dhubri 10, Gauhati, Tezpur, and Sibsagar 13, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the civil and military station. More rain is required in parts of Shimoga, Chittaldrug and Tumkur. Standing crops are in good condition in Mysore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga, Hassan and Tumkur, and unfavourable in other parts of Chittaldrug and Hassan. Prospects are good in Bangalore and Kolar and favourable in Hassan. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Hassan and Tumkur and have risen slightly in Kolar, Kadur, Chittaldrug and other parts of Tumkur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient. Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram have been harvested in parts and paddy, *ragi* and Bengal gram are being sown.

COORG.—Rice harvest and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are falling. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and cloudy. Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton are well advanced. The winter crops require more moisture. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices—Akola 18, Amraoti 17¼, Basim 15½, Buldana 14, Ellichpur 19, Wun 18 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The total from 1st January has been 22 inches 28 cents. The much needed rain for the standing spring crops of the major portion of the Aurangabad division still holds off, and agricultural prospects there shew no sign of improvement. Winter rice sowing is progressing. The water-supply, with few exceptions, is adequate to wants. Pasture is freely available for cattle. Prices of grain are steady. Total persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,993; gratuitously relieved 1,232. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6¾, and *juar* 10½ seers per hali sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was in Bikaner 4, Marwar 29, Bharatpur 18, and Dholpur 27 cents. Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Some damage is reported from two parganas of Marwar owing to cold winds. Agricultural live stock is in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling in six States and Ajmer-Merwara, rising in one, and steady elsewhere. Numbers on relief—Native States—on works 47, on gratuitous relief 507, against 142 and 857 last week. Reports from Alwar and Haraoti and Tonk have not been received.

Central India.—The rainfall at the Gwalior Residency was one inch 31 cents, at Bundelkhand one inch 49 cents, and more elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition, and the probable outturn is estimated to be good. Crops have been damaged in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices of food grains are steady in Gwalior, high in Bhopal and Malwa, normal in Bundelkhand, above the average in Baghelkhand, and stationary in Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior and Bhopal and is being sown in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Average prices—in Gwalior 16 to 24½; Bundelkhand 13¾ to 15½; Malwa 16; Bhopawar 12½ to 16 and Indore 7 to 16 seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief—Jaora, 32.

Baroda.—Spring sowing is completed. Standing spring crops are in fair and agricultural stock in satisfactory condition. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 21, wheat 18, rice, superior, 13, inferior 18 pounds per British rupee. Average number on relief works—Baroda territory 7,774, and on gratuitous relief—5,603.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy during the week. Prices are normal, rice being 26 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—The rainfall was good. Prices generally are stationary, wheat being from 12 to 16 and maize 17 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather is frosty and cold. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay	147,959	39,095	187,054	150,907	36,504	187,411	+357
Central Provinces	...	4,839	4,839	...	3,432	3,432	—1,407
Total British Provinces	147,959	43,934	191,893	150,907	39,936	190,843	—1,050
Native States.							
Rajputana States	142	857	999	47	507	554	—445
Central India States	...	843	843	...	32	*32	—811
Hyderabad	1,997	1,235	3,232	1,993	1,232	3,225	—7
Baroda	6,895	5,743	12,638	7,774	5,603	13,377	+739
Bombay Native States	13,663	2,699	16,362	14,781	2,465	17,246	+884
Total Native States	22,697	11,377	34,074	24,595	9,839	34,434	+360
GRAND TOTAL	170,656	55,311	225,967	175,502	49,775	225,277	—690

* Refers to the Jaora State only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

...—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
...labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ...ly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
...ates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually ...numbers on relief in each preceding week.

...ame of ...vince and ...District.	Population.	For the week ending the 8th December 1900.			For the week ending the 15th December 1900.			For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December 190...		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
...mbay and Sindh.													
...edabad .	921,712	1,406	5,459	6,865	1,226	11,245	12,471	778	5,254	6,032	498	5,052	5,55
...a .	871,589	...	1,084	1,084	...	116	116	...	2	2	...	...	...
...gh Mahals	313,417	998	11,362	12,360	1,110	10,375	11,485	1,232	7,303	8,535	1,442	4,630	6,07
...oh . .	341,490	1,761	11,418	13,152	1,806	3,000	4,806	1,806	2,000	3,806	1,631	2,370	4,00
...t . .	649,989	...	27	27	—	25	25	...	5	5	...	...	...
...a . .	819,580	...	255	255	...	172	172	...	169	169	...	60	6
...apur .	750,689	77,761	16,573	94,334	81,870	15,720	97,590	83,014	14,995	98,009	76,955	14,433	91,38
...ednagar .	888,755	22,...24	11,082	33,106	27,985	10,412	38,397	27,090	8,154	35,244	30,311	8,168	38,47
...a . .	1,067,800	21,809	4,292	26,101	21,707	983	22,690	21,002	398	21,400	20,083	535	20,61
...ndesh .	1,460,851	973	7,218	8,191	1,371	2,170	3 541	1,719	472	2,191	2,090	447	2,53
...ik . .	843,582	10,431	81	10,512	1,451	50	1,501	1,962	46	2,008	1,893	42	1,93
...ra . .	1,225,989	4,020	2,173	6,193	4,810	1,738	6,548	5,510	1,690	7,200	6,747	981	7,72
...pur .	796,339	2,246	2,314	4,560	2,397	2,357	4,754	3,544	2,346	5,890	6,309	2,377	8,68
...L BOMBAY ...D SINDH.	10,951,782	143,432	73,338	216,770	145,733	58,363	204,096	147,657	42,834	190,491	147,959	39,095	187,054
...Central ...ovinces.													
...gor .	591,743	...	46	46	...	29	29	...	26	26	...	22	2
...ar . .	253,486	...	48	48	...	42	42	...	40	40	...	20	2
...l . .	323,196	...	873	873	...	100	100	...	24	24	...	11	1
...da .	697,610	...	22,073	22,073	...	7,869	7,869	...	4,377	4,377	...	4,764	4,76
...ur . .	1,584,427	...	83	86	...	65	65	...	33	33	...	—	...
...pur .	1,...64,158	...	65	65	...	42	42	...	32	32	...	24	2
...L CENTRAL ...OVINCES .	4,614,620	...	24,796	24,796	...	9,493	9,493	...	4,532	4,532	...	4 839	4,83
...L BRITISH ...OVINCES .	15,566,4...2	143,432	102,225	245,657	145,733	67,869	213,602	147,657	47,366	195,023	147,959	43,934	191,89
...jputana ...tates.													
...war .	2,528,178	...	435	435	...	426	426	...	403	403	...	396	39
...ser .	881,943	177	177	354	18	161	948	105	163	268	142	153	29
. .	380,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	80	8
...li .	295,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	200	20
...ura .	43,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2
...L RAJ-...TANA ...ATES .	4,...08,57...	3,167	1,332	4,499	187	587	774	105	846	951	142	857	99
...ral India ...tates.													
...re . .	1,099,900	...	...	...	...	72	72	...	939	939	...	804	80
... . .	117,650	...	82	82	...	1,079	1,079	...	65	65	...	89	8
...CENTRAL ...A STATES	1,217,550	...	82	82	...	1,151	1,151	...	1,004	1,004	...	893	89

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 8th December 1900.			For the week ending the 15th December 1900.			For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
Hyderabad	11,537,040	2,477	1,928	4,405	2,262	1,671	3,933	2,265	1,253	3,518	1,997	1,235	3
Baroda	2,415,396	4,680	6,215	10,895	4,809	6,033	10,842	5,337	5,841	11,178	6,895	5,743	12
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar	2,752,404	2,537	2,146	4,683	1,194	1,386	2,580	991	749	1,740	556	865	1
Palanpur	645,526	464	572	1,026	474	544	1,018	366	503	869	351	471	
Cutch	558,415	120	10	130	120	10	130	120	10	130	...	...	
Cambay	89,722	...	65	65	...	60	60	...	53	53	...	50	
Rewa Kantha	733,506	414	141	555	426	136	562	509	150	659	600	42	
Mahi Kantha	581,568	...	137	137	...	24	24	...	77	77	...	76	
Aundh	65,146	64	1	65	33	6	39	80	6	86	105	6	
Jamkhandi	102,162	2,980	487	3,467	3,273	506	3,779	3,556	503	4,059	3,538	424	3
Jath	71,443	5,008	482	5,490	5,962	481	6,443	6,711	483	7,194	7,272	532	7
Dhaplapur	8,343	...	31	31	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	14	
Akalkot	75,774	269	402	671	246	...	641	252	239	491	229	197	
Mudhol	61,815	659	...	659	618	395	618	661	...	661	707	...	
Phaltan	66,383	315	5	320	391	3	394	324	4	328	303	4	
Dharampur	120,498	93	45	138	93	45	138	...	...	...	...	...	
Bansda	41,373	...	21	21	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	
Total Bombay Native States	5,974,078	12,913	4,545	17,458	12,830	3,642	16,472	13,570	2,809	16,379	13,663	2,699	16
Total Native States	25,242,635	23,402	14,142	37,544	20,088	13,084	33,172	21,277	11,753	33,030	22,697	11,377	34
Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	40,809,037	166,834	116,367	283,201	165,821	80,953	246,774	168,934	59,119	228,053	170,656	55,311	225

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, bu
es for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of In

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Forecast of the cold weather rains in Northern and Central India, December 1900 to February 1901.

The following is a statement of the meteorology and rainfall of India during the past six months and of the conditions which will perhaps be more or less influential in determining the character and distribution of the cold weather rainfall of the next three months (December to February) and a forecast of the cold weather precipitation in the Persian area and Northern and Central India.

It was stated in the south-west monsoon forecast, published in the *Gazette of India* for the 5th of June 1900, that the meteorological conditions in India immediately antecedent to the monsoon were, on the whole, favourable over the greater part of India, but that the reports from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius indicated that the conditions over the sea area to the south were less favourable, and were such as accompany a considerable delay in the commencement of the monsoon or a partial failure of the monsoon rains.

The general conclusions in the forecast based on the indications were that the rainfall over the Indian area during the south-west monsoon of 1900 would, on the average of the whole area, probably be about the normal; and, that it would probably be in slight to moderate excess in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Lower and Central Burma, East and South-West Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Central India and normal in the Bombay Deccan and the West Cost, and normal or in slight defect in Berar, Khandesh, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, Assam, North Bengal and Upper Burma and probably in defect in the Punjab and Rajputana, the deficiency being relatively greater in the western than the eastern districts.

The anticipations were, on the whole, verified.

The Bombay branch of the south-west monsoon current of the present year was feeble in June and July, but was stronger and streadier than usual in August and September, and withdrew from Upper India and the north of the Arabian Sea somewhat later than usual.

The south-west monsoon rains commenced considerably later than usual on the Malabar Coast on the 11th and 12th June and extended to the Konkan on the 13th and 14th, but were feeble for some time in that area. They began earlier than usual but somewhat unsteadily in North-Eastern India. A moderate cyclonic storm formed in the Bay on the 10th and 11th and passed by a curved path through Orissa, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur into North Bengal. Bengal and Assam received their first general rain from the Bay current on the 12th and Bihar on the 14th.

The first burst of monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea gave showers in the Deccan and Central Provinces on the 13th June and moderate to heavy rain in the coast districts during the next fortnight, when the rainfall was almost restricted to the coast districts and the West Deccan. The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea strengthened in the last week of the month, and heavy rain fell in the Konkan on the 26th and following days. This burst of rain extended into the interior in the first week of July, the Central Provinces and Central India

receiving their first general rain on the 6th July and the North-Western Provinces on the 6th and 7th.

The rainfall of the month of June was, on the whole, favourable in Burma and North-Eastern India or in the areas dependent on the Bay current, but was in large defect in North-Western and Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and the North and East Deccan.

The Bombay or Arabian Sea current was below its normal strength throughout the greater part of July, indicated chiefly by the delay in its advance towards Upper India and by the sporadic character of the rainfall in the Deccan and Central India. Gujarat and West and Central Rajputana had moderate to heavy rain for the first time in the second week of the month. The current, however, fell off rapidly in strength on the 18th and 19th and the rainfall was light and sporadic in Western India during the next week. Fortunately, conditions changed in the sea areas to the south of India on the 26th and 27th, antecedent to, and initiating, a strong and persistent advance of monsoon winds. Heavy rain again began to fall in the West coast districts on the 27th July and extended to the Deccan and Gujarat on the 28th. Moderate to heavy rain fell in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Centeral Provinces and Rajputana during the next week and also extended into the Punjab as heavy local showers.

The Bengal current was unsteady during the month of July and a succession of four storms formed in the north-west of the Bay. These storms advanced landwards along west and north-westerly tracks giving bursts of moderate to heavy rain in the areas in North-Eastern India traversed by them.

The rainfall of the month of July was generally above the normal over Bengal and Assam and the southern half of the Peninsula and was in moderate to largish defect in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, North Bombay, Berar and the Central Provinces.

The conditions in August were very similar to those initiated during the last week of July. The Arabian Sea current was stronger and steadier than usual throughout the month and extended to its furthest limits in the Punjab during the greater part of the month. A succession of three storms formed in the north of the Bay, two of which advanced west-north-westwards through the Central Provinces and Central India into Rajputana and the third through Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces into the North-Western Provinces. These storms gave heavy rain to the areas they traversed, and the indraught to them diminished the rainfall in Assam, East Bengal and Burma and also in the West coast districts and the Deccan.

The rainfall of the month was in slight to moderate excess in Burma but was more or less below the normal in Assam and the greater part of Bengal, Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces. It was in slight to large excess in the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar and normal in the West Coast and the South and Central Deccan.

The conditions in September were similar to those which obtained in August. A moderately strong and steady monsoon obtained in the Arabian Sea and a normal but somewhat unsteady monsoon in the Bay. Three cyclonic storms formed in the Bay and advanced into the North-Western Provinces, determining heavy rain to the areas in and near their tracks and diminishing the rainfall in the arears to the north and east outside the storms.

The first storm was feeble but gave a heavy burst of rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat from the 5th to the 7th. The second disturbance of the month was the most remarkable of the year. Two cyclonic storms apparently followed each other across the Orissa Coast at an interval of two days. The second of these storms was absorbed by the first in the Central Provinces and the combined disturbances intensified and was almost stationary for some days in that area. It finally advanced slowly into the North-Western Provinces and filled up in that area on the 28th. It gave an extraordinarily heavy downpour of rain in parts of South and West Bengal. Calcutta obtained a total of 40·35 inches during the week ending 8 A.M. of 25th September or 13·44 inches greater than the heaviest total rainfall hitherto recorded in any month (*viz.*, 26·91 inches in August 1844).

The rainfall of the month of September was hence very partially and irregularly distributed. The districts affected directly by the storms, including Lower Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Central India and parts of Rajputana and the Punjab, obtained much heavier rain than usual. In Assam, the Deccan and Gujarat the rainfall of the month was, on the other hand, more or less below the average. Madras and Mysore had more frequent rain than usual.

The following table (1) gives the mean rainfall data of the south-west monsoon proper for ten large provinces :—

TABLE 1.

Political Province or area.	Rainfall from June 3rd to October 13th, 1900.			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation of actual from normal.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	103·95	95·71	+8·24	+ 9
Bengal and Assam	54·18	56·44	—2·26	— 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31·44	33·93	—2·49	— 7
Punjab	19·08	14·84	+4·24	+29
Bombay	52·92	53·61	—0·69	— 1
Central Provinces	51·37	43·97	+7·40	+17
Berar	32·77	34·72	—1·95	— 6
North Bombay	18·77	22·32	—3·55	—16
Rajputana and Central India	22·79	23·50	—0·71	— 3
Madras	31·15	30·28	+0·87	+ 3

The rainfall of the monsoon period of 1900 was slightly above the normal on the mean of the whole of India. It was more than 10 per cent. in excess in the Punjab (+29 per cent.) and the Central Provinces (+17 per cent.) and more than 10 per cent. in defect in one area, *viz.*, North Bombay. The variations were less than 10 per cent. in seven of the large political divisions.

The following comparative data (Tables II to V) show more fully the distribution of the rainfall of the past monsoon as far as amount only is concerned.

TABLE II.—*Comparative data for seven meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall of 1900 was more than 20 per cent. in excess.*

Province.	Division.	Rainfall from 3rd June to 13th October 1900.			Variation expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Bengal	Deltaic Bengal	61·75	45·40	+16·35	+36
	Orissa	58·41	45·60	+12·81	+28
Punjab	South-East Punjab	25·55	20·74	+ 4·81	+23
	South Punjab	18·36	15·13	+ 5·23	+40
	Punjab Submontane	36·14	23·29	+12 85	+55
Madras	Madras South Central	32·47	24·33	+ 8·14	+33
Central Provinces	Central Provinces East	62·38	45·27	+17·11	+38

The rainfall of the period was hence in large excess in seven divisions, including three in the Punjab, two in Bengal, and one each in Madras and the Central Provinces.

TABLE III.—*Comparative data for nineteen meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall of 1900 was 20 per cent. or less in excess.*

Province.	Division.	Rainfall from June 3rd to 13th October 1900.			Variation expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	Tenasserim	157·70	152·38	+ 5·32	+ 3
	Lower Burma, Deltaic	93·59	79·89	+13·70	+ 17
	Central Burma	61·25	50·88	+10·37	+ 20
	Arakan	174·07	155·60	+18·47	+ 12
Bengal	Central Bengal	47·18	46·20	+ 0·98	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	47·99	45·02	+ 2·97	+ 7
	North Bihar	46·07	44·52	+ 1·55	+ 3
Punjab	Central Punjab	16·48	13·97	+ 2·51	+ 18
	Punjab Hills	61·87	56·22	+ 5·65	+ 10
	North Punjab	14·45	12·06	+ 2 39	+ 20
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	100·86	97·09	+ 3·77	+ 4
	Coorg	128·54	109·54	+19·00	+ 17
	Mysore	25·28	24·95	+ 0·33	+ 1
	Bombay Deccan	29·13	25·09	+ 4·04	+ 16
Central Provinces	Central Provinces West	41·80	38 10	+ 3·70	+ 10
	„ Central	49·92	48·53	+ 1·39	+ 3
Bombay (North)	Kathiawar	23·42	19·71	+ 3·71	+ 19
Rajputana	West Rajputana	11·26	11·19	+ 0·07.	+ 1
Madras	East Coast North	28·09	27·68	+ 0·41	+ 1

The preceding data hence indicate that the seasonal precipitation of the south-west monsoon of 1900 was in slight to moderate excess in the greater part of Burma, Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Southern India (except the coast districts).

TABLE IV.—*Comparative data for twenty-one meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall of 1900 was 20 per cent. or less in defect.*

Province.	Division.	Rainfall from June 3rd to October 13th, 1900.			Variation expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	Upper Burma	33·12	39·81	—6·69	—17
	Eastern Bengal	68·33	72·01	—3·68	— 5
Bengal and Assam	Assam Hills	92·44	113·84	—21·40	—19
	Bengal Hills	95·01	111·99	—16·98	—15
	South Bihar	36·39	38·08	—1·69	— 4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North Western Provinces East.	32·17	35·40	—3·23	— 9
	South Oudh	31·47	33·39	—1·92	— 6
	North Oudh	34·21	35·99	—1·78	— 5
	North-Western Provinces Central.	26·18	31·39	—5·21	—17
	North-Western Provinces West.	23·93	24·06	—0·13	— 1
	North-Western Provinces East Submontane.	37·09	38·48	—1·39	— 4
	North-Western Provinces West Submontane.	35·00	38·82	—3·82	—10
	North-Western Provinces Hills.	35·58	39·04	—3·46	— 9
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts.	Konkan	110·11	112·95	—2·84	— 3
	Khandesh	19·52	22·79	—3·27	—14
Berar	Berar	32·77	34·72	—1·95	— 6
Rajputana and Central India.	Rajputana East and Central India West.	23·14	25·33	—2·19	— 9
Madras	Madras Central	16·50	18·47	—1·97	—11
	East Coast Central	16·55	18·24	—1·69	— 9
	East Coast South	15·53	17·85	—2·32	—13
	Madras South	8·07	8·28	—0·21	— 3

The preceding data shew that the rainfall of the period was below the normal by less than 20 per cent. in 21 divisions. The variations were less than 10 per cent. in 13 of these divisions.

TABLE V.—*Comparative data for seven meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall of 1900 was more than 20 per cent. in defect.*

Province.	Division.	Rainfall from June 3rd to October 13th, 1900.			Variation expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Bengal and Assam	Assam, Surma	69·81	92·89	—23·08	—25
	Do. Brahmaputra	44·44	56·55	—12·11	—21
	North Bengal	61·47	78·11	—16·64	—21
Punjab	West Punjab	3·50	5·86	— 2·36	—40

TABLE V.—*Comparative data for seven meteorological divisions in which the monsoon rainfall of 1900 was more than 20 per cent. in defect*—concld.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall from June 3rd to October 13th, 1900.			Variation expressed as a percentage.
		Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Bombay (North)	Gujarat	30·24	42·97	—12·73	—30
	Sind	2·66	4·29	— 1·63	—38
	Baluchistan Hills	1·07	2·25	— 1·18	—52

The rainfall of the period was more than 20 per cent. in defect in seven divisions, includiug three in Bengal and Assam, one in the Punjab and three in Bombay. It was in slight to large defect in Upper Burma, Assam, North and East Bengal, due to the large indraught of the Bay monsoon current in August and September to Upper India. It was also in moderate to large defect in a part of the Bombay Presidency, including Gujarat, Sind, and Baluchistan and in the West Punjab, due to abnormal pressure conditions, the existence of which was noted in the June forecast.

The data of Tables II, III, IV and V show that the rainfall of the monsoon period of 1900 was above the normal in 26 divisions and below the normal in 28 out of 54 divisions of the Empire. The deficiency was 20 per cent. or less in 21 divisions, between 20 and 50 per cent. in six divisions and exceeded 50 per cent. in one division only. The area of greatest percentage deficiency included Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind and Gujarat in which it averaged 40 per cent.

The meteorology of October and November has been slightly abnormal, the chief feature being the early withdrawal of the retreating south-west monsoon current from the Bay. The Arabian sea current apparently held steadily and strongly until nearly the end of September, but withdrew rapidly from its northern limits in the beginning of October and hence later than usual.

A storm formed in the centre of the Bay and passed by a curved path through the Central Provinces into Chota Nagpur and Bihar in the second week of October. It gave light to moderate rain in parts of the Central Provinces and North-Eastern India. Numerous showers fell in the south and centre of the Peninsula in the third week of the month.

A second and more severe storm formed in the Bay in the last week of the month and passed slowly westwards across the Coromandel Coast, near Madras, into the Peninsula. The course of this storm and the character of the rainfall indicated that the south-west monsoon was retreating much more rapidly southwards than usual.

The total rainfall of the month of October was in moderate to considerable defect in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and in excess only in the south of the Peninsula. The deficiency was largish in North-Eastern India, the Konkan, the Deccan and North Madras and affected the rice crops to some extent.

The Bay monsoon current withdrew unusually early in November. Practically no rain fell in North-Eastern India, Burma, Assam and the Peninsula (except the extreme south) during the month. The rainfall of the month was hence exceptionally small in these areas and the deficiency was serious in some parts of the Deccan, affecting the crops very considerably. The rainfall of the

month was in considerable to large defect in actual amount in the Coromandel Coast districts and in Central and South-Central Madras. Temperature hence fell much less rapidly than usual and was in moderate to large excess over the whole of North-Western and Central India and the Deccan area. Several feeble disturbances affected the Persian area, Upper India and the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas in October and November. They gave much cloud and occasional snow in Persia, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan. The precipitation was apparently heavier than usual in the Western Himalayas and Baluchistan, but was small in actual amount in Persia.

The following table gives data of rainfall in the larger provinces of India from the 30th September to the 24th November 1900:—

Political Province or Area.	Rainfall from 30th September to 24th November 1900			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation of actual from normal.	Percentage variation.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Burma	7·40	10·20	—2·80	—27
Bengal and Assam	2·55	5·16	—2·61	—51
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1·42	1·74	—0·32	—18
Punjab	0·20	0·50	—0·30	—60
Central Provinces	1·09	2·33	—1·24	—53
Berar	0	3·58	—3·58	—100
Rajputana and Central India	0·21	0·51	—0·30	—59
North Bombay	0·01	0·79	—0·78	—99
Bombay	1·01	5·89	—4·88	—83
Madras	8·79	11·85	—3·06	—26

The data of the preceding table show that practically no rain fell during the retreating south-west monsoon in the months of October and November over Berar and North Bombay, and very light rain in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and Bombay, and also that the rainfall of the period was in more or less serious defect over the whole of India. The deficiency was greatest absolutely as well as relatively to the normal in Berar (—100) and Bombay (—83).

The rainfall in the Madras Presidency was very unequally distributed, as is shown by the following statement:—

Division.	Rainfall from 30th September to 24th November 1900			
	Average actual.	Average normal.	Variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Madras East Coast North	6·95	10·98	—4·03	—37
„ Central	3·27	7·71	—4·44	—58
Malabar	9·49	13·96	—4·47	—32
Madras South-Central	9·32	10·78	—1·46	—13
„ East Coast Central	6·85	12·87	—6·02	—47
„ „ „ South	12·23	15·73	—3·50	—22
„ South	13·42	10·95	+2·47	+23

The preceding tables and discussion have given the chief features of the weather in India during the past six months.

The following are the more important known features in the meteorology of India which have to be taken into consideration in forecasting the character of the cold weather rains and winter snowfall of 1900-1901 :—

1st.—The character of the past south-west monsoon, more especially the contrast between the early arrival and unsteadiness of the Bengal current and the delay in the establishment but subsequent steadiness of the Bombay current.

2nd.—The delay in the full establishment of the rains over the area usually supplied by the Bombay current which was due to causes outside India. These causes apparently ceased to be operative after July as a stronger and steadier monsoon current than usual prevailed in August and September in the Arabian Sea.

3rd.—The later termination of the rains than usual over a large part of the area subject to the Bomboy monsoon current. This feature was most marked in North Bombay, Rajputana, and the Punjab.

4th.—The character of the rains in North-Eastern India and Burma where they were much more irregularly and partially distributed than usual.

5th.—The early withdrawal of the monsoon current from the Bay in November with which was associated scanty rainfall in the Deccan and North and Central Madras and moderate rain in South Madras and Mysore in October and November.

6th.—The abnormal pressure conditions in India during the past three or four months. Pressure averaged ·028″ in excess in September, ·040″ in excess in October, and ·004″ in defect in November. The local variations were not large nor very important. In September the chief features were, moderate excess in Northern India and moderate to considerable deficiency over the Peninsula, greatest in the Central Provinces. The local variations in October were on the whole similar to those which obtained in September. Pressure was in slight to moderate local excess in North-Western and Central India and Bengal and in slight to moderate defect in the southern half of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma. In November pressure was in moderate relative defect in North-Western India and in moderate relative excess in the Peninsula, the excess being greatest in the Coromandel Coast districts.

These local variations of pressure are of comparatively little importance as cold weather rainfall indications and were related to the actual distribution of the retreating south-west monsoon rainfall. The excess pressure in the Peninsula in November is such as usually accompanies the early withdrawal of the retreating monsoon current from the Bay. Similar conditions obtained in November 1889, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1899.

7th.—The abnormal temperature, humidity and cloud conditions of the month of November, the most noteworthy feature of which was a large excess of temperature due to deficient rainfall over the whole of North-Western, Western, and Central India. The weather in these areas was, as might be expected, characterized by unusual dryness of the air and freedom from cloud and also by abnormally high temperature for the season. The excess of temperature in November was large and marked in the area including the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India, Berar, the western and central districts of the Central Provinces and the West Deccan.

The following gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal for each month from September to November for these areas :—

Area.	Variation from normal of mean temperature in		
	September 1900.	October 1900.	November 1900.
		°	
Punjab	—0·9	—1·0	+4·0
Rajputana	—0·8	—1·9	+4·3
Central India	—1·3	—2·1	+2·9
Central Provinces, West and Central	—0·7	—1·5	+2·3
Berar	—0·3	—2·1	+2·1
North Bombay (Khandesh, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch)	+1·0	—0·1	+3·7
West Deccan	+1·7	+1·4	+2·9

Similar temperature conditions obtained in the following periods :—November 1877, 1895, 1896, 1898 and 1899.

8th.—The character and distribution of the early winter snowfall in the Upper India hills. Occasional snow has fallen on the higher elevations in Kashmir, Garhwal, Chitral and the Punjab Himalayas in October and November. The chief periods were the 1st to the 3rd, the 21st to the 23rd and the 28th October and the 21st to the 23rd November. The falls were generally reported to be moderately heavy but melted rapidly. The precipitation of this period was considerably below the normal in the outer ranges of the Himalayas, but was in moderate excess in the higher ranges and also in Baluchistan. It was also in slight excess in Persia. The snow accumulation is at present (1st December) probably smaller than usual at this period of the year in the Western Himalayas and the Hindu Kush, but to a less extent than was the case twelve months ago. The snowline on the ranges near Leh during the last fortnight of October was at an elevation of 14,000 feet. It was at an elevation of about 11,000 feet on the snowy ranges to the north of Simla and of the Kashmir Valley at the end of November and was hence about normal. So far as can be judged, there is hence no tendency to an earlier and more severe winter than usual.

A consideration of the previous, more especially in connection with the years in which similar conditions obtained, shows that all, with the exception of perhaps (2), are not favourable to abundant winter rains; (3) and (5) are of very little importance as indications; (4) is slightly favourable; (6) and (7) are slightly very unfavourable; and (8) is, on the other hand, slightly favourable.

Three other elements or factors require to be taken into consideration. These are :—

(1) the vertical pressure anomalies in Northern India during the past three months;

(2) the phase of the long-period oscillation at present in progress; and

(3) the remarkably persistent conditions accompanying and giving rise to the partial failure of the winter rains during the past five seasons in the large area including Upper India, the Western Himalayas, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia, Asiatic Turkey and perhaps South Russia.

The following is a statement of these conditions and their values as indications of the approaching cold weather rains :—

(1) The vertical pressure anomalies.

The following gives the vertical pressure anomalies for September, October and November, as determined from ten pairs of stations :—

Pair of Stations.	Actual vertical pressure anomaly.		
	September 1900.	October 1900.	November 1900.
Quetta—Jacobabad	+·011	—·011	+·032
Leh—Lahore	—·014	—·018	+·065
Murree—Peshawar	+·013	—·004	+·048
Simla—Ludhiana	+·018?	+·013P	+·049
Chakrata—Roorkee	0	+·002	+·039
Ranikhet—Bareilly	+·001	+·005	+·038
Darjeeling—Dhubri	+·007	+·042	+·052
Mount Abu—Deesa	—·019	—·024	—·005
Pachmarhi—Hoshangabad	—·022	—·025	—·009
Wellington—Coimbatore	·004	—·006	—·013

The variations of pressure during the months of September and October at the level of the hills, as compared with the plains, have been such as to show a very slight excess at the level of the hills in Baluchistan and the Punjab and the Kumaon and Kashmir Himalayas, a slight excess in the Sikkim Himalayas, and a slight deficiency in Rajputana and in Southern India. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in November, and hence to employ the technical expression, the vertical pressure anomalies of the period were positive in Baluchistan and Upper India and were also increasing in amount with the advance of the season. They were largish in amount in November. They are hence of considerable significance.

The following gives comparative data (in thousandths of an inch) of the mean vertical pressure anomalies of October and November for 1900 and the previous seven years for six pairs of stations :—

Pair of Stations.	Vertical pressure anomaly in thousandths of an inch.							
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Quetta—Jacobabad	+ 3	— 1	— 5	— 7	+38	+34	+ 8	+11
Murree—Peshawar	+ 3	0	+ 7	— 1	+48	0	+38	+22
Leh—Lahore	— 4	+ 8	+28	+25	P	+62	+16	+24
Simla—Ludhiana	—11	— 1	+ 8	+ 6	+22	+13	+22	+31
Chakrata—Roorkee	—25	P	+34	+33	+44	+34	+31	+21
Ranikhet—Bareilly	P	+14	+17	+25	+28	+15	+19	+22

The data show that the vertical pressure anomalies were positive and moderate to considerable in amount for each year from 1895, and that they are

similar in character in the present year and the preceding five years and strongly resemble those of 1899.

This is a strong indication of the probability that the general character of the approaching winter rains in the Persian area and North-Western India will be similar to that of the past five cold weathers, and more especially to that of the cold weather of 1899-1900, and that the precipitation of the period will hence be probably in slight to moderate general defect in North-Western India.

(2) The present phase of the long period oscillation in progress is almost unique but slightly resembles the corresponding phases in October and November of the years 1885 and 1893. The resemblance is most marked between the present season and the corresponding season of 1885.

The cold weather rains in 1885-86 were in considerable excess in that year. There is a very slight probability from this indication of increased rainfall in North-West India during the approaching cold-weather period.

(3) The prolonged abnormal meteorological conditions associated with the emarkable deficiency of the winter rains in the past five years over the large area, including North-Western India, the Western Himalayan region, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Asiatic Turkey and probably also a large portion of Central Asia and perhaps South-East Russia.

The persistent deficiency of the winter rains during the past five cold weather seasons in these areas is indicated by the following data for stations in t he areas affected for which reliable rainfall means have been obtained :—

RAINFALL VARIATION DURING PERIOD NOVEMBER TO MARCH.

STATION.	Actual.							Expressed as a percentage of the normal.						
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.			1899-1900.	1893-94.				1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.							
Baghdad		+7·45	−0·84	+2·52	−4·99	−3·14	−6·21	−4·13	+83	− 9	+28	−56	−35	−69	−46
Bushire	12·61	+4·90	+10·37	−8·31	−4·86	−5·70	−5·16	+1·01	+39	+82	−66	−38	−45	−41	+ 8
Muscat	5·97	−2·49	+2·62	−1·12	−1·73	−4·35	−3·47	−1·45	−42	+44	−19		−73	−58	−24
Quetta	7·02	+6·45	−2·26	+1·05	−0·43	−0·71	−2·44	−0·62	+92	−32	+15	− 6	−10	−35	− 9
Chaman	6·29	+0·72	−2·70	− 2·57	−0·16	−2·76	−1·84	+0·27	+11	−43	−41	− 3	−44	−29	+ 4
Kalat	7·01	−1·09	−3·56		−3·14	−3·00	−4·60	−3·35	−16	−51	?	−45	−43	−66	−48
Cherat	11·17	+0·50	+1·34	−4·08	−2·72	+0·92	−3·46	−2·39	+ 4	+12	−37	−24	+ 8	−31	−21
Srinagar	9·12	+7·02	+9·80	−2·09	+5·96	−3·95	+0·53	+1·22	+77	+107	−23	+65	−43	+ 6	+13
Murree	13·18	+8·65	+4·09	−1·69	+1·80	−1·37	−5·90	−1·13	+66	+31	−13	+14	−10	−45	− 9
Kiliba	20·12	+1·85	−4·55	−9·00	−1·61	−13·90	−8·19	−5·57	+ 9	−23	−45	− 8		− 41	−28
Kotgarh	10·87	+1·37	+0·03	−1·85	−0·04	−5·05	−6·87	−3·97	+13	0	−45	0	−46	−63	−37
Dharamsala	14·43	+9·86	+16·10	−2·56	+5·23	−3·11	−1·41	−5·12	+68	+112	−18	+36	−22	−10	−35
Simla	8·55	+12·50	+11·58	−1·54	+3·97	−1·71	−2·08	−1·74	+146	+136	−18	+46		−24	−20
Meshed	4·44	+0·69	+0·44	+3·93	−0·48	−0·68	+0·49	+0·61	+16	+14	+78	−11	−15	+11	+14
Teheran	6·79	+0·80	+1·55	+0·15	+1·53	+0·27	−2·39	−1·92	+12	+23	+ 2	+28	+ 4	−35	−28
Ispahan	2·71	−0·22	+1·75	+0·32	−1·28	+0·30	−1·09	+0·09	− 8	+65	+12	−47	+11	−40	+ 3
Jask	3·85	−0·43	+3·24	−0·48	−1·63	−1·41	−2·46	+2·96	−11	+84	−12	−42			+77
Kashgar	0·78	+1·63	−0·52	−0·25	−0·13		−0·78	+0·33	+209	−67	−22	−17		−100	+42
Kabul	7·52	+1·27		+3·48	+3·71	−3·09	−3·37	−2·49	+17	?	+46	+49	−41	−45	−33

The data indicate that the deficiency was, on the whole, most pronounced and general in the winter of 1898-99 and is now probably approaching the end of this cyclical variation.

Considering the large extent and the position of the areas affected by these unfavourable and scanty winter rains, it is evident that this feature cannot be due

to local conditions in India, but must be due to general variations of the air movement (more especially in the upper and middle strata), and hence also of the pressure conditions over probably the whole of Central and Southern Asia and perhaps the adjacent seas to the south and in South-East Europe. No information has yet been obtained for these areas, excluding India, which would throw any light on the causes of this persistent partial failure of the winter rains; and it is hence not possible to decide whether they continue to act with the same intensity as during the past five years, or whether they are beginning to give way either slowly or rapidly.

It may, however, be noted that this feature may perhaps be connected with peculiar conditions in the sun, one of which is protracted high temperature as indicated by spectroscopic and other observations. This began in 1894-95 and has continued steadily up to the present time and there are as yet no indications shown by the observations of the early termination of these abnormal conditions. The high temperature was for some time normal in its occurrence at and for some time after the maximum of the sun periodicity (in 1893). This condition should have, according to the normal course, terminated in 1896 and before the minimum of the period. The latter has, however, not yet occurred and the solar conditions are hence at present, as they have been, since 1896 very abnormal.

The known meteorological conditions of India in October and November of the present year most closely resemble those of the corresponding months of the years 1885, 1896, and 1899 and more especially those of 1899.

The following forecast of the probable distribution of the cold-weather rainfall in Northern India and the Persian area is based upon the preceding data :—

(1) The winter precipitation in Persia will very probably be below the normal to a moderate extent and in Baluchistan to a slight extent.

(2) The snowfall in the Punjab Himalayas and the Afghan mountains will very probably not be above the normal and will probably be in slight to moderate defect over the greater part of the area. If the vertical pressure anomalies for Leh are correct, the indications would make it, on the whole, probable that the snowfall on the higher ranges of the Western Himalayas will be above the normal to a slight extent.

(3) The large positive vertical anomalies at Darjeeling (if correct) probably indicate that the snowfall over the Eastern Himalayas during the next three months will be considerably less than usual.

(4) The winter rains in Upper India, *i. e.*, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana (from December to February) will very probably not be above the normal and probably be in slight to moderate defect.

(5) It is very probable that the winter precipitation in the Gangetic Plain will be in moderate defect.

(6) It is, on the whole, probable the rainfall from December to March in Central India and the Central Provinces and in perhaps the adjacent districts of Chota Nagpur and the North-Western Provinces, as indicated by the temperature and pressure conditions in November, will be above the small normal of the period.

(7) The probability of an early commencement of the winter rains in the

plains of Upper or Central India is very slight, and it is very probable they will not commence before the fourth week of December.

(8) As a corollary of the preceding inferences it is probable the spring rainfall will commence somewhat earlier than usual in Assam and perhaps Bengal and be at least normal and probably slightly above it.

These probabilities are based on known conditions and on the continuance of the abnormal unknown conditions in the Persian and Upper Indian areas (and probably the adjacent countries to the north) and of the probable persistence of the solar conditions which appear to be related to these conditions. As noted above, they are synchronous with an abnormal feature in the solar conditions which has not yet terminated. It is not possible to take the solar conditions in the present state of our knowledge into actual account in the estimate of probabilities. The chief chance of the occurrence of more favourable rain than is anticipated from the known conditions lies in the early terminations of these unknown conditions and actions, of which, however, there is at present no indication.

J. ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 7th December 1900.

W. HOLDERNESS,
ry to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH CHINESE AND RUSSIAN TURKISTAN AND TIBET FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST MARCH 1900.

No. 381, dated Leh, the 10th August 1900.

From—Captain R. L. Kennion, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh,

To—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, Srinagar.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for favour of transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet for the year ending 31st March 1900.

2. The total value of trade which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to Rs. 36,50,131-13-0 against Rs. 39,75,168-4-0 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 3,25,036-7-0.

3. The subjoined table gives the figures for the past ten years :—

Years.	Import.			Export.			Total.		
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1890-91	15,25,483	0	0	14,40,906	0	0	29,66,389	0	0
1891-92	15,65,278	0	0	14,47,840	0	0	30,13,118	0	0
1892-93	17,95,141	0	0	16,91,544	0	0	33,86,685	0	0
1893-94	21,54,252	0	0	18,37,375	0	0	39,91,627	0	0
1894-95	31,65,218	4	0	28,50,102	12	0	60,15,321	0	0
1895-96	33,20,751	10	0	28,95,426	0	0	62,16,177	0	0
1896-97	31,00,098	0	0	28,30,144	8	0	59,30,142	8	0
1897-98	22,39,262	1	6	19,63,378	13	6	42,02,640	15	0
1898-99	20,91,756	3	0	18,83,412	1	0	39,75,168	4	0
1899-1900	19,15,706	12	6	17,34,425	0	6	36,50,131	13	0

4. The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan, and Tibet :—

Years.		India.			Chinese Turkistan.			Tibet.			Total.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*		*p.*
Import from	1898-99	12,97,106	14	0	6,56,578	3	0	1,38,071	2	0	20,91,756	3	0
	1899-1900	10,70,383	14	0	6,95,424	6	6	1,49,898	8	0	19,15,706	12	6
Export to	1898-99 .	7,70,252	1	0	10,32,114	6	0	81,045	10	0	18,83,412	1	0
	1899-1900	7,72,415	10	6	8,54,592	2	0	1,07,417	4	0	17,34,425	0	6

5. The following notes show the fluctuations in the trade in some of the principal commodities :—

(*A*)—Piece Goods.

The exports to Turkistan of English and Continental piece goods amounted to Rs. 4,32,062-8 against Rs. 4,88,250 in the previous year, that of Indian manufactured cotton to Rs. 3,000 against Rs. 3,510 in the previous year.

Exports to Tibet of English and Continental goods Rs. 2,500 against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year, and of Indian goods Rs. 7,260 against Rs. 1,920.

(*B*)—Drugs and Medicines.

The import figures of *charas* for the last four years in maunds are as follows :—

	Mds. Srs. ch.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1896-97	4,663 22 0=3,03,130		12	0
1897-98	4,020 16 4=2,21,122		5	6
1898-99	5,191 8 4=1,24,588		15	0
1899-1900	3,920 1 4=	66,640	8	6

The price of *charas* in Leh last year was lower than it has ever been hitherto, averaging Rs. 17 per maund.

As a pony-load of 2 maunds 32 seers would thus only realise Rs. 47-8 in Leh and a pony-hire from Yarkand to Leh is about Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, it is clear that to bring *charas* last year to Leh for sale was not a profitable transaction.

(*C*)—Dyeing Material.

The following figures show the value of indigo exported to Turkistan during the past four years :—

	Rs.
1896-97	27,160
1897-98	68,640
1898-99	35,880
1899-1900	11,562

(*D*)—Hides and Skins.

The following figures show the value of hides exported to Turkistan during the past four years :—

	Rs.
1896-97	61,980
1897-98	52,892
1898-99	48,504
1899-1900	12,969

(*E*)—Leather.

The export of leather to Turkistan shows a decrease in value of Rs. 48,485 in the year under report.

Prices, however, have fallen in Leh from Rs. 35 to Rs. 30 per score, which accounts to some extent for the lower figure.

(*F*)—Carpets and Namdahs.

The trade in namdahs shows an increase of Rs. 3,098 over last year.

The following figures show the number of namdahs, rates of sale, and total values for the past five years :—

	Quantity.	Rate. *Rs. a.*	Value. *Rs.*
1895-96	12,972	2 8	27,844
1896-97	9,168	2 8	23,550
1897-98	10,950	2 0	27,375
1898-99	14,621	2 0	29,242
1899-1900	21,560	1 8	32,340

(*G*)—Precious Metals.

The amount of both gold and silver brought into Leh during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 45,680.

This is partly due to the chief export from Turkistan, *charas*, being no longer a profitable investment and many traders preferring in consequence to carry but cash and specie to India, but it is also due to the very large number of Hajis that passed through Leh from Central Asia during the year under report, each of whom carried a certain amount of coin or "*yamba*

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Gold.	Silver.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
1895-96	3,25,925	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	5,82,347
1897-98	2,48,161	2,18,412
1898-99	2,59,710	2,76,640
1899-1900	2,24,362	3,57,668

(*H*)—Silk, Raw.

Raw silk to the value of Rs. 70,370-2 was imported during the year as against Rs. 65,494 worth imported in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 4,876.

The figures for the previous four years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1896-97	84,050
1897-98	15,570
1898-99	65,494
1899-1900	70,370

As in the case of namdahs, with silk also the effect of the increased importation has been to lower prices, which fell from Rs. 260 to Rs. 245 per maund.

(*I*)—Spices.

The following figures show the value of spices exported to Turkistan during the year :—

	Rs.
1895-96	86,225
1896-97	58,590
1897-98	22,060
1898-99	16,850
1899-1900	19,325

(*J*)—Precious Stones.

Turquoises and Corals.

The trade in coral shows a decrease of Rs. 37,779 as compared with that of last year.

Dealings under the head of turquoises show an increase of Rs. 11,524 over that of the previous year.

The figures for the last ten years are attached :—

	Rs.
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405
1897-98	1,56,440
1898-99	1,31,649
1899-1900	93,870

(*K*)—Indian Tea.

The Indian tea brought into Leh this year shows an increase in value of Rs. 1,105, but this is mainly due to a rise in the bazar rate.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	Rs.
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,315
1896-97	73,025
1897-98	43,180
1898-99	28,970
1899-1900	

The following figures show the export to Turkistan of Indian tea for the past five years :—

	Mds.	*Srs.*	Value. *Rs.*	*a.*
1895-96	1,054	0	36,890	0
1896-97	1,594	0	39,850	0
1897-98	960	0	19,600	0
1898-99	711	20	14,230	8
1899-1900	690	20	17,262	8

(*L*)—LHASSA BRICK TEA.

The figures showing value of Lhassa brick tea imported into Leh for the last ten years are as follows :—

	Rs.
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896-97	21,881
1897-98	20,100
1898-99	14,052
1899-1900	18,312

(*M*)—WOOL.

Unmanufactured.

Imported from Tibet and sent to Kashmir.

The trade under this head shows an increase of Rs. 10,275 over that of previous year.

The figures showing maundage and value of wool imported in Leh for the past four years are as follows :—

	Mds.	*Srs.*	Value *Rs.*
1896-97	1,904	20	=34,182
1897-98	963	0	=15,408
1898-99	726	0	=14,520
1899-1900	1,618	0	=24,795

These figures show a proportion only of the trade in wool that passes through Ladakh. A very large quantity of wool goes direct from the Rudok district of Tibet to Kulu without passing through Leh, and thus escapes registration. Rates have dropped from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 owing to the increased supply.

(*N*)—PASHM.

The following figures show the value of *pashm* brought into Leh from Turkistan and Tibet respectively during past four years :—

	YARKAND.		TIBET.			TOTAL.		
	Mds.	Value. *Rs.*	*Mds.*	*srs.*	Value. *Rs.* *a.*	*Mds.*	*srs.*	Value. *Rs.* *a.*
1896-97	566	=22,640	628	0	=25,120 0	=1,194	0	=47,760 0
1897-98	621	=24,840	620	0	=24,800 0	=1,241	0	=49,640 0
1898-99	658	=23,080	598	0	=20,930 0	=1,256	0	=43,960 0
1899-1900	737	=25,795	669	20	=23,432 8	=1,406	20	=49,227 8

GENERAL REMARKS.

3. The total value of the trade passing through Leh has again dropped by about 3½ lakhs. This result is universally ascribed to the *charas* trade being

no longer profitable owing to the imposition of the tax of Rs. 80 per maund on imports of *charas* into the Punjab. The effect of this tax appears to have been to at once diminish the consumption of the drug and to curtail the profits of those engaged in the wholsale * trade. About 75 per cent. of the capital sunk in the trade between India and Central Asia is found by Hindus of the Punjab, the others engaged in the trade being for the most part Yarkandi Muhammadans. The latter generally speaking travel as far as Leh only, where they get rid of their goods by sale or barter.

* *Note.*—This, of course, re-acts on the export trade from India also.

R. L. K.

For these the year under report was a disastrous one as the price of *charas* ruled so low in Leh that their expenses were not covered. The Hindu traders who bought in Yarkand or Leh and sold in the Punjab, on the other hand, made a small margin of profit but insufficient to induce them to operate on a larger scale this year. The bulk of whatever profits were realised in the trade went apparently to a ring of Punjabi Hindus who bought up all the *charas* in the Government warehouses and have combined to keep up the price at which it is sold to contractors.

This year the profits will probably be more equally divided, but they are not large enough for there to be any hopes of a general revival of the trade.

7. There do appear, however, to be signs that the trade has at length begun to adjust itself to these new conditions, and it is possible that after this year equilibrium will be restored and a normal level reached. These are that instead of pouring *charas* down in increased quantities in payment for British Indian goods as was done in the preceding year, thus still further depressing prices already sufficiently low, traders have during the year under report sought other media than *charas* for conveying to India the capital realised by the sale of their British Indian goods in Yarkand. Wool, namdahs, and silk were all brought down in larger quantities than heretofore; but the increased supply had the inevitable effect of lowering prices, and the profits on this class of goods was certainly not large. The future of the trade depends on the extent to which these and other commodities will, in the next few years, prove a profitable substitute for *charas*.

Note.—As it is not easy for traders to at once find a profitable substitute for *charas*, notes and specie were taken to India to a much greater extent than heretofore.

R. L. K.

8. I reported last year that thirty-one mules had been purchased in Leh for the Government of India. During the year under report fifty-two mules were bought by me at a cost of Rs. 7,207, many of these being up to the ordnance standard. It is hoped that this trade will slowly increase.

9. The barter trade in salt and grain between Tibet and the neighbouring Kashmir districts was very brisk during the year; but as this does not pass through Leh, it is not registered.

The figures recording the export of wool from Tibet are also very far from representing the actual trade.

The greater part of this Tibetan export passes through the Rukshu district of Ladakh to Kulu and the Punjab and so escapes registration in this office.

The wool and *pashm* produced in Tibet is, perhaps, the finest in the world, and there can be no question that the trade has a future before it as the supply is practically unlimited.

Ladakh Trade Report for the year ending the 31st March 1900.

	IMPORT FROM INDIA.						IMPORT FROM TURKISTAN.		IMPORT FROM CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		*Vid* KASHMIR.		TOTAL.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
1. Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	2,078 mds.	2,59,125 0 0	1,617 mds.	2,02,125 0 0	3,690 mds.	4,61,250 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,690 mds.	4,61,250 0 0
(b) India	313 „	12,720 0 0	70 „	4,200 0 0	383 „	16,920 0 0	119 mds.	7,140 0 0	...	...	401 „	24,060 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—												
(a) *Charas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds. s. c. 3,920-1-4	66,640 8 6	...	...	Mds. s. c. 3,920-1-4	66,640 8 6
(b) Miscellaneous	216 mds.	10,800 0 0	161 mds.	8,050 0 0	377 mds.	18,850 0 0	Mds. s. 6-7	308 12 0	...	...	383-7-0	19,158 12 0
3. Dyeing materials—												
(a) Indigo	...	...	92½ „	11,562 8 0	92½ „	11,562 8 0	...	...	...	...	92½ mds.	11,562 8 0
(b) Miscellaneous	6 mds.	1,200 0 0	12 „	2,400 0 0	18 „	3,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	18 „	3,600 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(a) Otter skins	1,954 pieces	5,862 0 0	2,369 pieces	7,107 0 0	4,323 pieces	12,969 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,323 pieces	12,969 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	2,889 „	1,444 8 0	2,889 „	1,444 8 0	1,628 pieces	814 0 0	3,890 pieces	1,945 0 0	8,407 „	4,203 8 0
5. Leather—												
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	3,734 seores	1,12,035 0 0	3,734 seores	1,12,035 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,734 seores	1,12,035 0 0
(b) Manufactured	244 pieces	244 0 0	3,815 pieces	3,815 0 0	4,059 pieces	4,059 0 0	120 pieces	120 0 0	...	...	4,179 pieces	4,179 0 0
6. Carpets and *Namdahs*—												
(a) Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	5,235 0 0	...	...	349	5,235 0 0
(b) *Namdahs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,560	32,340 0 0	...	...	21,560	32,340 0 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560 tolas.	12,640 0 0	...	...	1,560 tolas	12,640 0 0
(b) Gold dust	...	...	238 tolas	4,956 0 0	238 tolas	4,756 0 0	8,457 „	1,77,597 0 0	1,339 tolas	29,169 0 0	10,032 „	2,11,722 0 0
(c) Silver coin	2,250	2,250 0 0	46,663	46,663 0 0	55,913	55,913 0 0	68,865	68,865 0 0	18,720	18,720 0 0	1,43,498	1,43,498 0 0
(d) Silver yambus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947	2,14,170 0 0	...	...	1,947	2,14,170 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	216 mds.	6,048 0 0	286 mds.	8,008 0 0	502 mds.	14,056 0 0	...	...	4 mds.	112 0 0	506 mds.	14,168 0 0
8. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. (*f*) Silk, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	9	70,370	2	0	...	...	257	9	70,370	2	0
(*g*) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632		1,264	0	0	...	...	632		1,264	0	0
(*a*) Brocade of Benares	115 pieces	2,300	0	0	655 pieces	13,100	0	0	770 pieces	15,400	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	770 pieces	15,400	0	0
(*b*) Brocade of Surat	315 „	4,725	0	0	4,644 „	69,660	0	0	4,959 „	74,385	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	4,959 „	74,385	0	0
(*c*) Velvet	2,256 yds.	4,512	0	0	21,155 yds.	42,310	0	0	23,410 yds.	46,820	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	23,410 yds.	46,820	0	0
(*d*) Satin *tanar*	...	...			6	270	0	0	6	270	0	0	14	630	0	0	10	450	0	0	30	1,350	0	0
(*e*) Atlas satin	1,586 yds.	990	10	0	6,622 yds.	4,138	12	0	8,207 yds.	5,129	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	8,207 yds.	5,129	6	0
(*f*) Brocade, European	1,814 „	1,814	0	0	2,860 „	2,860	0	0	4,174 „	4,174	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	4,174 „	4,174	0	0
(*g*) Miscellaneous	2,292	4,784	0	0	6,676	13,352	0	0	9,068	18,136	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	9,068	18,136	0	0
11. Spices	491 mds.	12,275	0	0	282 mds.	7,050	0	0	773 mds.	19,323	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	773 mds.	19,323	0	0
12. Precious stones—																					
(*a*) Coral	17,800	17,800	0	0	76,270	76,270	0	0	93,570	93,570	0	0	300	300	0	0	...	...	93,870	93,870	0	0
(*b*) Turquoises and P. S.	250	250	0	0	4,165	4,165	0	0	4,415	4,415	0	0	10,439	10,439	0	0	24,100	24,100	0	0	38,954	38,954	0	0
13. Sugar—																					
(*a*) Refined	262 mds.	4,716	0	0	231 mds.	4,158	0	0	493 mds.	8,874	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	493 mds.	8,874	0	0
(*b*) Unrefined	68 „	952	0	0	39 „	846	0	0	107 „	1,498	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 „	1,498	0	0
14. Tea—																					
(*a*) Indian	873 „	21,825	0	0	330 „	8,250	0	0	1,203 „	30,075	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,203 „	30,075	0	0
(*b*) China *cid* India	6 „	750	0	0	21 „	2,625	0	0	27 „	3,375	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 „	3,375	0	0
(*c*) Lhasa brick tea	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			163½ mds.	18,312	0	0	163½ „	18,312	0	0
15. Wool—																					
(*f*) Unmanufactured	...	...			...	...			...	...			40 mds.	600	0	0	1,613 „	24,195	0	0	1,653 „	24,795	0	0
(*g*) Manufactured	200 yds.	100	0	0	1,575 yds.	787	8	0	1,775 yds.	887	8	0	...	...			750 yds.	375	0	0	2,525 yds.	1,262	8	0
(*h*) Shawl and shawl stuff	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...		
(*a*) *Pashm*	...	...			...	...			...	...			737 mds.	25,795	0	0	669½ mds.	23,432	8	0	1,406½ mds.	49,227	8	0
(*b*) *Pashmina*	...	...			39 pairs	975	0	0	39 pairs	975	0	0	...	...			...	...			39 pairs	975	0	0
(*c*) Miscellaneous	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...		
16. Miscellaneous	231 mds.	1,848	0	0	2,951½ mds.	23,612	0	0	3,182½ mds.	25,460	0	0	19½ mds.	156	0	0	1,136 mds.	9,088	0	0	4,338 mds.	34,704	0	0
TOTAL	...	3,83,888	10	0	...	6,86,495	4	0	...	10,70,383	14	0	...	6,95,424	6	6	...	1,49,898	8	0	...	19,15,706	12	6

R. L. KENNION, *Captain*,

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1900.

	EXPORT TO INDIA.						EXPORT TO TURKISTAN.		EXPORT TO CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Vid LAHOUL.		*Vid* KASHMIR.		TOTAL.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
1. Cotton, manufactured—												
(a) European	...	...	14 mds.	1,750 0 0	14 mds.	1,750 0 0	3,456½ mds.	4,32,062 0 0	20 mds.	2,500 0 0	3,490½ mds.	4,36,312 8 0
(b) India	...	...	24 „	1,440 0 0	24 „	1,440 0 0	50 „	3,000 0 0	121 „	7,260 0 0	195 „	11,700 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines—	Mds. srs. ch.		Mds. srs.		Mds. srs.						Mds. srs. ch.	
(a) *Charas*	2,568 37 4	42,671 13 0	1,351 4	22,968 11 6	3,920 14	66,640 8 6	...	...	...	...	3,920 1 4	66,640 8 6
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	18,750 0 0	10	300 0 0	385	19,350 0 0
3. Dyeing material—												
(a) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	89½ mds.	11,187 8 0	...	...	89½ mds.	11,187 8 0
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 „	6,000 0 0	...	...	15 „	3,000 0 0
4. Hides and skins—												
(a) Otter skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,323 pieces	12,969 0 0	...	...	4,323 pieces	12,969 0 0
(b) Miscellaneous	550 pieces	290 0 0	5,546 pieces	2,778 0 0	6,136 pieces	3,063 0 0	2,825 „	1,412 8 0	4,800 pieces	2,100 0 0	12,181 „	6,575 8 0
5. Leather—									Score.			
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,237	97,110 0 0	2-10	75 0 0	3,239½	97,185 0 0
(b) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
6. Carpets and *Namdahs*—												
(a) Carpets	41	615 0 0	8	1,260 0 0	125	1,875 0 0	...	...	44	660 0 0	169	2,535 0 0
(b) *Namdahs*	555	694 0 0	19,285	29,002 8 0	19,801	29,836 8 0	...	...	150	225 0 0	20,041	30,061 8 0
7. Precious metals—												
(a) Gold	...	...	1,580	12,640 0 0	1,580	12,640 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,580	12,640 0 0
(b) Gold dust	1,715	32,015 0 0	7,964	1,67,244 0 0	9,679	2,03,259 0 0	...	...	5	105 0 0	9,684	2,03,364 0 0
(c) Silver coin	8,190	8,190 0 0	1,05,146	1,05,146 0 0	1,13,336	1,13,336 0 0	6,310	6,310 0 0	9,415	9,415 0 0	1,29,061	1,29,061 0 0
(d) Silver yambus	62	6,820 0 0	1,751	1,92,610 0 0	1,813	1,99,430 0 0	...	...	120	13,200 0 0	1,933	2,12,630 0 0
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	49	1,372 0 0	49	1,372 0 0	62½	1,750 0 0	2	56 0 0	113½	3,178 0 0
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(g) Manufactured	31	62 0 0	459	918 0 0	490	980 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	490	980 0 0
(a) Brocade of Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	13,980 0 0	32	640 0 0	731	14,620 0 0
(b) Brocade of Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,339	65,085 0 0	55	825 0 0	4,394	65,910 0 0
(c) Velvet	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,810	45,620 0 0	440	880 0 0	23,250	46,500 0 0
(d) Satin *tawar*	14	630 0 0	14	630 0 0	6	270 0 0	15	675 0 0	35	1,575 0 0
(e) Atlas silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,885	4,928 2 0	322	201 4 0	8,207	5,129 6 0
(f) Brocade, Kashgar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,239	3,239 0 0	860	860 0 0	4,099	4,099 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,335	14,670 0 0	1,395	2,790 0 0	8,730	17,460 0 0
Spices	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	18,400 0 0	5	125 0 0	741	18,525 0 0
Precious stones—														
(a) Coral	...	...	1,010	1,010 0 0	1,010	1,010 0 0	75,170	75,170 0 0	16,050	16,050 0 0	92,230	92,230 0 0
(b) Turquoises and P. S.	...	...	3,125	3,125 0 0	3,125	3,125 0 0	1,165	1,165 0 0	8,800	8,800 0 0	13,090	13,090 0 0
13. Sugar—														
(a) Refined	...	...	6	108 0 0	6	108 0 0	170½	3,069 0 0	67	1,206 0 0	243½	4,383 0 0
(b) Unrefined	...	...	...	42 0 0	3	42 0 0	18	252 0 0	15	210 0 0	36	504 0 0
14. Tea—														
(a) Indian	...	...	14½	362 8 0	14½	362 8 0	690½	17,262 8 0	3	75 0 0	708	17,700 0 0
(b) China *viâ* India	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3,250 0 0	...	...	26	3,250 0 0
(c) Lhasa brick tea	...	...	24½	2,744 0 0	24½	2,744 0 0	1½	168 0 0	...	...	26	2,912 0 0
15. Wool—														
(1) Unmanufactured	218	3,270 0 0	141	2,115 0 0	359	5,385 0 0	...	...	...	...	359	5,385 0 0
(2) Manufactured	370	185 0 0	...	...	370	185 0 0	...	...	1,280	640 0 0	1,650	825 0 0
(3) Shawl and shawl stuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) *Pashm*	45	1,575 0 0	1,024	35,840 0 0	1,069	37,415 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,069	37,415 0 0
(b) *Pashmina*	9	225 0 0	...	...	9	225 0 0	...	...	24	600 0 0	33	825 0 0
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Miscellaneous	58	464 0 0	1,841	14,728 0 0	1,899	15,192 0 0	64	512 0 0	4,643	37,144 0 0	6,606	52,848 0 0
TOTAL	...	1,12,120 15 0	...	6,60,294 11 6	...	7,72,415 10 6	...	8,54,592 2 0	...	1,07,417 4 0	...	17,34,425 0 6

R. L. KENNION, *Captain*,
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

Report on the Trade, *vid* Ladakh, between India and Chinese Turkistan ending the 31st March 1900.

My Trade Report for 1898-99 was far from encouraging in tone. That for 1899-1900 must, I fear, partake of the same character. In the absence of the Leh statistics for the present year it would be impossible to make any accurate comparison between this and previous year's traffic; but there is reason to think that a further general decline has taken place, and that, since 1895-96, the present year's trade may prove to be the lowest on record in value.

2. Many causes have already been alluded to in former reports on the Ladakh trade; but as the traffic of 1899-1900, as well as that of recent years, has been submitted to their influence, they may, without redundancy, be here recapitulated.

3. (*a*) *Dislocation of trade consequent on the imposition in India of a duty on* charas.

It is noteworthy that, despite the taxation initiated in 1895-96, the subsequent yearly export of *charas* has not materially diminished in quantity, in comparison with the export of, say, 1894-95, which year may, perhaps, be taken as typical for showing what the *charas* trade, but for taxation, might have developed to. That year's export, according to the Ladakh Trade Returns, was 4,151 maunds; and as the market price of the drug in the Punjab was then Rs. 60 per maund, its total value would have been about Rs. 2,49,060. In the present year, the export, despite taxation, appears to have been not less than 4,000 maunds; but the price, hitherto realized in the Punjab by traders, seems to have been only about Rs. 24 per maund, or 60 per cent. less than that of 1894-95.

Charas was bought in Yarkand during the spring of 1899 at an average rate of Rs. 12 per maund; and with an additional outlay, say, of Rs. 17 for package and transport, the actual cost of that quantity, on arrival in India, should have been Rs. 29. As the total export is estimated at 4,000 maunds, the capital transferred to India during 1899-1900, by means of *charas*, may be estimated to be Rs. 1,16,000, an amount which is about 53 per cent. less than that conveyed through the same medium in the year 1894-95. This reduction of value is undoubtedly attributable to Government taxation.

It would have been desirable that, in proportion as the *charas* traffic declined in profitableness, traders could have diverted their capital to some other substitutional article of export. But hitherto this has not taken place on any large scale.

The export trade may, therefore, be considered to have actually lost by the amount represented by the diminished value of *charas* in India. This loss has, of course, also re-acted detrimentally on the import trade.

4. (*b*) *The fictitious value of the rupee.*—Kashgaria being a silver-using country, prices are necessarily fixed according to a silver basis. As the rupee has attained a value over 50 per cent. higher than that of the silver represented by it, a tendency has set in to increase the prices in Yarkand of Indian merchandize. It is estimated that in goods, wherein there is no foreign competition, a general rise of from 10 to 15 per cent. has taken place in recent years. This undoubtedly has had a doubly detrimental effect on trade, for the rise has diminished demand, whilst it has been insufficient to traders, as a compensation on account of the enhanced silver value of the rupee.

5. (*c*) *Russian, Chinese, and local competition.*—The subjoined list will

show how the sale of goods imported *vid* Ladakh is affected by these causes :—

Country of production or manufacture.	*List of Imports affected by the trade competition of*		
	Russia.	China.	Yarkand.
England	Longcloth. Cotton prints. Handkerchiefs. Gumtis. Alpaca. Threads.		
Germany and France.	Velvet. Flannel. Broadcloth.		
Germany	Dyes. Needles. Cutlery.		
India	Sugar Lungis	Tea Opium	Goat-skins. Lungis.

6. Of the Russian trade of the present year, no statistics are available. But judging from its general appearance of prosperity one cannot but think that it compares favourably with that of previous years, and that it is, in those goods which are imported alike from Russia and India, competing with the Indian trade with ever-increasing severity.

It is worthy of note that, since my report for the year ending the 31st March 1898 was prepared, some reductions in freights between European Russia and Kashgar has taken place, through the increased facilities for transport brought about by the opening to traffic of the Siberian and Samarkand-Andijan Railways. In 1898 the cost of the carriage of one pood or 0·44 maund of goods from Moscow to Kashgar was estimated at Rubles 3-65.

At present goods for Kashgar appear to be chiefly from Nishni Novgorod; and transport per pood from that town is stated as follows :—

(*1*) *Vid* SIBERIA.

	Ruble.
Nishni to Tokmak (by rail to Petropavlovsk, and thence by cart *vid* Akmolinsk to Tokmak	1-80
Tokmak to Kashgar (by pony or camel)	0-40
TOTAL	2-20

N. B.—This route, apparently newly opened, is said to be 1,500 versts shorter than that *vid* Semipalatinsk and Verneie, which was in use in 1898.

(*2*) *Vid* RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

	Ruble.
Nishni to Andijan (by boat and rail)	2-20
Andijan to Kashgar (by pony)	1-25
TOTAL	3-45

Average cost per pood = Rubles 2-82½ = Rs. 4-6-0.

7. The Chinese competition affects the Indian trade in two classes of goods only, *viz.*, tea and opium.

Tea from India is, as is well known, officially speaking, prohibited in Chinese Turkistan.

Of the total amount of tea consumed in Kashgaria, 80 per cent. is said to be Chinese, and 20 per cent. Indian. The Indian share of this trade appears to be somewhat small when the distances between Hunan and Yarkand and between Kangra and Yarkand are compared.

The trade in Kashmir opium, formerly considerable, has been all but extinguished by Chinese competition.

The subjoined table contains some details regarding prices, etc.:—

Locality at which the opium is produced.	Percentage of adulteration.	Price per liang (=3⅓ tola).	
		In native currency.	In Indian currency.
			Rs. a. p.
China Proper .	20 per cent.	Tengas 3	0 6 10
Ili . .	Ditto	Ditto	0 6 10
Karakul (Russian)	30 per cent.	Tengas 2	0 4 6
Ushturfan .	Ditto	Ditto	0 4 6
Badakhshan	20 per cent.	Tengas 3	0 6 10
Kishtwar (Kashmir)	30 per cent.	Tengas 2	0 4 6

8. With regard to native competition, it may be mentioned that lungis, which formerly were exclusively imported from India, are now manufactured in Yarkand, and that the native cloth is interfering with the sale of the Indian. The tanning of goat-skins seems also to have made considerable progress in the same town; so much so that possibly to this fact may be ascribed the reason that the Indian trade in goat-skins during 1899-1900 has, as compared with that of the previous year, fallen off by about Rs. 70,000.

9. *(d) Competition of Russian and Indian merchants as purchasers in the wool markets.*

This naturally tends to enhance the prices of native produces, which are in demand alike in Russia and in India. Pashm, wool, felts, carpets, chakman (coarse native cotton cloth), and raw silk are exported to both countries.

10. As regards the exports to India, *charas* will, doubtless, still occupy a prominent place, despite taxation in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. This drug, owing to the peculiar circumstance of its production, is possessed of considerable commercial vitality. No special ground is ever allotted by cultivators to the hemp plant, which is invariably grown along the border of irrigation-canals or on the edges of fields, more or less as a protection for crops occupying the central space. It is extremely hardy and needs no care. Its fibres are employed in the making of ropes, and its seed furnishes an oil useful for lighting and cooking purposes. Even, therefore, if the hemp plant did not possess the substance necessary for the preparation of the drug known as *charas*, its utility would still justify its cultivation. Evidently, it is by reason of this circumstance that the restraint, placed by taxation on the consumption of *charas* in India, has not perceptibly discouraged the growth of hemp in this country, and that a lowering of the local prices of *charas* has been possible, without a diminution of supply. Traders are of opinion that, so long as *charas* is exported each year in a moderate quantity, fair profits, even under present conditions, may be realised in India. One maund of *charas* now costs in Yarkand about Rs. 7; and as its carriage to Punjab and packing amount to Rs. 18, the total cost on arrival may be estimated at Rs. 25. But in order that the wholesale price in India may be kept somewhat above that figure, it is thought that the yearly export ought not to exceed 1,000 pony-loads, or about 3,000 maunds.

Some hope is entertained that as the *charas* trade declines in profitableness, traders will give their attention to developing a traffic in mules, a class of animals which is required by the Government of India for Mountain Batteries, and for the Commissariat Department. How far this hope is to be realised, time alone will show. But in the meantime it may be pointed out that a trade in mules is hampered by many difficulties. These animals mostly come from the distant provinces of Kansu, Shen-si, and Shan-si, and are by no means numerous in the south-western portion of the New Dominion. Again, their purchase in any number by individual traders necessitates large capital, and

the sending out of agents, for their collection, to far-off districts like Urumtchi and Kuchar. Despite, however, these adverse circumstances, it is satisfactory to note that about 120 mules were sent to Ladakh during the year under report, a number which appears to be higher than that of preceding years since 1896, when the mule trade was initiated.

KASHGAR AGENCY;
The 26th June 1900.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

Table showing the imports from India, viâ Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan during the year 1899-1900.

Description of goods.	Percentage of consumption.				Remarks.
	Khotan.	Aksu.	Kashgar.	Yarkand.	
1. COTTON, MANUFACTURED—					
(a) *European*— Longcloth	37	37	...	26	As compared with 1898-99, the import of long-cloth during year under report has somewhat improved. The increase in quantity is due to the good prices realized on the 1898-99 stock, which was a small one. Russian competition is yearly increasing in severity, and is depressing prices so much that the present Indian stock is almost selling at a loss.
Muslin	25	25	25	25	Import increased by about Rs. 21,000 as compared with that of the previous year. Present stock selling remarkably well. No Russian competition.
Nainu and Sainu Gauzes	12	12	50	26	Import has decreased as compared with that of the previous year. No Russian competition in the specific articles; although a Russian material known as "Yumshak chint", which resembles the Sainu gauze in texture and colour, is interfering with the latter's sale.
Cotton prints (chints)	...	...	25	75	Import less than that of previous year. With the exception of a material known as "Gulabi," English prints are selling badly. Severest Russian competition.
Dhotis	12	50	13	25	Import has decreased by about Rs. 3,000 as compared with that of the previous twelve-month; but as present prices are good, an improvement is expected in 1900-01. During the last two years the fashion has come in for women to wear dhotis as a cloth for the head.
Handkerchiefs	13	25	50	12	Quantity imported has somewhat increased as compared with that of the previous year. It has become the usage in Kashgar for guests to present handkerchiefs on marriage occasions. Handkerchiefs are also imported from Russia; but the Russian material, owing to its superior texture, is more expensive than the English.
Gumti	50	25	...	25	Import has increased by about Rs. 1,800 in comparison with that of previous year.
Alwan Khaisi	13	12	25	50	Import, diminished by about Rs. 4,500, owing to enhanced price in India.
Cotton threads	25	25	...	50	Value estimated at Rs. 800. Imported for the first time, and selling fairly well.
Double zin	37	25	13	25	This appears to be a sort of unbleached long cloth. Value of import about Rs. 1,400. Selling well.
Nainsuk	50	13	25	12	Demand small.
(b) *Indian*— Lungis	13	37	25	26	Import will probably show a slight increase as compared with that of previous year. Selling fairly well. Small native competition.

Table showing the imports from India, viâ Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan during the year 1899-1900—contd.

Description of goods.	Percentage of consumption.				Remarks.
	Ist.			Yarkand.	
2. Drugs and Spices	38	37	13	12	All of Indian production. Value as compared with that of last year would appear to have increased by about Rs. 3,000. Market at present good. The import of Kashmir opium has practically ceased.
3. Dyeing material—					
Indigo	12	25	50	13	Import decreased owing to the large stock remaining over from the 1897-98 and 1898-99 seasons.
European colours	50			50	These colours are used in the preparation of Khotan and Yarkand carpets. But their importation has been practically diverted off the Ladakh route on to that *viâ* Russia.
4. Hides and skins—					
Goat-skins	19	19	31	31	Import decreased by Rs. 17,000 owing partly to the 1898-99 stock not having been exhausted, and partly to the progress made in the native tanning industry in Yarkand, Kashgar, and Aksu.
Other skins		25	50	25	Import decreased by about Rs. 14,000 on account of dearness in India.
5. Silk, manufactured—					
(*a*) Brocade of Benares		13	63	13	Import rather diminished; the use of this brocade having gone out of fashion. No Russian competition.
(*b*) Brocade of Surat (real and imitation).	13	25	50	12	Import increased by about Rs. 16,000. Present prices good. No Russian competition.
(*c*) Brocades, European		25	50	19	These are chiefly French. Import appears to be less than that of the previous year. Not in demand.
(*d*) Velvet	13	25	38	24	Import slightly decreased on account of Russian competition.
(*e*) Atlas (satin)	50			50	Value of import about Rs. 1,800. Russian competition.
6. Coral (Italian)	13	25	50	12	Import diminished by about Rs. 17,000, owing to the previous year's stock not having been exhausted. Export from Kashgar to Russian Turkistan has suffered considerably on account of the stringency of the Russian customs.
7. Sweetmeats—					
(*a*) Sugar, Indian	50	13		37	Total value about Rs. 3,100. The import of Indian sugar likely to cease in the face of the present severe Russian competition.
(*b*) Jams and sweetmeats (Indian)	25	50	13	12	Value of total import, about Rs. 800.
8. Teas—					
Kangra Valley	25	25	25	25	Import diminished by about Rs. 9,000. Selling fairly well.
Chinese tea *viâ* Bombay	25	25	25	25	Value of import about Rs. 1,200.
9. Wool, manufactured—					
Broadcloth	13	12	25	50	Import somewhat diminished owing to falling off of demand. The goods are chiefly of French and German manufacture.
10. Needles	25	37	10	19	Import decreased owing to dearness in India and to Russian competition. Value of total import about Rs. 660.

Table showing the proportional exports from different parts of Chinese Turkistan to India viâ Ladakh, during the year 1899-1900.

Description of goods.	Percentage of exports from				Remarks.
	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	Yarkand District.	
Charas	...	...	30	70	The *charas* exported to India in 1899-1900 was bought locally at an average price of Rs. 12 per maund.
Carpets	100	...	...	...	Quantity exported during the year under report has somewhat decreased, owing to enhanced prices in Khotan and to the competition consequent on the manufacture of carpets in Kashmir and the Punjab. Carpets largely exported to Russia.
Gold	90	...	...	10	Export estimated at 28 Indian seers. The falling off, as compared with the quantity sent to India during 1898-99, is probably due to the prohibition imposed by the Chinese authorities on the free sale of gold in Khotan. Present ratio in Khotan of gold to silver, 1 to 32.
Silver	...	...	...	100	The quantity of silver exported, estimated at Rs. 1,65,000. The increase, as compared with previous year's export, is partly due to the difficulty of purchasing gold in Khotan.
Russian Roubles	...	...	100	...	Owing to the fall in Kashgar in the price of Roubles, the transmission to India of these notes shows a considerable increase as compared with that made in 1898-99. The present value in Kashgar of a Rouble = Tael 0·637.
Raw silk	80	...	...	20	Fair profits were realized in India on the silk despatched in 1898-99. The quantity exported during the year under report will probably show an increase as compared with that of the previous twelve months. Raw silk also exported to Russia.
Wool (*pashm*)	15	40	25	20	*Pashm* is largely exported to Russia.
Chakmas (red coarse native cotton cloth).	...	...	...	100	Quantity imported estimated at 36 maunds. Exclusively for Ladakh.
Mules	...	70	...	30	About 120 mules were despatched to Ladakh in 1899-1900.
Namdahs	10	80	...	10	The export will probably show a decline as compared with that of the previous year. *Namdahs* largely despatched to Russia.
Pistachio nuts	...	...	...	...	These are from Badakhshan. Export from Yarkand estimated at 18 maunds.

KASHGAR AGENCY;
The 26th June 1900.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMI

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	18
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	30·19	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	31·58	32·81	48·12	50·88	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·02	31·37	35·56	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	
Thôngwa	...	...	29·91	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	...	32·49	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	24·24	32·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	36·57	37·21	30·33	44·15	...	...	...	...	17·25	12
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19	25
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akyab	...	...	...	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	11·87	31·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	...	...	27·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittegong	...	...	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	...	...	31·25	22·5	38·75	40	...	...	...	12·5	...	
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	37·5	37·5	...	...	23·75	26·25	22·5	
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	31·87	25	...	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	
Pabna	...	...	28·12	20	26·56	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	30	25	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·62	23·44	35·62	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	23·12	20	27·5	24·37	...	...	17·5	18·12	17·5	20·62
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	22·5	28·75	23·59	...	...	17·5	20	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·56	26·56	30·78	26·56	...	...	20	22·81	...	
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	20·21	40·16	34·95	34·79	34·11	37·29	40·47	25·47	25·51	21·67	23·7
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·18	19·46	32·66	33·33	32·66	34·06	35·57	39·01	21·04	28·59	16·35	26·67
Jhánsi	15·83	25	39·48	44·43	34·79	37·19	42·08	43·23	25·33	32·66	21·93	31·35
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	40	32·66	34·74	36·41	40	27·6	31·98	19·22	...
Agra	25	47·08	53·33	50	34·01	35·57	39·11	42·08	24·06	31·98	19·53	33·33
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14·79	19·06	31·35	32·08	29·63	31·98	...	...	19·06	24·58	...	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	17·29	19·06	33·33	33·33	31·93	33·33	37·92	40	22·71	27·58	18·23	21·33
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	20	41·37	40	33·28	33·28	...	...	25	25·78		25

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·63	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·82	2··76	48·12	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	29·37	31·63	35 56	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 65	31·37	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	21·4	...	...	37·42	49·23	42·11	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	23·45	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8·06	12·1	33·16	26·67	55·17	52·02	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	26·67	31·68	23·69	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36·25	55	47·5	440	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	31·25	45	37·5	400	360	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	420	325 to 330	Midnapur
33 75	42·5	...	...	17·5	27·5	32·5	30	40	40	370	350	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	27·5	43·44	35	400	317·5	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	26·25	53·12	39·37	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	2..	20	31·25	35	48·75	47·5	380	360	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	22·5	31·87	22·5	360	290	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·25	19·37	20	19·37	29·37	27·5	340	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	17·5	22·5	26·25	22·5	42·19	36·51	372·5	330	Bhágalpur
...	...	15·31	19·06	15·31	23·44	25	23·44	36·25	36·25	336·25	304·69	Musaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
24·01	28·44	...	...	21·82	28·23	28·49	25·31	36·67	35·52	378·49	325·99	Benares
												Central—
20·52	33·33	...	...	16·67	28·59	28·59	28·59	...	...	376·46	278·28	Cawnpore
21·2	35·52	...	...	19·06	31·98	25·94	30·21	34·06	37·19	357·19	256·09	Jhánsi
												Western—
19·22	...	...	...	18·59	...	38·12	31·98	...	...	424·17	266·67	Meerut
18·28	34·79	...	...	18·28	30·78	33·23	28·54	42·08	31·98	426·67	274·53	Agra
												Submontane, west—
19·06	30·21	...	...	15·99	...	28·59	28·07	...	...	375 and 380	290	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
19·06	30·18	...	...	20	28·07	28·59	27·58	...	...	380	300	Lucknow
												Northern—
22·81	...	...	...	18·28	26·25	26·73	25	...	...	380	300	Fysabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	20·58	21·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·78	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·7	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·89	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	80	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	55	51·25	37·5	33·75	130	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	55	57·5	37·5	35·62	100	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	50 to 52·5	50	35·62	31·37	75 and 110	85 and 92·5	...	...	...	...	1·77 to 2·03	1·51
Calcutta	52·5	48·75	33·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	30	8·12	6·75	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	50	56·25	32·81	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) ·56	1·87
Pabna	50	42·5	38·12	38·75	110	100	...	...	...	...	10	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	67·5	40	40	70	80	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	57·5	31·25	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5·62	5·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	30	35	35	34·37	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	35·62	31·98	36·25	37·5	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	33·28	25·78	38·12	34·37	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	57·24	41·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55·16	36·07	...	...	55	55	140	155	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	57·19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	50	...	...	133·33	133·28	100	162·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	44·43	40	...	...	...	...	135 and 140	145 and 150	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	56·25	40	...	...	70	75	...	...	3·33	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) *Per man.*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basscin
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
1·56	2·5	...	...	40	30	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	25	40	...	...	44·43	47·81	...	...	33·33	40	21·09	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·43	25	50	44·43	33·33	38·07	37·81	42·08	22·24	30·73	25	36·35
Central—												
Lahore	22·92	25·83	45·1	45·1	32·5	36·41	35·21	42·71	22·92	28·65	24·27	30·16
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	28·59	40	42·08	33·33	36·35	38·07	44·48	21·04	31·98	15·99	34·79
Submontane—												
Amritsar	28·54	26·67	41·3	44·43	31·35	34·79	34·06	41·04	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	28·54	28·54	53·59	53·59	32·19	35·52	35·47	40	23·75	24·22	20	23·54
Western—												
Multan	17·4	19·06	32·03	35·57	32·66	32·5	37·29	38·03	24·38	25·78	20·94	25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	35·62	38·75	35·31	...	...	...	...	30·62	24·06	35
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	32·5	35	...	...	25	28·12	17·5	28·75
Quetta	...	...	...	...	30·62 to 34·37	36·25 to 38·75	55	64·37	26·87 to 27·5	26·87	26·87	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	37·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·91
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	43·12
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·04
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	51·87	...	...	...	...	...	43·23
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	36	40	42	43	50	57·12	...	...	30·37	36·94
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	38·06	38	36·31	42	44·44	...	...	20	30·75
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	42	38	38	48	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	51·75	53·17	...	...	...	...	38·46	46·16
Ellichpur	...	...	88·89	66·67	61·54	57·14	72·73	66·67	...	...	47·06	40
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	60	47·5	48·75	54·87	57·19	...	...	33·75	35·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3	30
Cuddapah	31·8	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	28·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·1	21·3	49·6	35·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·9	22·3	43·4	34·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	29·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	50·82	28·74	53·02	44·79	55·66	51·17	87·77	65·83	...	...	25·6	27·13
Bangalore	29·38	24·75	49·25	42·09	46·62	43·76	60·62	56·94	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Rajputana—
25	50	...	...	21·09	44·43	44·43	40	...	...	496·56	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
21·04	40	...	...	21·04	30·73	34·79	36·35	57·13	57·13	435	285	*Southern—* Ferozpur
21·67	30·53	...	...	19·06	28·28	35·16	34·43	45·73	45·73	400	336·87	*Central—* Lahore
17·08	36·35	...	...	18·59	31·98	30·78	31·98	36·35	38·07	426·67	304·74	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	21·61	27·6	36·35	34·79	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
24·06	33·33	...	...	20	27·5	35·47	32·66	40	40	320	278·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
21·61	30·78	...	...	20	27·55	37·97	30·78	...	...	426·56	336·56	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
26·56	40	...	...	...	...	42·5	35·62	...	...	...	365	Karáchi
21·56	...	...	...	...	...	41·87	33·75	...	...	420	308·75	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	27·5	33·12	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	45	360 to 400	315 to 340	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
30·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
33·33	47·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366·67	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
32·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
35·31	49·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	50	43	466·62	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·75	33·31	...	...	360	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	36	...	...	400	270	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
44·44	50	...	...	...	...	50	50	66·67	50	640	320	Ellichpur
38·75	48·75	...	...	...	...	40	40	55	50	420	320	Amraoti
												Madras—
23·3	20·9	...	...	...	...	58·9	43·1	...	...	325·7	353·3	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	20·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·6	359·5	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	37	...	32	380·9	317·4	*Central—* Bellary
24	30·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	296·1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	33·4	21·9	...	...	...	...	37·8	29·7	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	30·9	...	...	378·5	345·6	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	24·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	29·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	31·34	29·88	...	...	30·21	26	98·74	68·57	330·67	346·93	Mysore
...	...	27·11	27·43	...	...	27·11	25·32	64·05	48·4	376·75	395·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	66·56	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·35	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	57·13	44·43	...	...	50	66·67	160	160	5	4·01	8·91	7·97
Central—												
Lahore	50·78	42·08	...	...	64·01	61·56	139·11	142·24	7·66	12·5	8·91	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	46·98	40	...	...	80	80	160	152·4	4·01	8·91	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	41·43	40	...	...	...	50	...	142·5	...	...	6·67	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	50	40·94	...	...	50	40	133·33	160	5	6·67	7·24	8 02
Western—												
Multan	53·33	42·08	...	...	80	66·67	160	160	3·49	4·01	5	5·68
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	85·62	63·75	...	...	140	...	...	140	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	50·31	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	47·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	80·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	80	145·37	140	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	200	200	150	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	114·29	87·5	...	...	400	200	200	130	10	4·69	...	...
Amráoti	100	70	...	...	225	120	160	140	1(*a*)	1(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	102·8	113·1	...	...	6·7	7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	128·4	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	39·5	107·7	131·4	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	4·4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	45·3	...	...	123·4	131·7	118·5	111·9	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·57	60·38	...	...	338·93	374	120·67	148·04	·31(*c*)	10·71	·5(*c*)	7·14
Bangalore	68·23	64·22	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	128·44	5·71	10·71	7·25	12·85

(*a*) Per 400lb. (*b*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 153lb. (*c*) Per bundle.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Rajputana—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Panjab—
5	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central—* Lahore
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
4·01	8·02	...	...	60	50	...	...	70	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
4·37	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	7·89	9·58	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	80	80	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	60	Ellichpur
...	3	...	...	45	55	...	...	90	50	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	100	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
7	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	80	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 3, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1900 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 10	13 2	11 5	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 15	13 11	12 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12				
Rangoon	10 —	10 4	..	...	11 12	11 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 11	13 1	13 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	..	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hensada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 3	14 4	13 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	8 6	...	...	12 10	11 10	17 4	17 4	43 9	43 9	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 14	12 4	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	10 10	22 1	22 1	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	12 6	15 14	16 12	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	11 13	13 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 10	14 9	12 13	46 5	46 5	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 12	19 1	21 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 11	10 8	11 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	...	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	11 8	8 10	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 6	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	31 —	32 —	33 —	34 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 8	7 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	6 5	5 5	...	...	6 9	5 5	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 4	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 — and 13 8	12 — and 13 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 11	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	...	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimansingh	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	9 — to 9 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	11 6	11 6
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 7	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 7	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 8	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	18 8	18 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 —	...	...	11 12	11 8	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa
..	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein
												Pegu (island)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	6 9	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 1	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	37 9	37 9	6 14	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	45 1	23 9	7 3	6 7	11 14	11 14	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 9	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	27 12	27 12	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 2	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	5 —	...	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 4	9 14	9 12	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	9 24	9 24	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 6	8 —	8 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 —	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Mainsusingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 4	...	...	9 8	9 6	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	...	11 6	11 13	20 —	17 12	9 6	8 14	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 6	11 12	11 12	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 2	10 —	9 12	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1900—*continued*. *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 6	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	14 4	27 —	27 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	27 —	27 —	...	...	15 —	14 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	14 7 and 15 3	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	10 —	10 —	16 —	20 —	...		16 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	...
Ranchi	7 — to 10 —	7 — to 10 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	17 12	15 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	12 6	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 — and 16 —	11 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	13 2	13 10	21 —	16 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	12 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	14 —	14 —	22 —	19 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	22 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	11 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	17 — and 18 —	15 — and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 4	22 12	10 4	...	...	15 —	13 11	...	10 4	...	...
Darbhanga	14 8	15 6	26 7	19 12	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 —	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	11 8	14 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	17 8	...	15 8	15 —
Benares	11 5	11 5	15 3	14 14	8 15	8 15	9 10	9 12	17 14	...	16 4	15 3
Ghazipur	11 10	11 14	14 2	14 2	6 14	6 14	15 4	11 10	19 8	9 4	14 14	15 8
Jaunpur	12 —	12 8	18 —	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	...	...
Allahabad	10 12	10 12	16 4	15 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	...	17 —	...
Central—												
Bánda	11 8	11 4	11 —	12 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	23 —	22 —	18 8	19 —
Fatehpur	12 4	11 8	15 4	15 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	21 —	...	17 —	17 —
Hamirpur	11 8	11 12	13 4	13 4	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	25 4	23 —	16 6	19 8
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	23 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Cawnpore	11 14	11 14	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 8	24 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Jhánsi	11 4	11 4	16 8	15 8	7 12	7 12	9 4	10 —	19 —	17 —	20 4	16 12
Etawah	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	20 4
Farukhabad	12 7	12 9	20 7	17 1	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	21 13	21 1	21 1	20 11
Mainpuri	13 2	13 2	18 8	20 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	21 8	21 4	21 4
Etah	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	11 12	11 8	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Agra	11 4	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Muttra	12 —	12 —	19 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Aligarh	12 —	11 12	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	19 4	19 4
Bulandshahr	12 12	12 12	17 8	20 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 4	24 8	22 —	21 8
Submontane, east—												
Bahlia	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 1	11 1	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 —	13 —	16 10	16 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 15	19 13	19 13	17 2	16 8
Basti	12 12	12 12	19 13	19 13	9 8	9 4	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 2	10 2	*Central*—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	11 4	11 5	Bankura
												Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 4	21 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 4	13 8	9 12	9 12*	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 —	9 —	9 —	*Northern*—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 11	10 12	Rangpur
											8 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	10 —	and 10 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	20 —	22 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 8	*Hills*— Darjeeling
...	...	..	...	11 7	13 2	...	...	8 8	8 5	13 6	13 8	*Orissa*— Puri
...	...	...	...	13 12*	13 2*	...	...	11 13	13 2	12 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	*Chota-Nagpur*— Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	Manbhum
30 8	30 —	...	...	11 — to 12 —	10 8 to 11 8	26 —	26 8	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 4	Ranchi
27 —	27 —	...	...	15 3	12 6	21 15	21 15	14 3	...	9 —	9 —	Palámau
26 —	27 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	22 8	22 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 12	23 1	21 —	12 9	12 9	10 8	10 8	*Bihár, south*—
20 —	21 4	14 —	12 8	15 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Gaya
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 8	Patna
												Shahabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	*Bihár, north*— Purnea
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 4	22 12	...	13 —	13 10	10 12	8 —	Bhágalpur
27 8	26 7	...	...	17 9	16 8	26 7	26 7	11 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	11 —	...	10 —	Muzaffarpur
24 —	24 —	16 —	...	16 —	15 8	24 —	22 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Sáran
26 —	26 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
...	...	11 8	13 —	13 —	13 8	19 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	*Eastern*—
...	...	11 8	12 7	13 9	13 7	17 14	16 12	10 7½	10 9	10 2	10 2	Mirzapur
16 12	16 12	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 4	19 8	19 12	10 14	10 14	8 14	8 14	Benares
14 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 8	11 —†	11 —†	11 6	11 6	Ghasipur
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	11 8†	11 8†	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
...	...	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 8	10 —	11 —	10 4	10 8	*Central*—
...	...	15 —	15 —	12 12	12 8	20 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 6	18 6	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Hamirpur
21 —	22 —	22 —	20 8	13 8	13 —	23 8	23 —	10 —	11 —	11 12	11 12	Jalaun
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	23 —	18 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 4	Cawnpore
20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	14 4	14 4	26 —	25 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Jhánsi
												Etáwah
...	...	24 8	25 14	12 15	12 15	25 8	24 8	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
27 8	28 8	...	...	13 10	13 4	26 8	27 8	12 8†	13 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 —	25 —	12 —	12 4	11 8	11 8	Etah
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	21 —	20 —	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 8	**Western**—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	21 —	21 —	13 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	**Meerut**
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 12	11 12	**Agra**
...	...	11 4	11 4	12 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 4	**Muttra**
...	...	19 —	17 —	11 6	10 14	24 12	24 8	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	**Aligarh**
												Bulandshahr
16 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	*Submontane, east*—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 4	19 4	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	**Ballia**
19 13	19 13	14 14	14 6	16 14	15 12	20 11	20 11	11 10	12 —	10 13	10 6	**Azamgarh**
20 —	20 —	13 12	14 —	14 8	14 4	21 —	19 —	12 —†	12 —†	10 —	10 —	**Basti**

* Kalai.

† Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawár or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
7. Provinces—continued												
ontane, west—												
hahjahánpur	13 8	13 4	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	21 —	20 8
ndaun	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	23 —	25 —	21 —	21 8
ilibít	13 6	13 6	18 —	18 4	5 4	5 4	12 2	12 2	...	...	19 —	18 8
areli	12 8	12 3	18 12	16 4	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 10	23 12	23 12	21 14	22 8
oradabad	12 10	12 6	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	12 2	12 2	26 4	26 4	21 14	22 4
ijnor	12 6	12 6	19 2	16 14	4 8	4 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	21 15	22 8
usaffarnagar	13 3	12 15	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 4	11 3	23 2	...	20 1	20 5
hárunpur	12 14	12 14	16 2	16 6	4 13	4 13	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	19 13	19 5
ehra-Dún	11 4	11 4	16 8	16 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8
le—												
aini Tal	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
lmora	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
arhwál	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
h—												
thern—												
artábgarh	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 10	14 8	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
iltanpur	13 —	12 8	17 —	17 4	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	18 —	17 8
ae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 12	24 —	21 —	21 —	20 —
nao	12 8	11 12	17 8	17 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	21 —	...	18 —	18 8
cknow	12 4	12 6	17 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	22 —	...	20 —	21 —
rdoi	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 —	...	15 —	14 —
Ihern—												
rsabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	19 —	...	17 8	17 —
rabanki	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	20 —
nda	13 2	13 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 12	13 4	30 —	14 —	19 —	16 —
hraich	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 —	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	27 —	...	20 —	18 —
tapur	13 —	13 —	20 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	...	21 —	20 8
heri	12 12	12 12	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	28 —	22 —	23 —
ntana—												
tern—												
rtábgarh	7 9	7 —	10 8	10 8	4 7½	4 6	6 4½	7 —	...	...	...	...
hnswára	8 —	7 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
ewar (Udaipur)	9 8	9 5	11 13	11 9	7 4	7 9	7 11	*	*	12 —	13 2	12 7
illy Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	6 —	5 12	7 —	6 8	3 8	3 —	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
rohi	8 8	8 14	10 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	8 2	8 —	...	11 —	12 4	10 12
dnpura	9 6	9 6	13 —	13 —	6 5	6 6	8 9	8 10	14 11	13 4	13 5	12 4
mer	9 14½	9 14½	13 —	11 14	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 8	17 5½	17 —
u	9 — and 9 4	9 3 and 9 7	12 6	12 8	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14	...	...	12 9	12 3
shangarh	10 8	10 —	15 8	13 12	6 —	7 —	12 8	9 —	24 —	21 —	19 8	18 —
ndi	7 8	6 10	9 10	8 14	5 4	5 —	6 8	6 —	13 15	11 6	13 15	10 2
tah	8 8	6 14	7 12	7 12	5 4	5 2	5 12	5 8	13 —	8 8	12 8	6 12
lawar	7 11	7 —	8 8	8 8	5 15	5 8	6 15	5 15	11 5	11 5	8 15	8 10
k	7 15	8 15	10 1	8 15	6 1	6 —	6 11	6 8	28 8	27 8	21 15	20 11
pur	9 11	9 4	15 14	15 1	6 7	6 6	7 7	7 5	23 5	22 6	21 7	20 4
rauli	8 7	8 7	15 15	13 7	7 8	9 6	9 6	10 —	25 —	25 5	25 —	27 8
olpur	10 11	10 11	17 4	15 2½	7 14	7 14	8 7	8 7	23 14½	11 8½	23 5	22 14½
ratpur	10 6	10 5	19 6	18 6	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	26 4	25 8	23 8	23 12
war	10 12	10 8	17 8	15 5	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	24 4	22 9	21 15	21 5
oli	8 2	7 14	9 12	9 12	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	21 9	10 4	20 5	13 14
irabad	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
lmer	9 4	8 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 1	16 —
ádra	9 —	9 2	...	...	5 12	...	8 2	...	...	...	12 4	11 13
hpura	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
rn—												
lhpur	7 14 and 9 2	7 8 and 8 12	13 9	14 1	5 15	5 15	7 8	7 8	18 —	10 15	14 1	11 4 and 15 4
salmer	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	12 —	14 8	13 5
aner	10 4½	10 8	11 8½	12 —	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	...	...	14 6½	12 7½
al India—												
lore	9 8	9 —	12 —	11 12	7 12	8 —	8 4	8 8	17 —	13 —	17 —	14 —
nach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	14 —	*	14 —	14 —
alior	9 9½	9 11	13 7½	14 1	7 2	7 5	7 13½	7 12	19 15	...	19 9	16 3
ab—												
ern—												
saar	11 4	11 4	25 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	26 —	22 —
rozpur	11 —	11 8	17 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	19 —
ral—												
hore	11 11	12 5	16 8	16 4	...	...	8 7	8 15	15 8	15 —	17 8	17 8
jránwála	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	10 8	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 —
jrát	12 4	13 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	19 —
elam	12 4	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	19 —

* Not sold.

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*continued*
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	13 4	25 —	23 —	12 —§	12 —§	11 —	11 —	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur
...	...	23 —	24 —	12 8	12 12	29 —	30 —	13 —	13 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun
...	...	13 2	13 3	14 14	13 2	23 15	23 9	10 9	10 9	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	27 8	20 —	11 14	11 14	26 14	27 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	...	22 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	26 2	26 14	9 8§	11 6§	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	23 10	24 12	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	22 —	22 8	9 11	9 11	9 14	9 14	Muzaffarnagar
23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	11 8	11 8	22 9	21 8	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	*Southern*— Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
25 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 8	16 —	16 —	11 —§	10 —§	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	13 —	23 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	17 —	17 —	13 12	14 —	20 8	20 8	11 8	11 4	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	26 —	25 —	15 —	14 8	26 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	19 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	14 8	22 —	22 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 4	25 8	24 8	10 12	10 12	10 13	10 12	Gonda
...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	25 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	24 —	23 —	10 —§	11 —§	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
26 —	28 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	27 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
...	...	...	...	8 4½	7 —	13 6	12 4	8 4½	7 —	10 5	10 8	*Eastern*— Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	Bánswára
...	...	8 3	7 2	9 1	9 9	15 3	13 12	8 3	8 —	10 —	9 12	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 12	12 —	9 8	4 —	...	7 —	6 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	15 8	11 —	6 12	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	...	9 8	9 8	10 2½	10 2½	20 —	18 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 7	14 8	13 9	7 7	7 7	11 2	11 2	Abu
•	•	•	•	13 —	11 8	22 —	19 —	•	•	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 11	8 3	18 2	9 —	...	...	8 2	7 12	Bundi
...	...	...	...	9 11	8 10	16 12	11 8	5 10	4 12	8 8	8 8	Kotah
...	...	10 8	10 6	7 5	7 1	12 14	11 5	5 15	5 15	8 5	8 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	9 2	7 8	27 —	25 8	...	...	10 15	9 5	Tonk
•	•	19 5	17 15	11 1 and 21 7	11 3 and 18 10	25 4	23 1	19 8	19 3	12 15	13 2	Jaipur
...	...	19 1	29 1	15 15	16 14	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 6	10 5	Karauli
...	...	18 —	19 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	17 8	17 8	10 15	12 1	22 6	20 3	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	14 —	13 3	10 8	10 2	22 2	22 —	15 —	15 —	12 11	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 4	Deoli
•	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	7 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	9 2	10 1	15 8	14 2	7 4	...	11 —	11 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 12	16 4	13 12	8 12	8 5	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 4½	11 4	11 1½	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 —	16 8	16 —	6 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Indore
•	•	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	5 10	5 10	11 3½	10 15	19 14½	17 4	8 14	8 13	10 5	10 3	Gwalior
												Panjab—
†	†	15 †	15 †	11 8	11 4	18 †	19 †	7 †	7 †	11 —	11 —	*Southern*— Hissar
†	†	15 —	15 —	10 8	11 —	18 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 4	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	19 4	19 4	11 2	11 5	20 —	17 12	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 14	Lahore
†	†	18 —	18 —	11 —	10 14	17 —	16 —	†	†	13 —	13 12	Gujránwála
†	‡	‡	‡	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrát
•	•	•	•	10 12	•	17 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 —	11 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	23 8	22 —	27 —	23 12
Delhi	11 8	11 8	18 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	23 —	19 —	22 8	19 —
Rohtak	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Karnál	12 —	11 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	18 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	‡	16 —	‡
Ludhiána	12 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Jalandhar	13 4	13 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiarpur	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	13 4	13 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Amritsar	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 —	14 —	15 —	16 —
Siálkot	11 12	11 12	14 8	15 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 9	9 14	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	‡	‡	16 —	15 —
Kángra	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	19 —	13 —	16 —	16 —
Hazara	13 12	14 —	18 —	18 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 4	15 —	12 —	18 8
Peshawar	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Kohát	10 14	11 1	14 10	14 5	...	...	10 11	10 11	‡	‡	16 9	17 3
Bannu	10 12	11 4	12 8	12 13	...	...	10 —	10 10	12 8	12 8	13 12	14 6
Western—												
Shahpur	13 2	13 2	16 —	17 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Jhang	12 12	13 8	16 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	17 8
Multan	12 —	12 4	15 12	16 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Montgomery		12 15		14 8		...		7 8		‡		16 14
Dera Ismael Khan	10 12	11 4	13 4	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 14	20 4	21 4	15 12	16 4
Muzaffargarh	13 4	13 4	14 —	14 8	...	...	12 —	10 —	16 —	16 8	16 8	16 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 13	11 4	15 10	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 12	18 12	18 2	18 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	15 —	13 8	14 —	13 —
Hyderabad	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	20 —
Shikarpur	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	17 —	17 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	21 —	18 —	19 —	16 —
Quetta	11 8 to 12 8	11 8 to 12 8	14 4	14 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	11 4
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 1	9 1	8 9	7 9	8 7	7 3
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 4	9 10	7 2	7 2	7 15	7 15
Alibág	7 8	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 —	9 13	11 15	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	9 4	7 6	10 8	7 14	*	*	9 14	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 13	...	...	9 9	7 10	10 8	8 10	9 14	9 14	...	...
Belgaum	7 10	8 2	...	...	8 11	8 6	8 15	8 11	10 14	9 14	9 13	8 12
Satara	6 8	7 4	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	8 11	8 2	8 7	9 5	8 5
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 13	8 12	9 13	9 13	12 8	12 8
Bijapur	7 9	7 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	9 14	9 14	11 8	10 9
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 4	6 11	7 13	7 8	8 10	8 10	11 8	10 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	8 15	8 15	11 11	10 4
Násik	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 4	*	*	13 5	11 3
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	8 14	13 2	11 6	11 12	10 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	7 6	6 15	9 11	9 4	9 11	10 10	10 10	11 3
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	10 5	10 5
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	14 —	13 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 5	9 —	12 —	11 8
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	11 —	15 —	14 —
Godhra	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 4	*	*	13 —	13 —
Disa	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	12 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 9	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 10	8 14	9 2	*	10 11	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 —	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	16 7	12 5	...	...
Khandwa	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	10 —	13 —	11 —
Hoshangabad	10 4	9 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 2	8 7	17 —	...	...	...
Betul	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 —	11 —	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	18 —	14 6	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	12 11	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 11	8 15	14 9	10 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
†	†	†	†	11 4	11 4	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	*South-eastern*—
†	†	11 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	21 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Gurgáon
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	21 —	22 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Delhi
24 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	10 3	10 8	Rohtak
												Karnál
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 8	21 4	21 10	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 12	*Submontane*—
†	†	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 12	18 8	19 —	7 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	Ambala
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 4	19 4	19 4	†	†	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána
16 —	16 —	10 8	10 —	10 12	10 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Jalandhar
†	†	†	14 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	†	†	13 4	13 4	Hoshiárpur
†	†	19 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	16 8	18 8	†	†	13 12	13 12	Amritsar
												Siálkot
14 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	8 7	8 15	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	*Hills*—
†	†	*	*	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Simla
												Kángra
*	*	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	*Northern*—
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 13	10 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	7 8	10 8	11 —	Ráwalpíndi
†	†	16 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Hazára
†	†	†	†	10 3	10 8	17 3	17 14	†	†	15 5	15 5	Peshawar
13 1	13 1	7 6	7 8	11 7	11 7	18 10	18 8	8 2	8 2	21 4	21 4	Kohát
												Bannu
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	*Western*—
30 —	32 —	26 —	25 —	10 4	11 6	19 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Sháhpur
†	†	18 —	18 —	10 4	10 12	19 —	19 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Jhang
†	†	†	†	†	11 8	†	19 8	†	8 —	†	12 —	Multan
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 10	14 8	14 8	7 12	8 —	16 12	16 8	Montgomery
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	*	11 —	6 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	†	†	10 5	10 5	†	†	†	†	11 14	11 14	Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi
†	†	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot
†	†	...	...	9 —	10 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
†	†	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 14	10 7½	14 —	14 —	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
11 11	11 11	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	*Konkan*—
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Karwar
...	...	...	...	9 9	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Ratnágiri
7 5	7 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Alibág
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Bombay
												Tanna
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 15	6 8	11 13	11 1	*Deccan*—
12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 12	10 5	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 2	6 5	10 6	10 6	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 —	11 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 9	7 9	11 6	11 6	Sholapur
10 14	10 14	...	...	9 3	8 1	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	Bijapur
												Poona
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	*Khandesh*—
17 2	*	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 13	6 7	11 15	10 10	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 7	...	...	7 13	8 —	10 4	9 7	Násik
												Dhulia
...	*	...	...	7 10	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 6	11 2	11 2	*Gujarat*—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Surat
15 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Broach
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	Baroda
14 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Ahmadabad
*	*	...	...	9 6	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 13	12 13	Godhra
												Dísa
*	*	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 —	8 14	91 8	91 8	*Káthiawár*—
												Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	...	...	7 11	7 10	11 4	11 4	*Western*—
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 4	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 1	7 1	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	10 11	10 11	Nagpur
												Wardha

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1900—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 11	10 8	...	...	8 —	6 6	10 8	9 10	...	10 8	...	...
Saugor	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 —	...	...	...
Damoh	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	...	...	...
Mandla	10 8	9 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 13	8 12	9 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	9 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Básim	9 —	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 4	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	8 —	13 11	10 10	12 —	10 10
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	6 —	6 —
Amráoti	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	11 12	9 —
Wun	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 3	5 3	*	*	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	15 —	11 4
Boláram	6 4	6 4	*	*	4 11	4 11	3 15	2 1	10 —	10 1	*	*
Chadarghát	5 —	5 —	*	*	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 14	10 —	9 6	15 —	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	3 3	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	3 2	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 14	13 6	14 2	13 2	14 11
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	12 2	11 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	13 13	13 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	11 2	9 14	12 11	12 11
Karful	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 10	13 3	12 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	18 13	19 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	12 —	13 3	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 3	10 3	10 3	...	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 5	11 2	10 2	10 2
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 11	11 10	10 3	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5	3 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	...	*	...	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11	9 10	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	...	...	15 6	16 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 3	13 3	13 3	14 3	13 2
Southern—											15 3	14 10
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 13	14 5	15 —	13 13	13 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 3	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 14	7 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 11	3 11	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 15	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 —	7 11	7 —	7 —	6 4	7 11	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 6	7 6	6 13	7 14	6 5	6 5	8 9	8 9	11 9	10 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burma—												
Burma	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 2	7 —	7 2	11 6	9 3	9 3	8 —

* Not sold.

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 10	11 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	9 8	9 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 2	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 4	9 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 —	11 11	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
14 3½	11 4	*	*	8 5½	7 8	*	*	8 4½	8 4½	9 13½	9 13½	Secunderabad
*	*	*	*	7 10	8 10	*	*	*	*	9 7	9 7	Boláram
*	*	*	*	8 11	7 8	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara
												South, central—
18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris
14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
												Central—
18 10	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	11 8	Bellary
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
13 —	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
18 8	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam
17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras
13 —	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 2	N. Arcot
14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
15 2	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
15 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
15 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
12 4	16 [illegible]					...	...	5 8	5 8	11 14	10 —	Mysore
13 —	13 [illegible]					...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
13 —	13 [illegible]					...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
15 —	15 [illegible]					...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
15 —	13 [illegible]					...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan
12 —	13 [illegible]					...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
13 13	11 13				7 14	...	...	6 5	7 6	8 15	10 8	Shimoga
16 —	14 —				8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
12 8	11 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	5 8	9 —	7 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statis

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

ENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD DECEMBER 1899, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND DECEMBER 1900.

*.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st July 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1899.	WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1899.			WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1900.			Earnings from 1st July to 23rd December 1899.	Earnings from 1st July to 22nd December 1900.	Increase.	Decrea
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Per mile open.				
orked by companies.											
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
. . . . .	704	1,746	14,88,540	853	1,872	14,24,000	761	3,13,24,706	3,19,01,000	5,76,294	...
al	166	139	18,118	130	139	20,800	149	5,73,391	7,11,000	1,37,609	...
ur (a)	146	1,186	2,84,066	240	1,280	1,82,000	143	39,51,107	42,51,000	2,99,893	...
nd (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi) .	154	868	2,29,643	264	868	1,92,000	221	33,40,609	37,16,000	3,75,391	...
n. (East Coast State) .	417	21	6,091	290	21	8,900	186	1,17,065	1,38,000	20,935	...
alwa (b)	289	1,841	6,55,260	356	1,889	5,00,000	272	1,27,21,109	1,13,10,000	...	14,11,10
esa	52	17	667	39	17	600	35	22,709	14,500	...	8,2
. . . . .	161	1,031	2,08,151	202	1,034	1,91,000	185	40,75,806	41,30,000	54,194	...
Mutupet	86	54	4,012	74	54	4,300	80	1,15,776	1,14,000	...	1,7
:. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.) .	106	1,165	1,35,936	117	1,165	1,15,000	99	30,50,212	28,85,000	...	1,65,2
on (Southern Mahratta) .	71	296	22,959	77	296	25,300	85	5,18,444	6,26,000	1,07,556	...
N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	126	1,085	1,59,475	147	1,162	1,45,000	125	33,31,082	31,16,000	...	2,15,0
reilly	102	210	20,291	96	200	22,500	113	5,45,424	4,67,000	...	78,4
al	75	397	31,375	79	436	33,900	78	7,35,946	8,00,000	64,054	...
. . . . .	164	994	1,79,062	180	1,124	2,07,000	184	38,26,721	46,59,000	8,32,279	...
TOTAL .	250	11,050	34,43,626	312	11,507	30,67,300	267	6,82,80,107	6,88,38,500	5,58,393	...
worked by the State.											
ern (c)	212	3,014	7,59,001	252	3,080	7,08,000	230	1,58,59,167	1,43,26,000	...	15,33,1
hilkhand (incldg. [illegible])	202	1,013	2,31,951	229	1,115	2,19,000	197	49,95,530	46,89,000	...	3,06,5
gal (incldg. metre [illegible])	425	834	3,41,003	409	843	3,34,000	396	86,63,147	92,27,000	5,63,853	...
. . . . .	101	802	1,01,577	127	807	1,35,000	167	19,85,177	27,48,000	7,62,823	...
. . . . .	78	28	2,358	84	30	2,500	83	48,877	44,700	...	4,1
panyganj (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	700	...	1
TOTAL .	225	5,691	14,35,890	252	5,875	13,98,500	238	3,15,54,752	3,10,35,400	...	5,17,3
ed by guaranteed cos.											
i Peninsula system (e) .	440	1,491	7,51,575	504	1,561	10,02,000	642	1,45,06,739	1,39,44,000	...	5,62,7
roda and Central India .	696	461	4,23,255	918	461	3,13,000	679	77,80,389	71,34,000	...	6,46,8
. . . . .	261	843	2,06,919	245	845	2,30,000	272	54,54,214	52,31,000	...	2,23,2
TOTAL .	407	2,795	13,81,749	494	2,867	15,45,000	539	2,77,41,342	2,63,09,000	...	14,32,8
RANTEED AND STATE).	265	19,536	62,61,265	321	20,249	60,10,800	297	12,75,44,701	12,61,32,900	...	13,61,8
ted companies.											
lla-Kalka	179	162	25,053	155	162	26,600	177	7,31,981	6,31,000	...	1,00,9
. . . . .	233	22	3,864	176	22	4,800	218	1,28,412	1,33,000	9,588	...
njab (Delhi-Samasáta) .	61	423	40,274	95	423	36,400	86	6,19,791	6,70,000	50,209	...
. . . . .	66	139	16,082	116	156	12,200	78	1,62,200	2,27,000	64,800	...
. . . . .	102	79	8,483	107	79	7,500	95	(f)1,90,248	2,07,000	16,754	...
hra	...	...	...	...	82	4,500	141	...	86,700	86,700	...
a-Sultanpur	40	25	1,286	51	59	3,500	59	32,990	83,900	50,910	...
h-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj .	39	54	2,156	40	53	3,100	58	33,551	86,800	53,249	...
nd Kumaon (Co.'s sec.) .	129	66	6,088	92	66	6,000	91	2,13,509	2,05,000	...	8,5
xaul	29	18	444	25	18	900	50	(g) 4,907	(h) 9,800	4,893	...
ars	159	36	7,667	213	36	7,100	197	1,65,930	2,05,000	39,070	...
ars Southern Extension .	...	...	...	...	66	300	5	...	3,900	3,900	...
a	214	78	15,617	200	78	15,500	198	4,18,284	4,41,000	22,716	...
-Parántij	74	55	4,915	89	55	3,800	69	99,123	98,380	...	2,6
. . . . .	225	17	3,177	187	17	3,400	200	77,222	64,800	...	12,
dimalayan	262	51	12,840	252	51	13,000	255	3,33,079	3,30,000	...	3,
. . . . .	102	21	2,666	127	21	2,700	129	53,840	38,400	...	15,
TOTAL .	113	1,246	1,50,602	121	1,394	1,53,300	110	32,55,065	35,29,600	2,74,535	...
by native states and by other agencies.											
-Baran	38	148	4,182	28	148	4,700	32	1,35,844	1,62,000	26,156	...
in	109	114	22,321	196	114	12,800	110	2,93,919	3,13,000	19,081	...
in	91	34	5,736	169	34	2,600	77	69,778	68,300	...	1,
's guaranteed state .	248	334	1,02,870	308	334	92,800	278	20,93,416	20,40,000	...	53,
r's Petlad	103	13	1,147	88	13	2,000	154	34,357	32,000	...	2,
atinda	119	103	12,252	118	103	11,500	106	2,12,973	2,48,000	...	70,
fields	403	10	3,288	329	10	4,600	460	1,02,047	1,14,000	11,953	...
-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg.											
ngudd)	47	67	3,630	55	67	3,800	57	76,672	1,01,000	24,328	...
r's Mehsána	75	93	8,497	91	93	7,500	81	1,71,370	1,65,000	...	16,
. . . . .	55	29	1,535	53	29	2,400	83	39,622	59,100	19,478	...
oga	57	39	1,668	43	38	1,100	30	(i)14,796	38,000	23,204	...
Godávari Valley . . .	43	155	10,153	66	396	31,700	80	(j)10,153	4,86,000	5,16,857	...
r's Dabhoi	57	79	5,090	64	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	28,
. . . . .	17	37	1,181	31	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,295	...
r	54	33	1,707	52	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	357	...
TOTAL .	124	1,295	1,85,332	143	1,544	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,71,025	...
& worked by n. states.											
Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar .	96	334	41,306	124	334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	58
jkot	78	46	3,529	88	46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1
. . . . .	43	54	2,125	39	54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,388	...
. . . . .	49	21	1,472	70	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1
. . . . .	89	476	48,465	102	476	22,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4,08
kaner	75	67	7,868	117	67	5,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	...
ditor	82	94	8,886	95	94	8,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	9
. . . . .	86	1,092	1,18,946	104	1,092	71,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	4,77
GRAND TOTAL .	244	23,167	67,11,145	290	24,259	64,19,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	10,93

s Rajpur-Dhamtari branch [illegible] 6".
s Ajodhya-Rutlam-Nágda and Bhátinda-Feroxepore standard
s Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli [illegible] ys.
ler traffic. The figures show [illegible] the statement represent
ers for hand-shunting.

(f) From 3rd July to 23rd December 1899.
(g) From 18th October to 23rd December 1899.
(h) From 1st to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 20th September, and 30th September to 22nd December 1900.
(i) From 1st to 23rd December 1899.
(j) From 21st October to 23rd December 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Week ending 23rd December 1899.			Week ending 22nd December 1900.			Earnings from 1st April to 23rd December 1899.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd December 1900.	Increase.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.			
e lines worked by companies.										
rd gauge—	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
st Indian	722	1,746	14,88,540	853	1,872	14,24,000	761	4,66,77,969	4,92,18,000	25,40,031
ngal Central	160	139	18,118	130	139	20,800	149	8,35,305	10,20,000	1,84,695
ngal-Nágpur (*a*)	171	1,186	2,84,066	240	1,280	1,82,000	143	61,74,622	80,53,000	18,78,378
dian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	180	868	2,29,643	264	868	1,92,000	221	51,20,952	66,32,000	15,11,048
zwada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	6,091	290	21	3,900	186	1,67,208	2,42,000	74,792
gauge—										
jputana-Malwa (*b*)	294	1,841	6,55,260	356	1,839	5,00,000	272	1,87,99,477	1,98,44,000	10,44,523
lanpur-Deesa	56	17	667	39	17	600	35	34,561	27,100	...
uth Indian	161	1,031	2,08,151	202	1,034	1,91,000	185	63,04,081	64,69,000	1,64,919
iyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	4,012	74	54	4,300	80	1,82,866	1,75,000	...
M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	1,35,936	117	1,165	1,15,000	99	47,23,535	49,13,000	1,89,465
ysore section (Southern Mahratta)	72	296	22,939	77	296	25,300	85	8,09,145	10,61,000	2,51,855
ngal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,085	1,59,475	147	1,162	1,45,000	125	56,78,804	55,93,000	...
cknow-Bareilly	118	210	20,291	96	200	22,500	113	8,93,836	8,41,000	...
sam-Bengal	74	397	31,375	79	436	33,900	78	11,19,923	11,98,000	78,072
rma	190	994	1,79,062	180	1,124	2,07,000	184	59,83,517	73,85,000	14,01,483
TOTAL	265	11,050	34,43,626	312	11,507	30,67,300	267	10,35,05,356	11,26,71,100	91,65,744
te lines worked by the State.										
rd gauge—										
rth-Western (*c*)	227	3,014	7,59,001	252	3,080	7,08,000	230	2,60,76,068	2,80,58,000	...
dh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	2,31,951	229	1,115	2,19,000	197	81,86,184	78,94,000	...
stern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	374	834	3,41,003	409	843	3,34,000	396	1,18,99,545	1,26,88,000	7,83,455
st Coast	118	802	1,01,577	127	807	1,35,000	167	32,27,814	42,40,000	10,12,186
gauges—										
rhát	66	28	2,358	84	30	2,500	83	70,654	65,100	...
erra-Companyganj (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	800	...
TOTAL	231	5,691	14,35,890	252	5,875	13,98,500	238	4,94,61,251	4,89,40,900	...
es worked by guaranteed cos.										
rd gauge—										
reat Indian Peninsula system (*e*)	438	1,491	7,51,575	504	1,561	10,02,000	642	2,34,34,516	2,35,52,000	1,17,484
mbay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	4,23,255	918	461	3,13,000	679	1,27,59,347	1,20,85,000	...
dras	250	843	2,06,919	245	845	2,30,000	272	79,57,297	80,91,000	1,33,703
TOTAL	435	2,795	13,81,749	494	2,867	15,45,000	539	4,41,51,160	4,37,28,000	...
OTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	280	19,536	62,61,265	321	20,249	60,10,800	297	19,71,17,767	20,38,40,000	62,22,233
Assisted companies.										
rd gauge—										
elhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	163	25,053	155	162	28,600	177	10,79,542	10,15,000	...
rkessur	278	22	3,864	176	22	4,800	218	2,16,801	2,39,000	22,199
uthern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	423	40,274	95	423	36,400	86	10,31,559	11,82,000	1,50,441
pti Valley	88	139	16,082	116	156	12,200	78	2,01,590	4,42,000	2,40,410
uth Behar	108	79	8,483	107	79	7,500	95	(*f*) 1,90,246	3,33,000	1,42,754
rdwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	4,500	141	...	1,37,000	1,37,000
gauge—										
rahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	1,286	51	59	3,500	59	33,689	1,06,000	72,311
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	2,156	40	53	3,100	58	46,155	1,23,000	76,845
hilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	133	66	6,088	92	66	6,000	91	3,42,329	3,19,000	...
gowlie-Baxaul	21	18	444	25	18	900	50	(*g*) 11,379	(*h*) 18,000	6,621
ngal Doors	157	36	7,667	213	36	7,100	197	2,21,784	2,70,000	48,216
ngal Doors Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	300	5	...	(*i*) 9,000	9,000
bru-Sadiya	215	78	15,617	200	78	15,500	198	6,30,668	7,08,000	77,332
medabad-Párantij	84	55	4,905	89	55	3,800	69	1,60,767	1,76,000	15,233
lgiri	220	17	3,177	187	17	3,400	200	(*j*) 82,110	1,34,000	51,890
gauges—										
rjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,840	252	51	13,000	255	5,39,969	5,85,000	45,031
rsi	133	21	2,666	127	21	2,700	129	98,967	70,700	...
TOTAL	117	1,246	1,50,602	121	1,394	1,53,300	110	48,88,055	58,66,700	9,78,645
owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
rd gauge—										
na-Goona-Baran	41	148	4,182	28	148	4,700	32	1,96,615	3,39,000	1,42,385
opal-Ujjain	133	114	22,321	196	114	12,500	110	4,25,068	6,24,000	1,98,932
gdá-Ujjain	123	34	5,736	169	34	2,600	77	1,06,662	1,42,000	35,338
e Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	1,02,870	308	334	94,800	278	30,52,935	34,31,000	3,78,065
e Gaekwar's Patlád	117	13	1,147	88	13	2,000	154	57,832	55,900	...
jpura-Bhatinda	120	108	12,252	113	108	11,500	106	3,14,946	4,81,000	...
lar Gold-fields	338	10	3,288	329	10	4,600	460	1,33,891	1,64,000	30,109
gauge—										
svantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	52	67	3,630	55	67	3,800	57	1,25,679	1,71,000	45,321
e Gaekwar's Mehsána	34	93	8,497	91	93	7,500	81	2,78,625	2,67,000	...
lhápur	64	29	1,535	53	29	2,400	83	69,351	99,000	29,649
ur-Shimoga	47	39	1,663	43	33	1,100	30	(*k*) 4,796	46,300	41,504
derabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	10,183	66	356	31,700	82	(*l*) 49,133	7,99,000	7,49,867
gauges—										
e Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	5,090	64	79	4,300	54	1,90,004	1,58,000	...
jpipla	28	37	1,181	31	37	500	14	25,649	32,400	6,751
ch Behar	32	38	1,707	52	34	1,400	41	62,788	65,900	3,112
TOTAL	135	1,393	1,85,332	143	1,534	1,83,400	120	52,98,974	68,75,500	15,81,526
owned & worked by n. states.										
auge—										
tvnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	111	334	41,306	124	334	27,100	81	12,65,606	12,98,000	32,394
alsar-Rájkot	84	46	3,829	83	46	3,400	74	1,41,802	1,44,000	2,198
nagar	47	54	2,125	39	54	2,300	41	91,497	1,07,000	15,503
ángadhra	59	21	1,472	70	21	2,800	134	43,716	38,900	...
lhpur-Bikaner	88	476	48,465	102	476	22,300	47	15,39,622	12,25,000	...
lpur-Chitor	85	67	7,868	117	67	5,500	82	1,58,790	2,01,000	42,210
gauge—										
vi	87	94	8,886	95	94	8,300	88	3,07,747	3,05,000	...
TOTAL	92	1,092	1,18,946	104	1,092	71,900	66	35,28,780	33,18,900	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	28,167	67,11,145	290	24,259	64,19,100	265	21,05,38,578	21,94,01,100	85,62,524

ludes Raipur-Dhamtari branch, 2' 6".
ludes Godhra-Ratlam-Nágda and Bhatinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
ludes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
ed for traffic. The figures shown in the statement represent earnings for hand-shunting.

(*g*) From 1st to 29th June and from 18th October to 23rd 1899.
(*h*) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th Septe to 25th September and 30th September to 22nd Dece
(*i*) From 20th April to 22nd December 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

No. 3 A. R., dated Simla, the 2nd January 1901.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Synopsis of transactions for, and to the end of, the year 1899.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 214 A.R., dated 18th July 1899.

Read also the following :—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 623 R., dated 10th December 1900.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway Companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways, for, and to end of, the year 1899.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1899 of these Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :—

Railway.	Capital bearing interest at									Premium on stock.	Discount on stock.	Total Capital raised.
	2½%	2¾%	3%	3¼%	3½%	4%	4¼%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
as . . .	405,300	60,000	530,000	...	...	...	500,000	999,960	8,757,670	12,039	4,781	11,260,188
to Extensions .	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	99,000
bay, Baroda and ntral India.	1,081,400	...	1,236,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,550 300	31,051	3,320	9,895,431
Indian Peninsula.	1 602,100	300,000	1,068,800	...	...	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	293,449	233,284	25,732,515
to Extent	...	..	250,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	...	250,271
otal to end of 9.	3,188,800	360,000	3,084,800	...	...	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	336,810	242,385	47,237,405
otal to end of 8.	3,188,800	360,000	2,702,500	100,000	...	2,701,450	500 000	999,960	36,307,970	336,810	242,385	46,955,105
otal to end of 7.	2,936,800	360,000	1,701,500	888,500	...	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36 307,970	335,056	238 997	46 512,239
otal to end of 6.	1,049,400	360,000	1,706,600	2,092,800	...	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	335,056	225,891	45,827,345
otal to end of	...	360,000	1,706,600	3,242,800	...	2,701,450	500,000	999,960	36,307,970	320,532	225,891	45,913,421
m- d } Increase	...	...	382,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282,300
} Decrease	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital Accounts of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £1,324,009 :—

Total capital subscribed. Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
To end of 1895	45,913,421	25	...	
„ 1896	45,827,345	...	86,076	
„ 1897	46,512,239	684,894	...	
„ 1898	46,955,105	442,866	...	
„ 1899	47,237,405	282,300	...	
		1,410,085	86,076	
Net increase		1,324,009		

Capital outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay charged off to "Construction" stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows :—

	£	Increase. £
To end of 1895	44,931,753	326,128
„ 1896	45,261,618	329,865
„ 1897	45,605,516	343,898
„ 1898	45,953 083	347,567
„ 1889	46,737,027	783,944
Increase in 5 years		2,131,402

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction" during and to end of the year, gives the following as the cost per mile of open line :—

Railway.	Construction expenditure per open mile. During 1899.	To end of 1899.	Remarks.
	R	R	
Madras	1,557·39	1,43,722·09	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,520·43	2,50,196·98	
Great Indian Peninsula	3,388·03	2,18,485·98	
Average outlay per mile open	4,175·67	1,99,366·03	

Except as regards the transactions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, from 1st July 1899 and those of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions to which the "prescribed rate" of exchange has been applied the cost expressed in rupees is, as regards payments in England, at the old contract rates of exchange, which for many years have been higher than the actual rates, and consequently the cost is understated by the difference between the contract rate of exchange and the actual rate prevailing.

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years :—

Railway.	Reduction in stock.					Total.
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras	17,343	2,47,270	1,60,905	7,061	1,08,056	5,40,635
Do. Extensions . .	...	...	...	—52,066	—1,55,541	—2,07,607
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,63,687	—10,15,246	92,801	—5,95,013	—8,03,974	—21,57,745
Great Indian Peninsula .	4,77,966	11,54,513	—1,05,172	—10,82,966	6,02,712	10,47,053
Do. Extensions .	...	...	...	—70,495	70,495	...
Total .	6,58,996	3,86,537	1,48,534	—17,93,479	—1,78,252	—7,77,664

7. The increase in 1899 in the amount of Capital locked up in stores on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to heavy purchases of teak timber and steam coal. The reduction on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was owing chiefly to large issues of permanent-way material and of wheels and axles required to replace Cammel's axles which have been condemned.

8. On 31st December 1899, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways compared with the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores was as follows :—

Railway.	Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess over limit assigned.
	R Lakhs.	R Lakhs.	R Lakhs.
Madras	22½	23	½
Do. Extensions	...	2	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	21½	50½	29
Great Indian Peninsula	50	45	—5
Total .	94	120½	26½

Revenue Account.

9. The gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of the three Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	R	R	R
1895	6,25,51,668	3,02,25,175	3,23,26,493
1896	6,15,03,813	3,10,63,858	3,04,39,955
1897	5,41,59 009	3,18,28,764	2,23,30,245
1898	6,14,60,705	3,23,83,048	2,90 77,657
1899	6,38,19,578	3,29,97,754	3,08,21,824

10. For the year 1899 the net earnings amounted to . 3,08,21,824

Deduct—

	₹	
Interest on overdrawn capital	1,16,380	
Moiety of surplus profits to shareholders . . .	39,45,954	
Contributions to Provident funds	2,75,358	
Amount payable by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on account of rent of leased lines .	4,43,659	
Irrecoverable outstanding earnings, Great Indian Peninsula Railway written off	15,720	
		47,97,071
Net receipts by Government		2,60,24,753

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1899, based on the Contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table, as also the percentage of interest and net profits on the Capital received. The *minus* figures represent gain :—

Railway.	Net receipts after deducting from net earnings payments on account of moiety of Surplus profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital, etc.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net receipts on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	50,19,602	58,64,154	8,44,552	1,001·37	14·40	4·72	4·04
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	70,05,093	48,36,171	*—21,68,922*	*—4,943·07*	*—44·85*	4·46	6·46
Great Indian Peninsula	1,40,00,058	1,30,77,306	*—9,22,752*	*—716·42*	*—7·05*	4·59	4·92
Total 1899 .	2,60,24,753	2,37,77,631	*—22,47,122*	*—874·35*	*—9·45*	4·60	5·03
1898 .	2,47,91,654	2,36,37,601	*—11,54,053*	*—449·75*	*—4·88*	·60	4·83
1897 .	2,07,20,199	2,35,29,628	28,09,429	1,094·87	11·94	4·63	4·08
1896 .	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	*—18,08,366*	*—704·74*	*—7·66*	4·66	5·02
1895 .	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	*—30,97,379*	*—1,207·59*	*—13·12*	4·71	5·33

12. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, converting the payments in England on

account of guaranteed interest at the average rates of exchange for the different years is shown in the following statements :—

Year.	Net receipts—*vide* para 11.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1895	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	—30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838
1896	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	—18,08,366	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708
1897	2,07,20,199	2,35,29,628	28,09,429	3,42,91,387	1,35,71,188	1,07,61,759
1898	2,47,91,654	2,36,37,601	—11,54,053	3,32,79,864	84,88,210	96,42,263
1899	2,60,24,753	2,37,77,631	—22,47,122	3,26,54,376	66,29,623	88,76,745

The details for each year are as follows :—

1895.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	4	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras . . .	58,07,613	58,14,951	7,338	96,14,738	38,07,125	37,99,787
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	77,93,252	46,55,632	—31,37,620	76,97,066	—96,186	30,41,434
Great Indian Peninsula	1,30,96,540	1,31,29,443	32,903	2,16,97,060	86,00,520	85,67,617
TOTAL .	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	—30,97,379	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838

1896.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras . . .	53,76,369	58,11,677	4,35,308	89,83,762	36,07,893	31,72,085
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	67,67,726	46,89,598	—20,78,128	72,48,606	4,80,880	25,59,008
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,48,985	1,30,83,439	—1,65,546	2,02,16,054	69,67,069	71,32,615
TOTAL .	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	—18,08,366	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
MILEAGE.				CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.							
				During 1899.			To end of 1899.			Dur	
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1899.	Under construction on 31st December 1899.	RAILWAY.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
(a) 843·40	842·17	...	Madras . . .	10,61,455	...	10,61,455	12,28,38,415	...	12,28,38,415	10,38,708	—6
...	...	59·75	Do. Extension .	...	...	...	14,94,904	...	14,94,904	79,413	7,
(b) 438·78	438·78	...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	26,30,062	...	26,30,062	10,83,25,614	2,36,425	10,85,62,039	58,06,267	—2,
(c) 1,288·00	1,285·80	...	Great Indian Peninsula.	...	...	...	27,44,80,247	62,38,098	28,07,18,345	32,41,711	—3:
...	...	69·12	Do. Extensions	...	...	...	37,87,228	...	37,87,228	12,51,980	25,
2,570·18	2,566·75	128·87	Total .	36,91,517	...	36,91,517	51,09,26,408	64,74,523	51,74,00,931	1,14,18,079	—9
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
			Madras	97,300	...	97,300	11,260,188	...	11,260,188	95,215	—(
			Do. Extensions	...	...	...	99,000	...	99,000	5,278	
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	185,000	...	185,000	9,873,759	21,672	9,895,431	363,824	—3
			Great Indian Peninsula . . .	...	...	...	25,160,689	571,826	25,732,515	297,157	—30
			Do. Extensions . . .	...	...	...	250,271	...	250,271	83,309	16
				282,300	...	282,300	46,643,907	593,498	47,237,405	844,783	—19

(a) Works in addition at
(b) Works in addition at Gaekwar's Dabh
(c) Works in addition

account of guaranteed interest at the average rates of exchange for the different years is shown in the following statements :—

Year.	Net receipts—*vide* para 11.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
			3			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1895	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	*—30,97,379*	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838
1896	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	*—18,08,366*	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708
1897	2,07,20,199	2,35,29,628	28,09,429	3,42,91,387	1,35,71,188	1,07,61,759
1898	2,47,91,654	2,36,37,601	*—11,54,053*	3,32,79,864	84,88,210	96,42,263
1899	2,60,24,753	2,37,77,631	*—22,47,122*	3,26,54,376	66,29,623	88,76,745

The details for each year are as follows :—

1895.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	4	4	5	6
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	58,07,613	58,14,951	7,338	96,14,738	38,07,125	37,99,787
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	77,93,252	46,55,632	*—31,37,620*	76,97,066	*—96,186*	30,41,434
Great Indian Peninsula	1,30,96,540	1,31,29,443	32,903	2,16,97,060	86,00,520	85,67,617
TOTAL .	2,66,97,405	2,36,00,026	*—30,97,379*	3,90,08,864	1,23,11,459	1,54,08,838

1896.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	53,76,369	58,11,677	4,35,308	89,83,762	36,07,393	31,72,085
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	67,67,726	46,89,598	*—20,78,128*	72,48,606	4,80,880	25,59,008
Great Indian Peninsula	1,32,48,985	1,30,83,439	*—1,65,546*	2,02,16,054	69,67,069	71,32,615
TOTAL .	2,53,93,080	2,35,84,714	*—18,08,366*	3,64,48,422	1,10,55,342	1,28,63,708

1897.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	58,66,234	58,02,622	*- 63,612*	84,56,401	25,90,167	26,53,779
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	54,76,264	47,29,786	*—7,46,478*	68,94,460	14,18,196	21,64,674
Great Indian Peninsula	93,77,701	1,29,97,220	36,19,519	1,89,40,526	95,62,825	59,43,306
TOTAL .	2,07,20,199	2,35,29,628	28,09,429	3,42,91,387	1,35,71,188	1,07,61,759

1898.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	53,18,763	58,51,863	5,33,100	82,36,843	29,18,080	23,84,980
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	67,28,297	47,78,819	*—19,49,478*	67,22,640	*—5,657*	19,43,821
Great Indian Peninsula	1,27,44,594	1,30,06,919	2,62,325	1,83,20,381	55,75,787	53,13,462
TOTAL .	2,47,91,654	2,36,37,601	*—11,54,053*	3,32,79,864	84,88,210	96,42,263

1899.

Railway.	Net receipts.	Guaranteed interest at Contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 7.	Guaranteed interest at half-yearly average rates.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras . . .	50,19,6 2	58,64,154	8,44,552	80,61,492	30,41,890	21,97,338
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	70,05,093	48,36,171	*—21,68,922*	66,30,288	*—3,74,805*	17,94,117
Great Indian Peninsula	1,40 00,058	1,30,77,300	*—9,22,752*	1,79,62,596	39,62,538	48,85,290
TOTAL .	2.60,24,753	2,37,77,631	*—22,47,122*	3,26,54,376	66,29,623	88,76,745

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

A. R. BECHER,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Document accompanying.

Synopsis.

38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
		LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
Interest charged in accounts on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1899.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits, from commencement to end of 1899.	During 1899.	From commencement to end of 1899.	State charge for control for 1899.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1899.	Value of land made over during 1899.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1899.	Value of land restored to Government during 1899.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1899.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1899, capitalised.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1899, capitalised.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
61,044	(c)2,20,771	8,44,552	9,19,75,292	1,25,627	38,82,70)	6,88,347	23 38,402	...	3,60,420	67,614	9,36,382
10,58,343	8,20,02,669	—21,68,922	50,99,372	2,24,824	64,66,337	11,162	60,85,656	37,063	1,34,154	339	1,93,374
4,30,067	6,09,91,314	—9,22,752	4,01,26,659			31,737	58,60,980	55	22,35,080	601	1,94,045
15,49,454	9,32,14,754	—22,47,122	13,72,01,323	3,50,451	1,03,49,046	7,31,246	1,42,85,038	37,118	27,29,654	68,554	19,23,801
£	£	£	£								
5,596	20,231	76,475	8,428,940								
97,015	2,933,578	—202,662	464,519								
39,423	5,590,871	—87,414	3,674,369								
142,034	8,544,686	—313,601	12,567,828								

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23 :-

Nothing for publication.

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1901.

No. 46-I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the grounds of Government House on Tuesday, the 26th February 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will at the same Darbar present the Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the First Class.

Admission to Government House on the occasion will be by tickets only.

Members of the above-mentioned Orders and members of the Consular body will be invited by the Secretary in the Foreign Department, and Kaisar-i-Hind Medallists of the First Class will be invited by the Secretary in the Home Department. All other persons desirous of attending are requested to apply for tickets to the undersigned not later than the 14th February 1901, *after which date no applications will be received.* Tickets will be issued on or after the 21st February 1901.

Applications for tickets should have the word "Investiture" written on the outside of the envelope.

Gentlemen attending the ceremony who are entitled to wear uniform will appear in *Full Dress*, Military Officers in *Review Order*, and those not entitled to wear uniform in *Evening Dress*.

The carriages of those having the private entrée will enter the Government House grounds by the south-west gate, set down opposite the private entrance in front of the gun, and will be passed out by the south gate.

The carriages of those not having the private entrée will enter by the north-east gate, and set down before reaching the grand stairs.

The gates of Government House will be closed at 9-15 P.M., after which no carriages will be allowed into the Government House grounds until the ceremony is over.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lt.-Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1901.

No. 7.—The following amended Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1901, are published for general information in supersession of the Regulations published with Home Department Notification No. 523, dated the 14th September 1900.

The Syllabus showing the extent of the examination in certain subjects and the Form of Application, published with the Notification quoted above, are unaltered.

Copies of this paper may be had on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the Subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1901.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st July, 1901,** *an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.*

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 15th July, 1901, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission,
December, 1900.

REGULATIONS.

*** The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the Examination is held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.	
English Composition	500	
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500	
Arabic Language and Literature	500	
Greek Language and Literature	750	
Latin Language and Literature	750	
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*)	500	
French Language and Literature	500	
German Language and Literature	500	
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900	
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900	
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:—		
*Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	600	
(*N. B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)		
*Higher Chemistry	600	
*Higher Physics	600	1,800
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	

* After the examination in 1901, "Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics" will cease to be a separate subject, and the subjects in Natural Science will be as follows:—

Any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:—

	Marks.	
Chemistry	600	
Physics	600	
Geology	600	1,800
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	

	Marks.
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
English History	500
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the Syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (*a*)	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Political Economy and Economic History	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	500
Roman Law	500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, *viz.*:—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*a*). None is obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*b*) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*c*) :—

[*N.B.*—Some changes may possibly be made in this Regulation before the Competitive Examination of 1901 is held.]

	Marks.
Compulsory—	
1. Indian Penal Code	250
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	250
3. The Indian Evidence Act	250
*4. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

* The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu } At the option of
For the Lower Provinces of Bengal	Hindustani or Bengali } the Candidate.

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character; and in the case of the last two Provinces mentioned above, a Candidate whose Vernacular Language is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

(*a*) Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*b*) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(*c*) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

	Marks.
Optional. [Not more than two of the following subjects.]	
1. The Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Contract Act	400
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
*3. Sanskrit	400
*4. Arabic	400
5. Persian	400
6. History of British India	350
7. Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only)	400

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held, as follows:—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st July (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as, under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

N.B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured either from Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W., or from Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

MEDICAL.

The 7th January 1901.

No. 8.—The services of Captain J. Thornhill, 6th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 11th January 1901.

No. 25.—The services of Captain E. V. Hugo, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th January 1901.

No. 63.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 16,439.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 7, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Sofia, intimating that Bremen is declared infected with plague.

(F. & H. 16,701.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 10, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Bucharest of which the following is a copy, *viz.*:—Quarantine suppressed on arrivals from Glasgow. Certificates of origin no longer required on products from United Kingdom, but exacted on goods which might come from India, Egypt, Arabia, and countries infected with plague, such as used bags, Calcutta sacks, raw wool, etc.

The 9th January 1901.

No. 86.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 16,025.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 30, 1900.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg, intimating that Buenos Aires and Rosario are infected with plague.

(F. & H. 16,058.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 30, 1900.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Quarantine Notice issued by the Government of Switzerland, *viz.*:—

Arrêté du Conseil fédéral concernant les pays et circonscriptions qui doivent être considérés comme contaminés de peste (Tamatave à Madagascar).

(Du 20 novembre, 1900.)

Le Conseil fédéral suisse,

en application de l'article 49 de l'ordonnance du 30 décembre 1899 *), concernant les mesures protectrices à prendre contre le choléra et la peste en ce qui concerne les entreprises de transport et le service des voyageurs, des bagages et des marchandises;

en abrogation de ses arrêtes concernant les pays et circonscriptions qui doivent être considérés comme contaminés de peste, des 3 mars, 11 mai, 5 et 25 juin 1900;

en modification de ses arrêtés des 20 février et 11 septembre 1900;

sur la proposition de son Département de l'Intérieur,

Arrête:

ART. 1er. A teneur des rapports officiels parvenus au Conseil fédéral, le Paraguay, la Nouvelle-Calédonie, les îles Sandwich, les ports de la Mer Rouge, Aden, Port Saïd, Alexandrie d'Egypte, Smyrne, la ville de Glascow en Ecosse et Sydney en Australie doivent être considérés comme n'étant plus contaminés.

ART. 2. Par contre, la peste a de nouveau éclaté à Tamatave (Madagascar).

Sont, en conséquence, applicables aux provenances de cette circonscription les dispositions des articles 33 à 35 (surveillance des voyageurs au lieu d'arrivée) et 37 à 48 (prescriptions concernant les marchandises et les bagages) de l'ordonnance susmentionnée du 30 décembre, 1899, articles déclarés en vigueur par l'arrêté du Conseil fédéral du 19 janvier, 1900†).

ART. 3. Le présent arrêté entre immédiatement vigueur.

Berne, le 20 novembre, 1900.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral suisse,

Le président de la Confédération:

HAUSER.

Le chancelier de la Confédération:

RINGIER.

* Voir Recueil officiel, nouvelle série, tome XVII, page 710.

† Voir Feuille fédérale de 1900, Vol. I, page 194.

The 11th January 1901.

No. 96.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(H. 16,902.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, December 14, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg, intimating that King William's Town, in Cape Colony, has been declared infected with plague.

(H. 16,903.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, December 14, 1900.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Sofia, intimating that the Gulf of Suez, including the Suez Canal, is declared free from plague, and that Bremen is likewise declared free from the same disease.

JAILS.

The 11th January 1901.

No. 28.—The services of Captain E. R. Parry, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 31.—The services of Major W. H. Gray, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th January 1901.

No. 8.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. S. Macausland are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his special leave.

EDUCATION.

The 11th January 1901.

tion 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Patna College, Bankipur, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the standard of the B. Sc. Examination, with effect from the 1st June 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1901.

No. 80—202-3-F.—Privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, under articles 277, 291, and 282 (*i*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, with effect from the 17th January, 1901, or such subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The 10th January, 1901.

No. 92—9-2.—The services of Lieutenant G. D. M. Moore, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), which were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for famine duty by Notification No. 1207-F., dated 13th June, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 101—113-34.—With reference to Notification No. 2070-F., dated 23rd October, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Sir W. J. Cuningham, K.C.S.I., resigned.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 82-6-2.—Dr. J. Ph. Vogel is appointed to be Archæological Surveyor, Punjab Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January, 1901.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 101—5-2.—Mr. J. Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for nine months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd February 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 12th January, 1901.

No. 4-*S.I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds, on Tuesday, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 26th February will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the undersigned not later than the 23rd February.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 7th January, 1901.

No. 34-*G.*—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

No. 36-*G*.—Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

The 8th January, 1901.

No. 40-*G.*—Mr. R. Buller Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted furlough for one year, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 10th January, 1901.

No. 140-*I. B.*—Captain C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, *vice* Captain W. H. Fasken, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 163-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following modifications to be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1829-I. B., dated the 5th June, 1896, namely:—

In the schedule, opposite the States of Pahra and Taraon in the entries relating to the Jhansi-Manickpur section of the Indian Midland Railway, in columns 3 and 5 *for the words* "Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong," and in column 6 *for the words* "Political Agent in Bundelkhand," respectively, *shall be substituted the words* "Political Agent in Baghelkhand."

No. 166-*I.B.*—In continuation of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4861-I.B. and 4862-I.B., dated the 2nd November, 1900, and in exercise of the powers therein described, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the proviso to clause 3 of each of the said notifications, for the words and figures "Police Act, 1861," the words and figures "Act XXIV of 1859 (*an Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*)" shall be substituted.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1901.

No. 93-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 128 of the Sea Customs Act,

1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Negapatam, in the District of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency, shall be added to the list of ports mentioned in that section, in which the Customs Collector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into such port, and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transhipment to some other customs or foreign port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty (if any) leviable at such port of transhipment and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 225-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on the following kinds of applications made by cultivators of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*) in the Madras Presidency :—

(1) Application for a license to cultivate the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*);

(2) Application for permission to harvest a crop of the hemp plant and manufacture intoxicating drugs therefrom ; and

(3) Application for a permit to transport intoxicating drugs extracted from the hemp plant.

No. 226-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on agreements or memoranda of agreement for the cultivation of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*) made by cultivators in the Madras Presidency.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 211-P.—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Account Department, with effect from the 11th of November, 1900 :—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to Class V, and

Mr. P. G. Jacob to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of November, 1900, are also notified :—

With effect from the 3rd of November, 1900—

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in Class III,

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. P. G. Jacob to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of November, 1900—

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th of November, 1900—

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to revert to Class I,

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in Class II, instead of in Class I,

Mr. H. Oung to revert to Class III, and

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to revert to Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 14th of November, 1900, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. G. Tomkins—

Mr. G. C. Hart to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 16th of November, 1900, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari—

Mr J. C Mitra to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of November, 1900—

Mr. W. H. Dawson to officiate in Class III, instead of in Class II, of Accountants-General,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to Class I,

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to revert to Class II,

Mr. W. S. [illegible] Class III, instead [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] IV,

Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class [illegible] instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in Class VI, instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

No. 231-P.—The services of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain H. F. Head, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and Assistant Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 4th April 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Alexander deClanay Rennick, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Officiating Squadron Officer, 14th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Dated 2nd November 1900.

Wingate Wemyss Muir, Bedfordshire Regiment, Officiating Double Company Officer, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 3rd November 1900.

Edward Sambrooke John Anderson, The Prince of Wales' (North Staffordshire Regiment), Officiating Double Company Officer, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry. Dated 12th November, 1900.

Henry Terence Skinner, Hampshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 4th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 19th November 1900.

Frederick Kennedy Bally, Northamptonshire Regiment, Officiating Double Company Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 27th November 1900.

Richard Lionel Hughes Hallett, Royal Irish Rifles, Officiating Double Company Officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 3rd December 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th December 1900, page 8460.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 14th December 1900.

* * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Celadon C. Brownlow, C.B. Dated 20th November 1900.

Colonel James G. Kelly, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Dated 28th November 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward B. Bishop. Dated 2nd December 1900.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants. Dated 4th August 1900 :—

Wilfred H. Lewin.

George Rippon.

John Jackson.

dian Army.—Lieutenant-General William Walters Biscoe, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th November 1900.

Major-General George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 4th November 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 11.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Herbert Hugh Dobbie,—12th December 1900.

No. 12.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Commandant or 2nd-in-Command, Indian Army :—

Francis Clifton Muspratt,—12th December 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 13.—Sub-Conductor John Arthur Rowlands, Quarter Master, Boer Prisoners' Camp, Colombo, to be Conductor, with effect from the 7th January 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 14.—Conductor Frank Edwin Miller, supernumerary on promotion for field service is absorbed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd December 1900, *vice* Conductor Edwin Walmsley, retired.

Southern Circle.

No. 15.—Store Sergeant George William McKay to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 16th October 1900, *vice* Sub-Conductor William Carter, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 16.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Nathaniel Hesterlow to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon Anthony Lawrence Cabral to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

With effect from the 20th November 1900, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain G. W. Eate.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 17.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

PUNJAB COMMAND.

40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Rahimullah Khan, from the 4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) to be Subadar, and Colour Havildar Faiz Talab, from (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to be Jemadar, on the reconstitution of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

BENGAL COMMAND.

10th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Drill Havildar Jaikishun to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihala, seconded for service with 6th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry in China, with effect from the 7th August 1900.

Jemadar Har Nath to be Subadar, and Pay Havildar Har Dhian to be Jemadar, *vice* Deba, seconded for service with 6th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry in China, with effect from the 7th August 1900.

Color Havildar Molu to be Jemadar, *vice* Neki Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th November 1900.

Jemadar Het Ram to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Lal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th December 1900.

11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Shiuratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prithipal Singh, promoted, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Havildar Tula Ram Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Sing Sing, deceased, with effect from the 2nd December 1900.

MADRAS COMMAND.

20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Guranna to be Subadar, and Havildar Dharmarajulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkayya transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1900.

29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Havildar-Major Abdulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Ali Bahadur, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 15th August 1900.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

Havildar Gulab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chunni Singh, promoted, with effect from the 6th June 1900.

Jemadar Dalganjan Singh to be Subadar, with effect from 1st October 1900, and Havildar Gopi Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th November 1900, *vice* Mamchand, Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Mangla Gujar to be Subadar, *vice* Khitab Gul, seconded for service with the 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry in China, with effect from the 5th July 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 18.—In G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1900 *for* the heading (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry *read* (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 19.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Michael James Giles, M.B., Indian Medical Service, (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th January 1901, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 20.—Major Edward Ronald DaCosta, Indian Medical Service (Madras), 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th August 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 21.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Punjab-Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on 31st December 1900:—

Sergeant Alfred Frederick Lawrence. Sergeant Joseph Pattison. Sergeant [redacted]m A. Greaves.	His Excellency the Viceroy's Band.
1st class Sergeant Instructor Joseph Butler.	1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 22.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1900:-

Sub-Conductor* William Sussex, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Aden.

Sergeant Ernest William Hedges, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Quetta.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 23.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Francis Spring Walker, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lewin, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 24.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Cory Kernick, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Edwin Yeo, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Kernick, promoted.

* NOTE.—Sub-Conductor Sussex became eligible for the reward before being promoted to the Warrant Grade.

No. 25.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

Maurice Henry Weston Hayward, Esquire, to be Commandant with the rank of Major, *vice* Whitworth, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 26.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Adair Quayle, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 13th November 1900, *vice* Silcock, resigned.

No. 27.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Edward John Farmer to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Lee, resigned.

Lieutenant Frank Arthur Steele to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Davy, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Richards to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Rose, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant George Alexander Paterson to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1900, to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieutenant George William Walker to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Farmer, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Edmond Jeffery to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Steele, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Percey Key to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, to fill an existing vacancy.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick James Tregay to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, to fill an exisiing vacancy.

Hugh Nathaniel Collyer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Jeffery, promoted.

Frederick Eustace Dunn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1900, *vice* Richards, promoted.

No. 28.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Patrick James Dudgeon, resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st November 1900.

No. 29.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Henry Wolff, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 30.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Septimus Ernest Stuart Williams, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th December 1900, *vice* Miles, deceased.

No. 31.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Henry Johnstone Dunlop, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 32.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Savage to be Commandant with the rank of Major, with effect from the 1st November 1900, *vice* Douglas, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 33.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Conrad Bryant Sparrow resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1901.

No. 7.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

The 7th January, 1901.

No. 8.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 107 Railway, dated the 15th November, 1900, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to R22,95,044, for the construction of an extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, from Mutupet to Arantanghi, a distance of 45·38 miles.

The 10th January, 1901.

No. 9.—Brevet-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for six months in further extension of the 24 months' leave referred to in Public Works Department (Railways) Notification No 488, dated 3rd December, 1900.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India, having sanctioned the survey of a line of railway from some point on the Rangoon-Mandalay Section of the

Burma Railways to Taunggyi in the Southern Shan States, are pleased to place the same under the control of the Government of Burma.

2. The survey will be known as the Southern Shan States Railway Survey.

No. 14.—Mr. W. Drew, Officiating Manager, East Coast Railway, in class I, grade 1 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive rank in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, and is placed on special duty in connection with the transfer of the East Coast Railway to the Madras and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1901.

No. 6.—The undermentioned Engineers, who have been appointed to the Public Work Department by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India under covenant for five years, ar posted as follows:—

Bombay.

Mr. Charles D. Bell. | Mr. Robert W. Murphy.

Bengal.

Mr. William Mason. | Mr. Thomas H. Richardson.

Punjab.

Mr. Charles V. G. Scott.
Mr. William S. Dorman.
Mr. Joseph T. Hanly.
Mr. C. D. Gee.
Mr. Samuel Walker.

The 11th January, 1901.

No. 10.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, is trans erred from Hyderabad to Bengal with the permanent rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class Mr. Higgins will retain his temporary rank in the 2nd class until further orders.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated 11th Janu ry, 1901, Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is, on return from furlough ppointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank, in the 3rd class, an ecretary to the Resident, in the Public Works Department.

No. 12.—Mr. E. G. Fraser, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, on furlough, is permitte to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January, 190 nder article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. ₹	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
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Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 104 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th January 1901 :—

No. 1 of 1901.—William Spencer, gentleman, of Lothersdale near Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in kilns for burning or calcining limestone or like substances.*

No. 2 of 1901.—Bernard Crossley, mechanical engineer, of 7 Boothroyden, Warley Road, Blackpool, late of 67 Albion Street, Burnley, both in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improved shuttle changing motion for looms.*

No. 3 of 1901.—William Andrew Bole, engineer, of 722 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in igniting apparatus for internal combustion engines.*

No. 4 of 1901.—Carl Johan Kielberg, polytechnic student, of Hillerōd, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improved method of and apparatus for the manufacture of hollow bodies of cement or similar material.*

No. 5 of 1901.—John King Macdonald, manager of The Singer Manufacturing Company, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. *Improvements in sewing machines.*

No. 6 of 1901.—John Richardson, engineer, of the firm of Robey and Company, Limited, Globe Works, Lincoln, England, and William Forsythe, tea planter, of Sunnycroft Tea Estate, Veyangoda, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea rolling machines.*

No 7 of 1901.—Charles Scott Snell, engineer, of Culver Park, Saltash, Cornwall, England. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing gas, air, or the like.*

No. 8 of 1901. Mervyn Hanbury Lowther Clark, engineer, of 53 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington, London, England. *Improved searchlight and signalling apparatus.*

No. 9 of 1901.—A. Subramanya Sarvaiy, cultivator, Athicadu, Theckur, Tirupatur Taluq, Sivagungah Zamin, Madura District, Madras Presidency. *Improvements in triangular joint ploughs.*

No. 10 of 1901.—Charles Joseph Rhodes, engineer, of Fern Bank, St Johns, Wakefield. *An improved screw cap for kerosine tins or other receptacles.*

No. 11 of 1901.—Cyrus Robinson, engineer, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in fluid pressure engines.*

No. 105 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 412 of 1899.—Jacob Steiger, of 24 Finsbury Square, London, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of cement.* (Specification filed 29 December 1900.)

No. 195 of 1900.—William Charles Stephens, engineer, of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (Specification filed 29 December 1900.)

No. 196 of 1900.—Narendra Nath Mundul and Kripananda Biswas, manufacturers and importers of musical instruments, both of 3 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. *Improvements in harmonicas and like musical instruments.* (Specification filed 2 January 1901.)

No. 330 of 1900.—Samuel Molyneux Bailie, mechanical engineer, Suntok, Nazira P. O., Assam. *A tea-packing machine.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 342 of 1900.—Frederic Lionel Graham, grazier, of Nareen, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in penholders (nib-ejecting).* (Specification filed 28 December 1900.)

No. 350 of 1900.—Frank Wing Weeks, manufacturer, of 5600 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the U. S. A. *Improvements in manifold paper.* (Specification filed 29 December 1900.)

No. 351 of 1900.—Herbert Samuel Russell, gentleman, of 62 and 63 Mark Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for lining casks, barrels, and the like vessels.* (Specification filed 28 December 1900.)

No. 352 of 1900.—Max Eberhardt Schmidt and Thomas Jefferson Ryan, of 100 Broadway, in the city of New York, county of New York and state of New York, U. S. A., and citizens thereof. *Improvements in refrigerator cars.* (Specification filed 28 December 1900.)

No. 353 of 1900.—Frank Wing Weeks, manufacturer, of 5600 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the U. S. A. *Improvements in machines for manufacturing carbon-coated paper.* (Specification filed 28 December 1900.)

No. 416 of 1900.—Frank Wing Weeks, manufacturer, of Atlantic Building, No. 42 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, in the county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in machines for coating paper with carbon or similar transfer material.* (Specification filed 29 December 1900.)

No. 106 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List. *A double action detector lock for facing points and signals.* (From 9 January 1901 to 9 January 1902.)

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *Travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1901 to 19 January 1902.)

No. 24 of 1894.—P. Donaldson. *An oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India.* (From 25 January 1901 to 25 January 1902.)

No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, skylights, protecting windows and doors and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1901 to 22 March 1902.)

No. 158 of 1896.—Thomas Henry Bradbury. *A new or improved method or process for sharpening rock drills and apparatus employed therein.* (From 5 January 1901 to 5 January 1902.)

No. 107 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have spectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the id Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in ritish India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 112 of 1896.—Albert Sheldon Weaver and William Jefferson Goold. *Improvements in bicycles.* (Specification filed 25 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 229 of 1894.—Henry Defries. *Improvements in window frames.* (Specification filed 26 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,50,70,000	11,72,16,470	13,22,86,470	1,30,38,349	25,32,553	3,69,26,551	5,24,97,453
Allahabad	...	1,05,05,755	1,05,05,755	52,45,330	...	20,60,475	73,05,805
Lahore	...	1,99,47,070	1,99,47,070	42,73,820	...	22,21,170	64,94,990
Bombay	38,71,360	6,40,28,785	6,79,00,145	76,36,074	1,33,58,432	6,20,37,250	8,30,31,756
Karachi	...	78,65,030	78,65,030	9,69,525	...	13,45,995	23,15,520
Madras	16,82,940	2,91,57,730	3,08,40,670	38,78,883	...	10,60,327	49,45,210
Calicut	...	10,63,620	10,63,620	3,25,050	...	1,34,145	4,59,195
Rangoon	...	90,37,215	90,37,215	1,54,87,015	...	53,64,720	2,08,51,735
	2,06,24,300	25,88,21,675	27,94,45,975				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,44,365				
Total R			27,75,01,610	5,08,54,046	1,58,90,985	11,11,56,633	17,79,01,664
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							4,00,000
Net Total R							17,75,01,664
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
Grand Total R							27,75,01,610

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th January, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	40,49,148	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	80,27,286	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 70,40,715 7 6				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,48,86,324	0	9
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 68,09,434 3 4	1,38,50,149	10	10	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,05,60,864	6	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,59,32,888	4	7	Bills discounted and purchased	1,55,91,801	13	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,41,999	7	10	Balances with other Banks	22,34,851	14	4
Sundries	15,23,243	6	10	Bullion	441	8	4
				Dead Stock	16,01,029	14	0
				Stamps	12,515	4	8
				Sundries	11,66,363	8	3
					7,81,30,626	6	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ₹ 1,03,64,991 6 10	2,39,67,654	7	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ₹ 1,36,02,663 1 1			
RUPEES	10,20,98,280	14	1	RUPEES	10,20,98,280	14	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 10,[illegible] 0 0
† Do. do. do. ₹ 1,25,910 0 0
₹ 11,60,505 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th January, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 33·4.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L. M. S. Examination:—

In alphabetical order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	Medical College
	Bhattacharyya, Gauriprasad	Do.
	,, Saradaprasad	Do.
	,, Satyendranath	Do.
	Bhaumik, Hemchandra	Do.
	Chaudhuri, Bijaykrishna	Do.
	Datta, Manindrachandra	Do.
	,, Nisanath	Do.
	,, Paresnath	Do.
10	De, Jaharlal	Do.
	Ghosh, Basantakumar	Do.
	Mandal, Purnachandra	Do.
	Mitra, Guruprasad	Do.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyakumar	Do.
	,, Debendranath, I	Do.
	,, Debendranath, II	Do.
	,, Dineskrishna	Do.
	,, Gunendranath	Do.
	,, Narendranath	Do.
20	,, Prabhatnath	Do.
21	S. M. Habibar Rahman	Do.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th January, 1901.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st December, 1900.

No. 4181-96.—Lieutenant C. E. Tristram, of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the 24th November, 1900, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, until further orders.

With effect from the same date Lieutenant C. E. Tristram is invested, under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By Order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmer-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December, 1900, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District.	200	...	800	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
6	Jogal Kishore, Cashier, Oudh District	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
8	Beni Parshad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Narayan Damodar Gokhale, Cashier, Poona District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
11	Damodar Woman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District.	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
15	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District.	...	2,000	...	...	...	..	2,000	
17	Din Dayal, Cashier, Sirhind District .	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
	Total	3,300	2,000	7,900	...	1,000	1,500	15,700	
				15,700					

A. J. FOX,
for *Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Re1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*words will be signalled free*), and not to any Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 22nd November, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 34.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at Re 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the official instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

II. Notification No. 32, dated the 6th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announce that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal *viâ* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good

Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above-Code Books.

elays occur at Aden in consequence of ficulty of determining which code has mployed, senders of telegrams to the amed places in East Africa should write message draft the name of the code ed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Direc- tlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; ; or McCutcheon. This information will uded in the "Official Instructions" and itted free of charge.

... Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 10th January, 1901.

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1900 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Barkacha Camp	North-West Provinces.	1901. 8th Dec.	Opened.
Derby . .	Assam	8th	Ditto.
Drazanda . .	Punjab	16th	Ditto.
Heggadavankote.	Madras	3rd	Closed.*
Husseinnika (Field Office).	Punjab	2nd	Opened.†
Kakankote	Madras	8th	Closed.
Lahore Congress Camp.	Punjab	24th	Opened.
Madras Spencer's Buildings.	Madras	1st	Ditto.
Mullazai (Field Office).	Punjab	6th	Ditto.
Pur Camp	Ditto	9th	Ditto.
Rajmahal	Bihar	16th	Ditto.
Vilavanur	Madras . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Vansavad	Bombay . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Yedatore	Madras . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto . .	6th ,,	Closed.
Zalun	Burma . .	10th ,,	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Balapur	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	1900. 22nd Dec.	Opened.
Basur	Ditto . .	22nd	Ditto.
Bhachbhar	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Bhiknur	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Bhotemari .	Bengal-Duars Railway.	6th	Ditto.
Bolarum .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Brace Bridge Hall	East Indian Railway.	22nd	Closed.
Brace Bridge Junction.	Ditto . .	22nd	Ditto.
Chhor . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd ,,	Opened.
Dasna . .	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	25th Nov.	Ditto.
Dibrugarh Outer Steamer Ghat.	Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	22nd Dec.	Ditto.
Dichpali . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Dhoronaro . .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Gadra Road .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Gagaria . .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Gauhati Ghat .	Assam Bengal Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Golbathan . .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	26th Nov.	Closed.
Indalwai . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd Dec.	Opened.
Indur (Nizam) .	Ditto .	22nd	Ditto.
Jaisingder .	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Jalu-Jo-Chaunro	Ditto . .	22nd	Ditto.
Jasai . .	Ditto . .	22nd	Ditto.
Kamaredi .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd	Ditto.
Karkheli .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Khokhropar	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Koalla .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Kodi .	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Manoharabad	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Masaipet	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Medchal	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Mirzapali	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Navipet	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Paidgaon	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Parsoda	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Partur	Ditto	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Pithoro	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway.	22nd ,,	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the Tour of His Excellency the Viceroy.
† Opened in connection with the Mahsud-[illegible] Operations.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Railway Telegraph Offices—contd.			
Purbhani . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	1901. 22nd Dec.	Opened.
Sivungaon . .	Ditto . .	22nd „	Ditto.
Umri . .	Ditto . .	22nd „	Ditto.
Upalwai . .	Ditto . .	22nd „	Ditto.

NOTE.—The Government Telegraph Office at "Pupri" and "Bengbari" will in future be known as "Janakpur Road (Pupri)" and "Panerihat," respectively.

H. A. KIRK,

Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1901.

No. 86.—The privilege leave granted to Captain H J. Hare, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, in Notification No. 64, dated the 8th September, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 87.—The late Captain H. J. Hare, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having been granted medical leave under Revenue and Agsicultural Department Notification No. 2476, dated the 28th December, 1900, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 20th September, 1900:—

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 88.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 1st October, 1900, in continuation of Notification No. 73, dated the 30th October, 1900:—

Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 89.—Major G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Superintendent, 1st grade, having been granted medical leave under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 2300—150-2, dated the 29th November, 1900, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 5th October, 1900:—

Major S. G. Burrard, R

2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 90.—Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, last grade, having, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of 6th November, 1900, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, and the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 91.—Major G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties on return from medical leave, on the forenoon of 9th November, 1900, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain R T. Crichton, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 92.—Mr. A. E. Spring, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from medical leave, on the forenoon of the 15th November, 1900, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 93.—Mr. T. A. Pope, Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th November, 1900, preparatory to his availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1904—133-2, dated the 21st September 1900, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Deputy, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 94.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 17th November 1900, *vice* Captain H. J. Hare, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased:—

Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 95.—Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from deputation, on the forenoon of the 8th December, 1900, the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. M. W. Clifford, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post-free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০
½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৲০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲০	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা কেবল মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd January, 1901.

No. 42.—First Class Assistant Surgeon W. D. Bartley, Manager, Medical Stores Department, Madras Command, held temporary charge of the Depôt, from the 25th June to 12th July, 1900, du ing which Lieutenant-Colonel H. St.C. Carruthers, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras Command, was on deputation to Calcutta.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
Major, I.M.S.,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1901.

No. 51.—Mr. E. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, is granted furlough out of India for one year, from date of departure, under Article 3[illegible], Civil Service Regulations.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant-General, Military Department.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 3rd January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. W. Rogers, Special Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted furlough out of India for nine months and ten days, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 3rd January, 1901.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Assistant Engineer Frank Pool, for six months.

W. CHANDLER,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, dated at Benares, this 5th day of January, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—716 Sergeant Paul Kirkby.
Age,—40 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Enlistment,—12th October, 1881.
Place of Enlistment,—Lincoln.

Parish and County in which born,—Swaby, Alford, Lincoln.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—1st January, 1901.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Benares, India.
Marks,—*Nil.*

Absent without leave.

ST. GEORGE BURTON, *Major*,
Commanding Wing, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1901.

No. 355-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, *vice* Mr. Knox Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, promoted to the 1st grade :—

The late Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade;

Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade;

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B.A., to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 359-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 15th July, 1900, *vice* Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade;

Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade;

Babu Pramatha Nath Basu, M.A., to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 363-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, *vice* Mr. W. E Douglas, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, promoted to the 1st grade :—

Babu C. K. Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade;

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade;

Babu Ramani Mohan Ghosh, B.A., B.L., to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th January, 1901.

Anderson, Oscar.
Arnold & Co. (Druggists).
Baisteel Bros.
Bengal Dyers & Tanners Extract Co.
Bodmer, A.
Burrows, C. B. "Western Wit & Wisdom."
Caddy, Miss.
Carwick, Thos. P.
Clark, W. Lyon.
Croy, Miss A.
Hewet & Co.
Hudson, R.
Kodak Co., Ld.
Lightfoot, Mrs., care of J. Lightfoot.
Lindquist, W. H.
Lord & Co.
Murray, A. R.
Ramsay, A. C.
Robb, Thos.
Saunders & Co.
Sutherland, Misses.
Smith, Mrs. N.
Taylor, G. W.
Wood, H. D.
Wynter, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Mrs. L.
Adam, G.
Akehurst, W. (Private, Royal Sussex Regt.)
Albertine, Miss.
Baurne, A. G.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Bence, Mrs.
Bennett, G. B.
Berklie, Mrs. Clegg.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, Edward.
Blom, A.
Borooah, B.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Briston, A.
Bron, Miss S.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Browning, Miss A.
Buckley, General.
Cading, Miss.
Caillot, E.
Calquhoun, Hugh.
Carron, James E.
Collins, Miss Lizzie.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cooper, W. E. D.
Cowley, Rev. H. G. B.
Creed, W. J.
Crowden, Mr.
Crowden, Mrs.
Currie, J.
Daley, Dr. F. J. (Telegram).
David, I
Davies, B.
Devine, H. P.
DeGrave, J. E.
Dorris, M. E.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Edwards, S.
Einhorn, Wilhelm.
Elmore, F.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Field, Mrs.
Firth, Capt. R. A.
Fisher, E. J.
Forrest-Charde, W. J.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablona, Mr.
Gairuth, J. J.
Garside, Miss E.
Gault, Mattie M.
Gillott, A.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gray, Walter S.
Hannan, Mrs.
Hard, H.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Hofmam, Paul.
Holmes, William.
Hookes, H. G.
Hudson, T.
Hunt, Miss Alice.
Jackson, F. B.
James, A. H.
Jones, G. L.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Laval, N.
Lawler, Thos. B.
Lazarus, J. R.
Lees, Geo.
Lethorne, C. L.
Levitin, N.
Lewel, R.
Lewis, R.
Llaughter, Miss J. R., M.D.
Loosemore, F. C.
Loyd, Miss.
Lucas Miss, care of General Buckley.
Macdonald, J., S.S. *Banbura.*
Mackay, E. H.
Madge, A.
Mansfield, L. E. A.
Manuel, P. E.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
Mason, R.
McCue, Mr.
McCullough, Capt. James.
Mills, J. H.
Murphy, E. A.
Morrison, J.
Mowlan, Miss M. E.
Mounsey, H. F.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Murray, R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Myles, F. W.
Nash, A. S.
Nelthropp, Mrs. E.
Newton, A. E. A.
Nickson, Dr.
Noakes, H. G.
Pelkington, C.
Pepper, Miss.
Plant, Joseph S.
Power, A. L.
Prentis, Mrs. F. F.
Rainey, H. J.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, P. W.
Ridsdale, A. E.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Ryland, H. R.
Sampson, Mrs.
Sampson, Mrs. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Self, F. G.
Selle, Carl.
Seymour, E.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, M. L.
Smith, Miss Rachel.
Smith, Mrs. F. N.
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Taylor, Mrs. A.
Taylor, F. C.
Taylor, Mrs. F. C.
Taylor, Mrs. K.
Tothill, Miss K. D.
Tumpowski, J.
Turner & Co., W. S. Castle.
Upton, H. M.
Upton, John G.
Vincent, J. W.
Walker, C. B.
Waller, Miss S.
Walton, W. A.
Wheeler, Miss Annie.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.
Williams, Capt. A
Williams, H.
Williams, Mrs. J. M.
Wilson, A. F.
Wolf, G. E.
Woodell, W.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Caillott, Monsieur.
Cardini, E.
Carranza, G. Baron.
Diodati, C. G.
Diodati, LeComte.
Fry, F. W.
Hand, Thomas.
Leetman, F.
Rampart, Mr.
Roe, George B.
Sandys, George.
Vansittart, Charles.
Waters, Miss Esther.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th January, 1901.

Nil.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Agostino, Demartino.
Blohm, Edward.
Brodckie, Sophie.
Barbasch, Hermann.
Brown, W. T.
Brous, Sophia.
Bellin, E., Miss.
Bader, Robert.
Bryning, Mrs.
Cameron, Mrs.
Creelman, K. M.
Deepholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Devon, Alice, Miss.
Frexmore S.
Flocker, Fritza.
Freilich, Marcus.
Guillet, Louise, Mrs.
Hand, F.
Hervey, M., Mrs.
Hirsch, W. Antone.
Hetzel, James.
Harth Miss
Johnson, C., Mrs.
Leslie, Alice Miss.
Murray, G. H.
Miller, John.
Maclaren, J. P.
Neilsen, J.
Nickson, W.
Peyton, Mrs.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Roberts, John, Mrs.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskar
Scarson, Miss.
Schuh, Samuel.
Tinta, Gospa M.
Trewby, May, Miss.
Tarrant, Mrs.
Usborne, Gordon.
Votbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 12th January, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	17th Jan.	6 30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	16th ,,	Parcels P.M. M.O. 4 P.M	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies	14th	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
*Straits Settlements, also China and Japan if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover.	15th	8-30	Per Steamer. *Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	12th	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	12th	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	14th	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto	15th	A.M. 5-30	Ditto.
South Africa (Parcels for Natal only).	18th	P.M. 12-30	Steamer *Umkusi* from Madras.
South Africa (Letters)	18th	1-30	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be	15th	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colomb
Colombo, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	15th ,,	8-30	Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer *Prateo.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

Correspondence for China and Japan is despatched daily from Calcutta to Colombo, so that it may proceed by first Steamer available.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *viâ* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Ditto and Budget Orders, Telegraph Department, for 1898-99 and 1899-1900. 9*a.* (3*a.*) each.

Ditto and Budget Orders for 1898-99, Famine Relief Works. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

dministration Report on Railways for 1898-99, Part II, F'cap, boards. R2 (10*a.*)

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1898-99. R2 (4a.).

Bengal Administration Report for 1898-99. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1899. R1 (2a.).

Dictionary of the Lepcha Language by Dr. Albert GRÜNWEDEL. 252., R16-10-8 (8a.).

Sanitary Engineering in India—Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. Hughes, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.).

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3a.).

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B. C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.).

List of Officers in the Subordinate Educational Service, Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1900. 6a. (1a.).

Drill Book and Physical Exercises for Schools in Bengal. 1a. 6p. (1a.).

Kurukh Grammar by the Rev. F. Hahn. R2-8 (2a.).

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1899. 12a. (3a.).

Recent Methods of sewage dispose in England by A. E. SILK, 1898. R1 1a.).

Report of the Calcutta Building Commission, 1898. R1 (2a.).

Course of Lectures on Hygiene by Dr. N. Cook. R1 (2a.).

Supplementary Report of the Calcutta Building Commission, 1898. R1 (2a.).

Ditto ditto Appendix. 8a. (3a.).

Annual Statistical Returns and Short Notes on Vaccination in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1 (2a.).

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1898. R2 (8a.).

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1899. R2 (2a.).

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1896—99. R1 (2a.).

Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898. R5 (3a.).

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1899. R2 (2a.).

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.).

Municipal Engineering in Bengal by A. E. Silk—Six lectures delivered at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, with plans, cloth bound. R3-4 (4a.).

Ditto ditto without plan. Board bound. R1-8 (3a.).

History and Proceedings of the Plague Commission, Bengal, 1896 to 1898. R2 (4a.).

District Engineers' Account Rules under the Local Self-Government Act, 1899. R1 (2a.).

A sewage disposal Experiment in Calcutta by A. E. Silk, 1900. R1 (2a.).

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1900. R2 (3a.).

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1898-99. R3-8 (8a.).

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1898-99. R1-2 (2a. 6p.).

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1898-99. R6-8 (8a.).

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1899-1900. R1 (2a.).

Ditto ditto of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1899-1900. R4 (3a.).

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March 1899. 8a. (1a.).

Ditto ditto of the Stationery Department for 1899-1900. R1 (2a.).

Report on the Financial results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (4a.).

Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 (in Bengali). 4a. (2a.).

Ditto (in Hindi). 4a. (2a.).

Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1899 (in English). R3 (3a. 6p.).

Revised Schedule IV of the Indian Traffic Act, 1899. 6a. (1a.).

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1899. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1, 00. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police for 1899. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1899. R1-8 (5a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1900. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1899. 4a. Inclusive of postage.

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1898-99. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1900. 6a. (1a.)

Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900. 8a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal corrected up to 1st October, 1900. R3 (4a.).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2a. (½a.).

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1900. 4a. (1a. 6p.).

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4a. (2a.).

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4a.).

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. MEARES, 1900. R3-8 (3a.).

Schedule of Contract Rates or Works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. R5-8 (8a.).

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4a.).

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (2a.). (Edition of 1899.)

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.).

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.).
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.).
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.).
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.).

REVENUE.

The Butwarra Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4a.).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.).

Rules under the India Forest Act for management, etc., of Forests in Bengal, 3rd edition, 1900. R1 (3a.).

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1900. 8a. (2a.).

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1899. R1-12 (4a.).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.).

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2a. (½a.).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4a. (1a.).

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.).

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899 12a. (2a.).

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum, 1898. R2 (5a.).

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2a.).

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other Estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2a.).

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2a.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7a.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2a.).

Final Report on the Survey-Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2a.).

Report on the Khurda settlement of 1897-98. R5 (4a.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Tikari Wards' Estates in Gaya, seasons 1893—98. R2 (3a.).

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4a.).

Report on the Material Condition of Small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1898. R2 (2a.).

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2a.).

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R3 (5a.).

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1898-99. R1-8 (2a.).

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.).

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong, Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8a.).

Price Lists of Staple Food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2a.).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2a.).

POLITICAL.

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5a.).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3a.).

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The sixty-third Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 31st January, 1901, at 4-45 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors, under rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DEMONTE,
Officiating Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January, 1901.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 109232 and 109233 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Annapoorna Bai Wakenkar, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—G. R. TAMBEY,
Residence—Dhar, Central India.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 034897 of the Three per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for ₹3,500, originally standing in the name of Major F. A. Walter and last endorsed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—F. A. WALTER, *Major.*
Residence—C/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th December, 1900.

Conditions were slightly disturbed on Sunday in Baluchistan and Upper India due to the approach of a disturbance from Persia which entered Rajputana on Monday and was accompanied by a secondary depression in the Punjab. Pressure was in considerable to large defect in both depression areas and rain was general in the plains of Upper India, and rain and snow in the hills—Roorkee, Rawalpindi, Mussooree, Chakrata, Dras and Cherat—each received about one inch. By Tuesday morning the depression in the Punjab had nearly filled up and the depression in Rajputana had advanced eastwards into the south-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Light to moderately heavy rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hills and rain in the Sub-montane and East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, the eastern states of Central India and Bihar. Chakrata received 2·12 inches, Simla 1·55 inches, Mussoorce 1·53 inches, Sutna 1·50 inches, Benares 1·29 inches, Cherat 1·24 inches, Mainpuri 1·09 inches, Dehra Dun 1·02 inches and Ludhiana 0·99 inch. The depression in the Punjab had disappeared completely on Wednesday and the depression in the North-Western Provinces had advanced into North Bengal, but it had almost filled up and was of very little importance. It had given a few light showers in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North Bengal and Assam.

The barometer fell briskly in the Central Provinces on Tuesday, and a low pressure area was formed in this area which continued till Saturday when it

filled up. It had very little effect upon the weather except giving cloud in the Central Provinces and light showers on Friday at Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chaïbassa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Burdwan.

On Saturday pressure gave way slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and the Bombay Coast, due probably to the approach of another depression from Persia which had given a light shower at Bushire. Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect in South Kathiawar and Bombay and gradients were unusually steep over Gujarat.

Winds have been light and unsteady on the Madras Coast during the greater part of the week, and very little rain has been received in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—The rain received during the week has been due chiefly to the depression which entered Rajputana on Monday and the secondary depression which formed over the Punjab. The average rainfall of the division has exceeded one inch in the Punjab Hills (2·46 inches), the North-Western Provinces Hills (1·99 inches), and West Submontane divisions (1·24 inches) and the North Punjab (1·09 inches). It has been in excess of the normal fall, which is very small at this time of the year, in the Brahmaputra valley, Deltaic and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the central and east divisions of the Central Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India and Rajputana. A few showers have fallen in South Madras, but the amounts received have been in defect in all divisions.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are:—

	Inches.
North-Western Provinces—Chakrata	3·31
Punjab—Dasuya (Hoshiarpur)	4·09
Murree	3·00

As will be seen from the three last columns of the table at the end the rainfall of the period October 14th to December 29th has been practically normal or in excess in Tenasserim, South Oudh, the Central, West, West Submontane and Hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Baluchistan, West Rajputana and South Madras. South Madras is the only division in the Peninsula which has received practically normal rainfall.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29TH, 1900. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 14TH TO DECEMBER 29TH, 1900. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 14th to December 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·97	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	— 0·04	2·63	7·21	— 64
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·81	4·18	— 57
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·38	4·34	— 68
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	3·99	7·43	— 46
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	1·01	4·36	— 77
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·70	3·88	— 82
	8. Do. Hills	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	0·48	4·13	— 88
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·30	0·06	+ 0·24	1·58	2·61	— 39
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·11	0·01	+ 0·10	0·18	2·84	— 94
	11. Central do.	0·04	0·01	+ 0·03	0·04	2·31	— 98
	12. North do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	2·37	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0·16	0·03	+ 0·13	0·18	3·14	— 94
	14. Orissa	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·88	5·74	— 84
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·39	0·02	+ 0·37	0·39	1·87	— 79
	16. South Bihar	0·19	0·03	+ 0·16	0·19	1·62	— 88
	17. North do.	0·09	0·03	+ 0·06	0·17	1·30	— 87
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·68	0·04	+ 0·64	0·71	1·14	— 38
	19. South Oudh	0·73	0·11	+ 0·62	0·96	0·83	+ 16
	20. North do.	0·47	0·05	+ 0·42	0·58	0·68	— 15
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·49	0·07	+ 0·42	1·35	0·55	+ 145
	22. Do. West	0·57	0·08	+ 0·49	1·30	0·41	+ 217
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·40	0·02	+ 0·38	0·40	1·16	— 66
	24. Do. West do.	1·24	0·11	+ 1·13	1·77	0·61	+ 190
	25. Do. Hills	1·99	0·10	+ 1·89	2·38	0·83	+ 170
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·78	0·03	+ 0·75	1·43	0·40	+ 258
	27. South do.	0·38	0·03	+ 0·35	0·44	0·41	+ 7
	28. Central do.	0·60	0·09	+ 0·51	0·91	0·66	+ 38
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·99	0·10	+ 0·89	1·32	0·70	+ 89
	30. Do. Hills	2·46	0·19	+ 2·27	3·77	1·42	+ 165
	31. North Punjab	1·09	0·28	+ 0·81	1·90	1·49	+ 28
	32. West do.	0·25	0·05	+ 0·20	0·35	0·25	+ 40
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·16	— 0·16	8·96	10·06	— 11
	34. Madras South Central	0·06	0·63	— 0·57	7·71	10·31	— 25
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	— 0·14	4·64	8·20	— 43
	36. Mysore	0	0·14	— 0·14	4·19	5·94	— 29
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·66	3·58	— 82
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·10	— 0·10	1·48	4·19	— 65
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·10	2·84	— 96
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·05	2·75	— 98
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·08	1·84	— 96
	43. Do. Central	0·11	0·06	+ 0·05	0·43	1·46	— 71
	44. Do. East	0·22	0·09	+ 0·13	0·22	1·64	— 87
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·01	0·62	— 98
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·35	— 100
	47. Sind	0·10	0·02	+ 0·08	0·23	0·23	0
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·93	0·10	+ 0·83	3·90	0·85	+ 359
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·37	0·03	+ 0·34	0·64	0·86	— 26
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·06	0·02	+ 0·04	0·34	0·58	— 41
	51. West Rajputana	0·03	0·02	+ 0·01	0·25	0·23	+ 8
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·87	9·03	— 68
	53. Hyderabad South	0			1·04		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·33	5·74	— 59
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·11	— 0·11	6·22	13·46	— 54
	56. Do. South	1·29	0·67	— 0·38	15·11	19·69	— 23
	57. Madras South	0·19	0·47	— 0·28	14·92	13·93	+ 7

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA, *3rd January, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 5th January, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in the Circars, Madura and the Nilgiris. Water-supplies are diminishing generally. Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, except where supplies in irrigation sources are low. Harvesting of early crops continues with moderate outturn. Pasture is becoming scanty and fodder dear in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are stationary or slightly easier. Prospects generally are fair. Relief of weavers was started in Cuddapah. Numbers relieved, 378 men and 298 women.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sindh and the Panch Mahals. Rain is urgently wanted for the late sown autumn crops and for the spring crops throughout Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Satara and is progressing in parts of Sindh, the Karnatak, Surat and Kanara. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh, Surat, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Nasik and Poona. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and in parts of Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Young spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad and Poona, and by disease in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and are suffering from want of rain generally, except in irrigated tracts. The water-supply is scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and the Karnatak. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in eight districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over the normal, but is easier than in the corresponding week of 1900 in most districts. The price of *bajri* is below the normal in Gujarat, over the normal in the Deccan, and nearly double the normal in the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is much lower in Gujarat, about the same in the Konkan and is easier in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The price of *juar* is about the normal in Gujarat, and about double the normal elsewhere and, compared with 1900, is considerably lower in Gujarat and about the same elsewhere. The price of wheat is over the normal in Gujarat and the Konkan, and is about double the normal elsewhere, and is about the same as in 1900.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on test works, 6,017; on relief works, 124,011; dependants, 27,744; total on works, 157,772. In poor-houses, 3,984; on village relief, 33,041; total on gratuitous relief, 37,025. Figures for Ahmedabad and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,628; dependants, 4,139; total on relief works 15,767. In poor-houses, 1,512; on village relief, 904; total on gratuitous relief, 2,416. Grand total 212,980.

Bengal.—There has been a general rainfall during the week throughout the province, except in Chittagong. The spring crop in Hooghly and Shahabad, poppy in Gaya, and some crops in Howrah, 24-Parganas and Khulna, are said to have suffered to some extent by the rain, but it has improved the prospects of standing crops elsewhere. Harvesting of paddy and pressing of sugarcane are approaching completion. Fodder is sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in 7 districts, risen in 17, and is stationary in the rest (22).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—There was general rain during the week in the provinces, except in Ghazipur. The rainfall was

good in the south-eastern Himalayan, Lower Doab and western submontane districts, and moderate to light elsewhere. A slight shower of hail fell in parts of Allahabad, Hamirpur and Banda, but no damage to crops was done, except in one tahsil of the Hamirpur district, where the tobacco crop is reported to have suffered. Clear weather is now wanted. Wheat and barley are in ear and peas in pod in some places, and pulse and gram are flowering. Prospects are very favourable. Lands are being prepared for extra crops in Bulandshahr and for new sugarcane in Shahjahanpur. Ploughings for next autmun crops are in progress in Kheri and Gonda. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices remain practically stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except in Ferozepore, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices of food-grains are rising, except in Jullundur. Ferozepere and Sialkot report that prices are high. Wheat is selling from 9 1/16 to 12 seers, gram 9 7/8 to 12, great millet 15 to 25 and maize 15 to 21 1/2 seers per rupee. Barley is being sold at the rate of 14 seers per rupee in Jullundur. Sugarcane is being pressed in Jullundur, Lahore and Amritsar. Cotton-picking, sugarcane pressing and threshing of rice, etc., continue. Sowings of spring crops are still going on in Sialkot and Peshawar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are said to be excellent. Sunshine is needed for the standing crops in Umballa. The Sidhnai canal in Mooltan and the Kalapani stream in Dera Ismail Khan are flowing. The outturn is expected to be above normal in Sialkot. It is said to be good in Peshawar if more rain falls at the proper time. The recent rain has greatly benefited the standing crops in Sialkot. Cotton has been partially damaged by insects in Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping is approaching completion in five districts. Threshing continues. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy and other wet weather crops is nearly completed. Ploughing for dry weather paddy and cultivation on alluvial lands are in progress. Crop prospects are unchanged. Some upland crops in parts of Mandalay have failed for want of rain. Partial failure of crops is reported from parts of Upper Chindwin. Prices—The price of paddy has fallen in Amherst, Mandalay and two other districts, slightly in Rangoon, and very rapidly in Meiktila. It has risen in three districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather is cold, damp and cloudy. Rain has fallen all over the provinces. Seoni received 1 1/2, Bilaspur 1 1/4 inches and Chhindwara and Balaghat one inch each. Elsewhere the falls have been moderate to light. The prospects of the standing crops have improved by rain, but clear dry weather is now required, especially in the north of the provinces. Insects continue to cause damage to pulse and linseed. Hail fell in Seoni and Narsinghpur causing some damage in one tahsil of the latter district. Cotton-picking, threshing of rice and reaping of *juar* continue. Owing apparently to apprehension of damage from cloudy weather, prices have risen somewhat in the northern districts, Betul and Bilaspur. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12 1/2, gram 15, rice 15 1/2 and *juar* 23 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8, gram 8, rice 8 1/4 and *juar* 15 seers per rupee. Famine relief operations have been closed in Chanda. In Saugor there are 21 persons on relief in poor-houses.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice is nearly finished. Gathering of pulses, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. Prospects of sugarcane generally are fair. The outturn of late rice and the prospects of pulses and mustard are fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur and bad in other districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet 12 1/2, Dhubri 10, Gauhati 14, Tezpur 13, Sibsagar 12 and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. The standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Mysore, Hassan,

Chittaldrug and Shimoga. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and favourable in Hassan. Paddy, *ragi*, *jola* and horse gram are being sown in parts, while paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in others. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan, Chittaldrug and Shimoga, and have slightly risen in Mysore and other parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available, except in the town of Dodballapur, Mysore district, where want of water is being felt.

COORG.—Rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are falling. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cloudy and cool. Reaping of *juar* is approaching completion. Picking of cotton continues. Winter crops require more rain to improve their condition. Fodder and water are ample. Prices—Akola 17½, Amraoti 17½, Basim 15½, Buldana 15, Ellichpore 19, Wun 18½ seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. In parts the standing spring crop badly needs rain, but the cloudy weather is likely to benefit agricultural prospects. Winter rice sowing continues. It is reported that the castor plant is being destroyed by insects. Grain prices have fallen slightly. Total persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,956; gratuitously relieved, 716. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6⅞ and *juar* 10¾ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The average rainfall in cents was, Jodhpur 29, Tonk 26, Kotah 3, Jhalrapatan 26, Jaipur 42, Alwar 51, Bharatpur 38, Karauli 35, Dholpur 24 and Ajmer-Merwara 18. Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but slight damage is reported from Jaisalmer owing to the presence of locusts, and in Marwar and Haraoti and Tonk, owing to insects. Agricultural live-stock is in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Cheapest prices range between 16 and 32 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief—Native States—on works, *nil*; on gratuitous relief, 446, against 47 and 507 last week.

Central India.—The rainfall at the Gwalior Residency was 33 cents, and at Bundelkhund 1 inch 27 cents; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition, and the probable outturn promises to be good. The crops have been damaged in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. The price of food-grains is steady in Gwalior, normal in Bundelkhund, above average in Baghelkhand, falling slightly in Indore, and high in Malwa. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, sown in Indore, being sown in Malwa, and watering continues in Bhopawar. Average prices—Gwalior 16 to 24, Indore 7 to 18, Bundelkhund 11 to 14¾, Malwa 16½, and Bhopawar 14 to 17 seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief—Jaora, 29. The report from Bhopal has not been received.

Baroda.—The sowing is completed. The standing crops are in fair condition, and the condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 32, *juar* 31, wheat 19, rice, superior, 13, inferior, 19 pounds per British rupee. Average numbers on relief works—Baroda territory—8,768 and on gratuitous relief, 5,384.

Kashmir.—No snow fell. The weather is mostly bright. Prices are normal, rice being 26 seers per rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—Slight rain fell. The price of wheat is rising, but that of maize is falling slightly. Wheat sells for 11 to 16, and maize 18 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather is very cold and cloudy. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	...	...	...	676	676*	+676
Bombay	151,018	36,390	187,408	157,772	37,025	194,797	+7,389
Central Provinces	...	3,432	3,432	...	21	21	—3,411
Total British Provinces	151,018	39,822	190,840	157,772	37,722	195,494	+4,654
Native States.							
Rajputana States	47	818	865	...	446	446	—419
Central India States	...	832	832	...	29†	29	—803
Hyderabad	1,993	1,232	3,225	1,956	716	2,672	—553
Baroda	7,774	5,603	13,377	8,768	5,384	14,152	+775
Bombay Native States	14,781	2,465	17,246	15,767	2,416	18,183	+937
Total Native States	24,595	10,950	35,545	26,491	8,991	35,482	—63
GRAND TOTAL	175,613	50,772	226,385	184,263	46,713	230,976	+4,591

* Weaver relief.
† Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of (rincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from pers uitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actua the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 15th December 1900.			For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December 1900.			For the week ending the 5th January 190		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad	921,713	1,226	11,245	12,471	778	5,254	6,032	498	5,052	5,550	433	4,988	5,
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,110	10,375	11,485	1,232	7,208	8,535	1,442	4,630	6,072	1,665	3,819	5,
Broach	341,490	1,806	3,000	4,806	1,806	2,000	3,806	1,631	2,370	4,001	1,508	1,276	2,
Thana	819,580	...	172	172	...	169	169	...	60	60	...	46	
Sholapur	750,689	81,870	15,720	97,590	83,014	14,995	98,009	76,955	14,433	91,388	75,607	13,409	89,
Ahmednagar	888,755	27,985	10,412	38,397	27,090	8,154	35,244	30,811	8,168	38,479	33,234	8,153	41,
Poona	1,067,800	21,707	983	22,690	21,002	398	21,400	20,063	555	20,618	19,832	504	20,
Khandesh	1,460,851	1,371	2,170	3,541	1,719	472	2,191	2,090	447	2,537	1,290	536	1,
Nasik	843,582	1,451	50	1,501	1,962	46	2,008	1,893	42	1,935	1,278	39	1,
Satara	1,225,989	4,810	1,738	6,548	5,510	1,690	7,200	6,747	981	7,728	6,118	1,166	9,
Bijapur	796,339	2,397	2,357	4,754	3,544	2,346	5,890	6,309	2,377	8,686	8,053	2,454	10,
TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH.	9,430,204	145,733	58,363	204,096	147,657	42,834	190,491	147,959	39,095	187,054	151,018	36,390	187,
Central Provinces.													
Saugor	591,743	...	29	29	...	26	26	...	22	22	...	21	
Nimar	253,486	...	42	42	...	40	40	...	20	20	...	...	
Betul	323,196	...	100	100	...	24	24	...	11	11	...	...	
Chanda	697,610	...	7,869	7,869	...	4,377	4,377	...	4,764	4,764	...	3,396	3,
Bilaspur	1,164,158	...	42	42	...	32	32	...	25	22	...	15	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	3,030,193	...	9,493	9,493	...	4,532	4,532	...	4,839	4,839	...	3,432	3,
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	12,460,397	145,733	67,869	213,602	147,657	47,366	195,023	147,959	43,934	191,893	151,018	39,822	190,
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	2,528,178	...	426	426	...	403	403	...	396	396	...	363	
Bikaner	831,943	187	161	348	105	163	268	142	153	295	47	144	
Tonk	380,069	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	80	80	...	80	
Bundi	295,675	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	200	200	...	206	
Shapura	43,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	25	
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	4,098,571	187	587	774	105	846	951	142	857	999	47	818	
Central India States.													
Indore	1,099,900	...	72	72	...	939	939	...	804	804	...	800	
Jaora	117,650	...	1,079	1,079	...	65	65	...	39	39	...	32	
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,217,550	...	1,151	1,151	...	1,004	1,004	...	843	843	...	832	

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the fi

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 15th December 1900.			For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December 1900.			For the week the 5th Janua	
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	2,262	1,671	3,933	2,265	1,253	3,518	1,997	1,235	3,232	1,993	1,232
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	4,809	6,033	10,842	5,337	5,841	11,178	6,895	5,743	12,638	7,774	5,603
	Bombay Native States.												
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	1,194	1,386	2,580	991	749	1,740	558	865	1,423	693	835
2	Palanpur .	645,526	474	544	1,018	366	503	869	351	471	822	330	431
3	Cambay .	89,722	...	60	60	...	53	53	...	50	50	...	51
4	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	426	136	562	509	150	659	600	42	642	759	149
5	Mahi Kantha .	581,568	...	24	24	...	77	77	...	76	76	...	...
6	Aundh . .	65,146	33	6	39	80	6	86	105	6	111	97	6
7	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,273	506	3,779	3,556	503	4,059	3,538	424	3,962	3,462	314
8	Jath . .	71,443	5,962	481	6,443	6,711	483	7,194	7,272	532	7,804	8,025	540
9	Dhaplapur .	8,343	...	27	27	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	11
10	Akalkot. .	75,774	246	...	641	252	239	491	229	197	426	233	107
11	Mudhol .	61,815	618	395	618	661	...	661	707	...	707	870	...
12	Phaltan .	66,883	391	3	394	324	4	328	303	4	307	312	3
13	Bansda . .	41,373	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18
	Total Bombay Native States	5,295,165	12,830	3,642	16,472	13,570	2,809	16,379	13,663	2,699	16,362	14,781	2,465
	Total Native States .	24,563,722	20,088	13,084	33,172	21,277	11,753	33,030	22,697	11,377	34,074	24,595	10,950
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	37,024,119	165,821	80,953	246,774	168,934	59,119	228,053	170,656	55,311	225,967	175,613	50,772

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS
Secretary to the Government

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1901.

No. 119.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1901, which are not declared by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

No. 6397-Mis., dated the 6th December 1900.

(1) the Office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

I.—Muhammadan Holidays.

Id-ul-fitr—On the 23rd January; but if the moon be visible on the 21st, then on the 22nd January.

Id-uz-zuha—On the 1st April; but if the moon be visible on the 31st March, then on the 31st March.

Muharram—On the 29th and 30th April; but if the moon be visible on the 19th April, then on the 28th (Sunday) and 29th April.

Fatiha-e-Duázdaham—On the 30th June (Sunday); but if the moon be visible on the 17th June, then on the 29th June.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas—October 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

III.—Other Holidays.

The day preceding Christmas eve—23rd December.
The third day following Christmas—28th December.

No. 142.—Mr. S. C. Hill, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th November 1900.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th January 1901.

No. 38.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture :—

The Honourable Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I.
Mr. S. H. Butler.

MEDICAL.

The 16th January 1901.

No. 67.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Swaine, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.
(PLAGUE.)

The 17th January 1901.

No. 180.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 12th December 1900.

From—Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Arrival from Alexandria and Port Said subjected to medical inspection and disinfection.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th January 1901.

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is granted furlough out of India for four months on medical certificate under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th December 1900.

POLICE.

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 42.—The services of Lieutenant A. N. Davidson, 7th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1901.

No. 152—3-2.—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Veterinary-Lieutenant W. O. C. Dawson, Professor in the Lahore Veterinary College, under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1045—111-2, dated 12th July, 1900, is commuted into leave on medical certificate for five months and twelve days, with effect from the 19th of April, 1900.

FAMINE.

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 193—294-15.—The Governor-General in Council has received with great regret the melancholy intelligence of the death at Nagpur on the 15th instant of Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, C.I.E., Chief Member of the Jaipur State and a Member of the Famine Commission His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss which the State of Jaipur and the British Government have sustained by the premature decease of so able and devoted a public servant.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Shyama Sundar Lal, Member of the State Council and Dewan of Kishangarh, to be a member of the Famine Commission in the place of the late Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukerji, C.I.E.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 17th January 1901.

No. 117—13-32.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1901 are published for general information:—

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India—*

Major-General J. Waterhouse.
Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.
Alan Cadell, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S. (retired).

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States—*

Bombay	Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	W. C. Benett, Esq., I.C.S. (retired).
Burma	J. E. Bridges, Esq., I.C.S.
Central Provinces	J. W. Neill, Esq., I.C.S. (retired).
Assam	Sir William Ward, K.C.S I.
Native States	Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce—*

Calcutta	Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
Bombay	Sir Frank Forbes Adam, K.C.I.E., of the firm of Messrs. Graham & Co., Manchester.
Madras	Patrick Macfadyen, Esq.
Rangoon	James Duncan, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, London.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions—*

Bombay Presidency Association	Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.
British Indian Association, Oudh	Sir Alfred Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 14th January, 1901

No. 68-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1749 G., dated the 23rd October, 1900, Mr. G. M. Lake, Acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Cocanada, resumed charge of his office on the 4th January, 1901.

The 16th January, 1901.

No. 83-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Count Annibale Raybaudi-Massiglia as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 245-I.A.—The following notification which appeared in *The London Gazette* of the 20th November, 1900, is republished for general information:—

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER,

St. James's Palace, October 24, 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:—

To be Commander.

Edward Rose, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

The 17th January, 1901.

No. 91-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Maurice Ries as Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden.

No. 97-G.—Captain O. G. Ievers, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year under article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 107-G.—With reference to Notification No. 603-G., dated the 5th April, 1900, Don Mauricio Ries, Acting Vice-Consul for France at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 24th December, 1900.

No. 110-G.—With reference to Notification No. 773-G., dated the 24th April, 1900, Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Germany at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 21st December, 1900.

No. 113-G.—With reference to Notification No. 849-G., dated the 7th May, 1900, Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 21st December, 1900.

No. 116-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, is granted special leave for three months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th December, 1900.

No. 117-*G.*—Captain R. F. Standage, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), on plague duty in Bangalore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, in addition to his plague duties, with effect from the 28th December, 1900, and during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson on special leave, or until further orders.

No. 269-*I. B.*—In supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department cited in the margin, and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurungabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and those referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August 1897, but including those which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway) by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1632-I.B., dated the 16th June, 1899, and No. 3382-I.B., dated the 13th November, 1899, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 786-S.R., dated the 17th February, 1899, shall apply to the aforesaid areas, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

No. 3655-I., dated the 3rd September, 1891.
No. 3656-I., dated the 3rd September, 1891.
No. 1836-I., dated the 30th May, 1894.

1. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said notification, any Court having jurisdiction within the area to which they are hereby applied may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

2. All references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, and all references to British India shall be read as referring to the areas to which the provisions of the said notification are hereby applied.

3. In rule 1, after the words "Indian Stamp Act, 1899," the words "as applied to Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurungabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897, but including those which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway)" shall be added.

4. For rule 3 (*1*) (*b*) the following shall be substituted :—"A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government to which a label had been affixed by the Inspector-General of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, if drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurungabad, Hingoli, Jalna and Mominabad, and by the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, if drawn in the other areas, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10."

5. For rule 7 substitute the following :—

"The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Inspector-General of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, as the case may be."

One anna impressed stamps.

6. For rule 8 substitute the following :—

"The Inspector-General of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurungabad, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad, for all the other areas, is empowered to affix and impress labels and shall be 'the proper officer' for the purposes of the Act and these rules."

"The proper officer."

7. For rule 10 (*3*) substitute the following :—

"Any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (*2*) of this rule."

8. In rule 11 (*2*) the words "unless he is himself the proper officer" shall be omitted.

9. Clause (*c*) of rule 15 shall be omitted.

II. In exercise of the like powers, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1281-S.R., dated the 17th March, 1899, shall also apply to the same areas.

No. 270-*I. B.*—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, including those cited in the margin, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurungabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad, and Raichur

Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department—
No. 2038-I., dated the 20th May, 1889.
No. 1245-I., dated the 19th March, 1891.
No. 1834-I., dated the 30th May, 1894.
No. 1841-I., dated the 30th May, 1894.
No. 3588-I., dated the 10th October, 1894.
No. 2602-I., dated the 9th August, 1895.

and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August, 1897, but including those which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway), by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1632-I.B., dated the 16th June, 1899, and No. 3382-I.B., dated the 13th November, 1899, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 785-S.R., dated the 17th February, 1899, shall apply to the aforesaid areas in so far as they relate to the instruments described under Nos. 1, 3, 25 to 36, 38 to 45 and 51 to 54 of the said notification, and, in so far as they may be applicable, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the said notification, any Court having jurisdiction within the areas to which they are hereby applied may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

(2) For Nos. 42 and 43 the following shall be substituted:—

42. "Bills of exchange drawn in British India, Mysore, or the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in any of the areas to which the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 270-I.B., dated the 18th January, 1901, applies."

43. "Cheques drawn in British India, Mysore, or the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in any of the said areas."

No. 271-*I.B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 225-I. J., dated the 15th August, 1879, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 329-I. P., dated the 27th March, 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs1,050 shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, on each chest of Malwa opium (not being poppy-heads) of 140 lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 96-*E.B.*—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November, 1900, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of November, 1900.

PRESENT.

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Kintore.

Whereas by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction within the territories of the King of Siam;

Now, therefore:—

1. In this Order the expression "British subject" includes a person who, by virtue of section fifteen of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise, enjoys Her Majesty's protection in Siam.

2. A register of British subjects shall be kept in the office of every Consulate in Siam.

3. Every British subject, resident or arriving in Siam, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be registered in a Consular register.

4. The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

5. A British subject resident in Siam shall not be registered elsewhere than in the register of the Consular district in which he resides; but a person arriving in Siam may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives or in that of the district in which he goes to reside.

6. A person arriving in Siam and not already registered must apply for registration within one month after arrival; a person resident in Siam must apply for registration in January in every year: Provided that a person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

7. A person registered in any register of British subjects established under "The Siam Order in Council, 1889," shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular officer is satisfied, after inquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

8. The Consular officer shall on every registration give to the person registered a certificate of registration signed by him, and sealed with his Consular seal.

9. The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order, comprised in her husband's, shall be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

10. The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

11. Every person applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate on each occasion of registration.

12. Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of two shillings and six pence, or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed five shillings.

13. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognised or protected as a British subject in Siam, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consular Courts in Siam

Provisions affecting particular Classes of British Subjects.

14. A person, not of Asiatic descent, arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such enquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

15. A person of Asiatic descent, arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (*a*) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession; or (*b*) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within Her Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty or in alliance with Her Majesty, or that he has been naturalised in the United Kingdom; and (*c*) in either case gives satisfactory evidence of his identity.

16. A person born in Siam, being the child of a person of Asiatic descent who arrived in Siam, may be registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (*a*) was registered as a British subject at the time of the child's birth; or (*b*) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

Any child of a person registered under the provisions of this Article shall not be entitled to be registered as a British subject by reason only that his father and grandfather were so registered.

17 A person of Asiatic descent, being a native of Upper Burmah or of the British Shan States, shall not be registered as a British subject if it appears that he arrived in Siam before the first January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and has become domiciled there.

18. A woman, being the widow of a person of Asiatic descent, who was in his lifetime registered as a British subject, shall be registered as a British subject if her name appears on the last certificate given to her husband before his death, but not otherwise.

19. The Consular officer may, without fee, register any British subjects, being minors, living in the houses of foreigners or Siamese subjects.

20. Article ninety-four of "The Siam Order in Council, 1889," is hereby repealed, provided all registers kept under that Order shall continue in force until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

21. This Order may be cited as "The Siam (Registration) Order in Council, 1900."

A. W. FitzRoy.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1901.

No. 393-S. R.

Comparative Statement for the half-year ended 30th September, 1900, showing the estimated number of Letters, Postcards, Newspapers and Packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, computed on the enumeration made during the second week of August, 1900, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year ended the 30th September, 1899.

CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1899, computed on enumeration made during second week of August, 1899.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1900, computed on enumeration made during second week of August, 1900.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during half-year ended 30th September 1900, as compared with half-year ended 30th September, 1899.
Letters—Unregistered	110,609,209	114,988,687	+3·96
Letters—Registered	4,836,928	4,956,544	+2·47
Postcards	99,908,269	105,348,386	+5·44
Registered Parcels	658,993 *	650,004 *	—1·36
Unregistered Parcels	99,624	113,104	+13·53
Registered Newspapers	15,222,820	15,950,396	+4·78
Book and Pattern Packets—Unregistered	11,706,828	12,505,447	+6·82
" " Registered	267,258	276,670	+3·52
TOTAL	243,309,929	254,789,238	+4·72

* These figures represent the actual number of parcels posted.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 390-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

ecember 1900. **Lakhs of Rupees**

	In December.		To end of December.		Whole Year.	
or the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1899-1900.
Civil Revenue.						
ınd Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,11	1,87	12,82	13,05	28,19	26,81
pium	62	52	5,74	4,69	6,84	6,60
lt	69	73	6,39	6,51	8,77	8,78
amps	40	38	3,75	3,59	4,90	4,90
cise	51	50	4,23	4,23	5,72	5,79
ovincial Rates	37	34	2,21	2,20	3,92	3,75
stoms	40	36	3,48	3,37	4,70	4,70
essed Taxes	16	16	1,37	1,37	1,83	1,82
rest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	35	30	47	47
gistration	3	3	36	32	44	43
ibutes from Native States	2	4	28	37	93	91
her Civil Revenue	22	29	3,27	2,00	4,31	4,22
TAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	5,57	5,26	44,45	42,58	71,02	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
erest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—9	—9	—2,78	—2 63	—3,91	—3,16
ium	—2	—2	—2,53	—2,42	—2,65	—2,59
mine Relief	—6	—11	—2,80	—27	—1,72	—88
ier Civil Expenditure	—2,08	—2,24	—19,11	—18,69	—28,11	—27,79
TAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO CCOUNT: GROSS	—2,25	—2,46	—27,22	—24,01	—36,39	—34,42
ceipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues rom those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
e figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
t Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—10	—12	+37	+27	+24	+48
est, Marine (Net as above)		+3	—29	+7	+27	—13
itary Receipts	+3	+11	+41	+62	+09	+1,27
itary Issues	—1,26	—1,30	—12,85	—11,70	—16,89	—10,42
lic Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+17	+15	+2,04	+1,85		+3,14
State Railways	+1,61	+1,30	+13,59	+11,54	+26,82	+16,87
East Indian Railway	+45	+47	+4,12	+4,04		+6,10
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+12	+37	+1,73	+2,50	+2,21	+3,66
Telegraph	+6	+6	+57	+56	+78	+81
TOTAL	+2,41	+2,35	+22,05	+21,09	+29,81	+30,58
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—61	—95	—8,39	—5,91		—10,44
State Railways	—90	—91	—9,41	—9,05	—25,65	—12,93
East Indian Railway	—20	—20	—2,08	—2,36		—3,24
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—2	...	—26	—33	—26	—43
Telegraph	—6	—6	—53	—50	—73	—72
TOTAL	—1,79	—2,12	—20,67	—18,15	—26,64	—27,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—71	—1,05	—10,98	—7,80	—12,52	—11,98
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
manent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than payments)	...	—12	+3,44	—17	+2,84	—18
it Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+46	—18	+1,55	+14		—11
rency Transfers for Gold in England		...	—2,25	+1,12		...
hange on Remittance Accounts		—4	+1	—3		+26
ncil Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—1,60	—1,45	—10,54	—19,61	—24,46	—27,93
er debt heads (Net as above)	—22	—2	—1,05	—22	—12	+1,09
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,36	—1,81	—8,84	—18,77	—21,74	—26,87
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,25	—6	—2,59	—8,00	+37	—4,09
ning Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,80	8,83	12,64	16,77	13,23	16,77
ing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,05	8,77	10,05	8,77	13,60	12,68

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 14th January, 1901.

No. 277-S. R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the word "pieces" be substituted for the word "superficial feet" after the word "hundred" in the third column of entry No. 54, Mats and Matting, of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), published with the Notification in this Department, No. 6464-S. R., dated the 24th December, 1900.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th January 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 34.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st December 1900, *vice* Brevet-Major P. G. Shewell, transferred to temporary half pay.

Names.	From	To
Captain B. W. Marlow, I.S.C.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain T. H. Henderson, I.S.C.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain F. W. Bagshawe, I.S.C., 8th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain H. G. W. Chandler, I.S.C., 2nd Infantry H.C.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

No. 35.—Mr. G. J. Davis, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, and Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th December 1900, under the provisions of Article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 36.—Mr. E. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, with effect from the 14th December 1900, *vice* Mr. G. J. Davis, retired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 37.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Captain W. McL. Campbell, vacated. Dated 29th December 1900.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant F. M. B. Robertson, 1st Battalion, The Black Watch. Dated 25th December 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 38.—*16th (The Lucknow) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Ram Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 510 of 1899, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd November 1898.

No. 39.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Ram Sarn Rana to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 40.—The services of No. 843, second class Hospital Assistant Wazir-Chand, are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 41.—The following appointment is made:—

Captain F. A. Jacques, 14th Bengal Infantry, to be Brigade Signalling Officer, 2nd Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, *vice* Captain J. Gaisford, 25th Bengal Infantry, invalided. Dated 8th January 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 42.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st December, 1900, page 8627.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 21st December, 1900.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Le.G. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 1st October 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 43.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

15th January 1901.

John Charles Massy Wheeler.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 44.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar Jiwand Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Partab Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Hukam Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Ratan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

Jemadar Man Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, and Dafadar Anup Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Musada Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd October 1900.

Dafadar Lakha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prithmi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1900.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dasaundha Singh, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 1st July 1900.

45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Ishar Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ala Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Phuwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

Havildar Mall Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Wassawa Singh, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 22nd November 1900.

46th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Shera Din, from the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry to be Jemadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

BENGAL COMMAND.

3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Raghubir Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwat Pande, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Jemadar Bindadin Sukul to be Subadar, *vice* Lachhmi Pershad Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1900.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Jemadar Partab Sahai to be Subadar, and Havildar Kalu Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Harakbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th December 1900.

MADRAS COMMAND.

4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Gurappa to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Venkatasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Varadarajulu, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 10th July 1900.

10th Regiment (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Gajbir Ali to be Subadar, and Havildar Gunga Lal Jaici to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaspap Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th November 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Arun Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Juma Khan, deceased, with effect from the 15th December 1900.

Jemadar Zard Ali to be Subadar and Havildar Sakhahmed to be Jemadar, *vice* Hasan Khan, deceased, with effect from the 5th September 1900.

Havildar Miram Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Fakir, deceased, with effect from the 7th September 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 45.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Charles Easden, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay),—15th October 1900.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain George William Eate, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras),—20th November 1900.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 46.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned soldier :—

1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 3119. Assistant Trumpeter Ali Sher Khan.—For conspicuous gallantry in action against the Chinese at Liang Hsiang on the 11th September 1900 on which occasion he went to the assistance of Captain Griffin of his regiment, whose horse had been shot and who was attacked by the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 47.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain John Hay, V.D., Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd August 1900, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 48.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Charles William O'Brien Ansell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December 1900, *vice* Davys, promoted.

William Boyack Bruce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December 1900, *vice* Botham, promoted.

No. 49.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Joseph Lucius Smither, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Frederick Ottly Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Frank Harry Albert Stephenson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd October 1900, *vice* Leighton, transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 50.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Edwin Browne, V.D., Retired List, to be Captain, with effect from the 7th September 1900, *vice* Atkins, promoted.

No. 51.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Philip Francis Bowring, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1900, *vice* Patterson, promoted.

No. 52.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Marcus Bles to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th September 1900, *vice* Craven, resigned.

No. 53.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lowthian Trevithick, V.D., A.-D.-C., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

No. 54.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Henry Vevers Green, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th December 1900, *vice* Welby, promoted.

No. 55.—*Berar Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant William Alexander Forbes to be Captain, *vice* McGill, resigned.

No. 56.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Ernest Sydney Strong to be Captain, with effect from the 7th December 1900, *vice* Horsfall, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Charles Sparke to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th December 1900, *vice* Strong, promoted.

Alfred James Chase, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th December 1900, *vice* Sparke, promoted.

No. 57.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Francis James Rouse, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from 28th September 1900, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 58.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Alexander Norman McLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from 20th September 1900, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and 18th January 1901 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service .	Captain Dudley Cater Johnston.	9th January 1901	Loralai .	...	...
Commissariat Department .	Conductor William Edward Joyce.	Ditto .	Ahmedabad .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th December 1900 and 18th January 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p.		
Henry Reginald Bell (*a*)	Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter-Master.	1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers.	2nd June 1900	Intestate .	92 4 7	...	17th March 1901.
George Patrick Campbell.	Captain .	25th Punjab Infantry.	20th July 1900	Ditto .	1,478 6 0	...	13th February 1901.

(*a*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Flora Jane Bell.
Children.—Henry Edward Bell.
George Allen Bell.
Albert Reginald Bell.
Frederick William Bell.
Flora Blanche Bell.
Address.—9, Montague Road, North End, Portsmouth.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1901.

No. 16.—Mr. F. B. Wathen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), is confirmed in his appointment in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 17.—Lala Lalji Ram, Sub-storekeeper, held charge of the current duties of the Storekeeper of the Karachi Depôt, North Western Railway, from the 23rd October to the 22nd November, 1900, during the absence of Lala Milki Ram, Officiating Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

The 15th January, 1901.

No. 18.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways for employment as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 19.—Mr. Faredoon Carsidji Pavry and Mr. Thomas Louis Margary, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to the North Western Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway, respectively.

The 16th January, 1901.

No. 20.—The following reversion is ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
G. W. V. deRhe Philipe . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary.*	2nd January, 1901.

The 17th January, 1901.

No. 22.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Michell, T. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, Supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary . .	20th September, 1900, *supernumerary.*
Harman, J. M. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto . .	20th September, 1900.
Morse, A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Fowler, F. D. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
White, Bt.-Col. W. H., R E	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent . .	23rd November, 1900.
Martyn, G. V. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Meares, W. E. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Campbell, G. A. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	Ditto.
Hogan, J. L. P. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent . .	Ditto.
Moyle, G. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent,	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	Ditto.
	and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	and Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary . .	Ditto.
Michell, T. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade,	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent . .	Ditto.
	and Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Supernumerary.	and Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary . .	23rd November, 1900, *supernumerary.*
Michell, T. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto . .	1st December, 1900, *supernumerary.*
Harman, J. M. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto . .	1st December, 1900.
Morse, A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Fowler, F. D. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Harington, H. S. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	...	11th December, 1900.
Martyn, G. V. . .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary . .	Ditto.
Hebbert, F. B. . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto . .	Ditto.

No. 23.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with the permanent rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 23rd November, 1900.

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 24.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Constable, R.E., on leave, or until further orders.

No. 25.—Mr H. Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties as Examiner of Accounts of that Railway, *vice* Mr. J. Lightfoot, Officiating Manager, proceeding on leave, and pending the arrival of Mr. Burt, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1901.

No. 15.—Mr. C. B. Williams, Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of 1st December, 1900.

The 17th January, 1901.

No. 21.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 19 T. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

Reorganisation of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1901.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated 21st October 1887.
" " " No. 145 T. E., dated 28th December 1893.
Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 113 E. T., dated 14th March 1900.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 9 Tel., dated 6th September 1900.
" from " " No. 24 Tel., dated 1st November 1900.

RESOLUTION.—In order to meet the increase of work thrown upon the staff of the Telegraph Department by the rapid extension of the telegraph system in India, the Government of India are pleased, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to sanction the aggregate strength of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department being raised from 86 to 101 officers. The ultimate distribution of the total strength between the various grades will be as follows :—

	Gradation previously sanctioned.	Gradation now sanctioned.
Class I.—Director General	1	1
" II.—Deputy Director General	1	1
" III.—Directors	2	2
" IV.—Chief Superintendents	4	4
" V.—Superintendents, 1st grade	10	10
" V.— " 2nd "	13	13
" VI.—Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade	12	15
" VI.— " " 2nd "	14	18
" VII.— " " 1st "	14	18
" VII. " " 2nd "	15	19
TOTAL	86	101

2. The extra recruitment required to raise the strength of the Superior Establishment to 101 officers will be distributed over five years, *viz.*, 1901 to 1905 inclusive, but to meet the immediate wants of the Department, the Government of India sanction the temporary increase of the number of Sub-Assistant Superintendents by the promotion of properly qualified and selected

Telegraph Masters to such an extent as will raise the combined strength of the Superior and Upper Subordinate Establishment to 182.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Finance and Commerce Department for information, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Meares, W. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

2196.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year 1900-1901 as compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year.		April to November.			
minary counts, -1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,81,14,000	28,18,51,000	11,18,03,000	10,70,82,000	...	47,21,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,60,26,000	6,83,97,000	4,16,68,000	5,12,20,000	95,52,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,76,68,000	8,76,76,000	5,78,00,000	5,89,90,000	11,90,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,89,83,000	4,90,11,000	3,21,04,000	3,34,82,000	13,78,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,78,55,000	5,72,90,000	3,71,07,000	3,72,66,000	1,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,69,85,000	4,70,13,000	3,00,13,000	3,08,45,000	8,32,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,88,01,000	9,02,85,000	4,84,59,000	4,84,64,000	5,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,44,32,000	68,15,23,000	35,89,54,000	36,73,49,000	83,95,000	...
49,300	10,000	31,400	32,900	1,500	...	Interest	89,78,000	92,60,000	53,42,000	59,74,000	6,32,000	...
6,500	4,200	4,600	4,000	...	600	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,65,27,000	3,59,00,000	2,10,91,000	2,87,90,000	76,99,000	..
2,000	1,800	700	600	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,71,34,000	1,76,36,000	1,07,41,000	1,13,78,000	6,37,000	...
91,800	89,300	65,000	66,100	1,100	...	Miscellaneous	59,96,000	68,19,000	33,45,000	34,20,000	75,000	...
1,300	1,800	1,100	1,700	600	...	Railways	25,41,95,000	25,69,55,000	15,79,37,000	17,20,19,000	1,40,82,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,50,61,000	2,54,23,000	1,37,97,000	1,44,41,000	6,44,000	...
29,100	27,300	20,500	17,500	...	3,000	Buildings and Roads	59,75,000	62,48,000	37,80,000	38,62,000	82,000	...
84,400	43,500	30,500	24,400	...	6,100	Receipts by Military Department	90,52,000	99,11,000	51,12,000	75,57,000	24,45,000	...
64,400	177,500	153,800	147,200	...	6,600	TOTAL REVENUE	1,02,73,50,000	1,04,96,75,000	58,03,99,000	61,47,90,000	3,46,91,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	5,922,400	...	8,922,400	8,922,400	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	..	2,84,50,000	...	2,98,35,000	2,98,35,000	...
...	500,000	...	500,000	500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	29,70,000	18,85,000	78,73,000	59,88,000	...
...	2,500	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	31,60,000	52,19,000	20,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	12,93,000	12,30,000	8,85,000	22,32,000	13,47,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	66,97,000	63,80,000	42,94,000	51,53,000	8,59,000	...
...	302,900	...	687,500	687,500	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	537,500	...	1,491,300	1,491,300	...	Remittances (net)	56,04,000	...	...	...	...	...
3,067,000	16,440,000	12,969,200	5,995,500	...	6,973,700	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,067,000	23,705,300	12,969,200	17,596,700	5,327,500	...	TOTAL	1,35,94,000	3,90,30,000	1,02,24,000	5,03,12,000	4,00,88,000	...
31,400	23,882,800	12,423,000	17,743,900	5,320,900	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,04,09,44,000	1,08,87,05,000	59,03,23,000	66,51,02,000	7,47,79,000	...
45,800	2,223,700	3,145,800	3,330,900†	185,100	...	Opening Balance	16,76,65,000	13,23,20,000	16,76,65,000	12,63,88,000*	...	4,12,77,000
77,200	26,106,500	15,568,800	21,074,800	5,506,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,20,86,09,000	1,22,10,25,000	75,79,88,000	79,14,90,000	3,35,02,000	...

Whole Year.		April to November.				DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole Year.		April to November.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
52,200	36,800	35,500	22,900	...	12,600	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,99,76,000	11,43,05,000	7,26,48,000	7,60,42,000	33,94,000	...
2,894,400	2,881,700	2,202,700	2,379,000	176,300	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,94,21,000	4,64,88,000	2,59,77,000	2,75,04,000	15,27,000	...
270,800	348,200	164,800	208,300	43,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,45,58,000	2,64,43,000	1,54,80,000	1,62,42,000	7,62,000	...
715,700	659,000	351,000	397,600	46,600	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,05,34,000	15,64,57,000	9,60,51,000	9,87,04,000	26,53,000	...
2,355,700	2,322,600	1,655,300	1,611,200	...	44,100	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,54,55,000	2,41,72,000	1,65,76,000	1,70,98,000	5,22,000	...
3,700	...	...	6,400	6,400	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	3,17,75,000	5,05,25,000	60,11,000	5,95,09,000	5,34,98,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	45,000	12,78,000	16,000	1,00,000	84,000	...
5,913,800	6,189,900	3,780,400	3,820,400	40,000	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	11,43,48,000	12,49,68,000	7,29,70,000	8,48,51,000	1,18,81,000	...
1,300	1,100	1,100	500	...	600	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,96,45,000	2,06,42,000	1,16,37,000	1,19,91,000	3,54,000	...
123,700	102,000	81,900	82,200	300	...	Buildings and Roads	5,81,92,000	6,09,12,000	3,12,11,000	3,03,74,000	...	8,37,000
4,062,300	4,707,700	2,839,100	2,753,300	...	85,800	Army Services	16,19,15,000	17,32,66,000	10,56,09,000	10,44,27,000	...	11,82,000
900	...	200	6,700	6,500	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,394,500	17,249,000	11,112,000	11,288,500	176,500	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	73,58,64,000	79,94,56,000	45,41,86,000	52,68,42,000	7,26,56,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	29,64,000	82,59,000	...	...	...	...
16,394,500	17,249,000	11,112,000	11,288,500	176,500	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	73,29,00,000	79,11,97,000	45,41,86,000	52,68,42,000	7,26,56,000	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
615,800	6,835,900	394,200	354,600	...	39,600	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,56,81,000	95,62,000	1,47,10,000	1,10,57,000	...	36,53,000
...	...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,300	...	800	...	...	800	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	17,99,000	...	4,74,000	...	...	4,74,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	1,87,000	...	...	...	...	...
2,600	...	600	205,600	205,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	62,11,000	43,96,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	59,97,000	87,77,000	5,83,000	2,48,99,000	2,43,16,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	91,12,000	78,85,000	42,12,000	1,75,07,000	1,32,95,000	...
1,009,300	...	573,900	...	...	573,900	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,05,41,000	1,23,23,000	87,04,000	1,24,61,000	37,57,000	...
1,123,600	...	317,600	...	...	317,600	Remittances (net)	...	62,61,000	52,55,000	2,11,06,000	1,58,51,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,70,38,000	24,46,47,000	12,13,78,000	8,94,24,000	...	3,19,54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	9,23,11,000	—47,000	6,02,15,000	2,05,000	...	6,00,10,000
2,136,800	...	892,900	205,600	...	687,300	TOTAL	31,31,96,000	28,42,62,000	20,08,21,000	16,56,02,000	...	3,52,19,000
19,147,100	24,084,900	12,399,100	17,771,100	5,372,000	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,08,17,77,000	1,08,50,21,000	66,97,17,000	70,35,01,000	3,37,84,000	...
3,330,100	2,021,600	3,169,700	3,303,700	134,000	...	Closing Balance	12,68,32,000	13,60,04,000	8,82,71,000	8,79,89,000	...	2,82,000
22,477,200	26,106,500	15,568,800	21,074,800	5,506,000	...	GRAND TOTAL						

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ERRATA.

In Notification No. 3115 P., dated 4th October 1900, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th idem, *for* "Kalloge" *read* "Kellogg," and *for* "Bgttle" *read* "Battle," under Register No. 367 of 1900.

No. 266 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th January 1901 :—

No. 12 of 1901.—James Robinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of No. 4 Down Street, London, W., England. *Modification of milk casein and its preparation as a food.*

No. 13 of 1901.—Joseph Arthur Wade, engineer, of 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, England. *An improved combination hand tool suitable for use as a ratchet brace, lifting appliance and partly applicable as a spanner.*

No. 14 of 1901.—Cyrus Robinson, engineer, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in oil pumping apparatus.*

No. 15 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in dynamo electric generators.*

No. 16 of 1901.—Spiritine Limited, manufacturers, of No. 5 Carteret Street, in the city of Westminster, in England. *Improvements in fuel for spirit stoves and in the method of making the same.*

No. 17 of 1901.—John Charles William Stanley, engineer, of 8 Draper's Gardens, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed hulls and the obtaining of certain useful products therefrom.*

No. 18 of 1901.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Medows Street, Bombay *Improvements in apparatus for preventing waste of water.*

No. 19 of 1901.—Bissun Dutt, foundry proprietor of Guneshpur, Baraban, Oudh. *Improvements in portable sugarcane mills.*

No. 20 of 1901.—Bissun Dutt, foundry proprietor of Guneshpur, Baraban, Oudh. *Improvements in portable sugarcane mills.*

No. 21 of 1901.—C. A. B. Beatty, Superintendent of Police, Bombay District Police, Poona. *A portable Indian hay rack.*

No. 22 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill, electrical engineer, of 814 Maple Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny, U. S. A. *Improvements in controlling mechanism especially applicable for use with pumps.*

No. 23 of 1901.—Robert Jamieson Browne, Second-Lieutenant, Engineer Company, Calcutta Port Defence Corps Volunteers, and Eaton Wallace Petley, Royal Navy (retired), C.I.E., Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Corps Volunteers. *An improvement in the magazine of the Lee-Metford and other similar rifles and firearms.*

No. 24 of 1901.—George Malcolm Fox, Colonel in Her Majesty's Forces, Inspector of Army Gymnasia, of the Camp, Aldershot, Hants, England. *Improvements in dummy bayonet rifles.*

No. 25 of 1901.—Shamboo Nath, saraf (jeweller), Ratra Parja, Amritsar. *Improvements in the method of testing gold called the "Shamboo gold testing scheme."*

No. 267 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the

Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 330 of 1899.—Frederick Bedell, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ithaca, county of Tompkins and state of New York. *Improvements in the system of telegraphy and transmission of currents of electricity.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 87 of 1900.—Charles Woodbury Stevens, manufacturer, of No. 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in processes for the manufacture of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 106 of 1900.—Emil Friederich De Witt, inventor, of 906 Third Avenue, Lansingburg, New York, U. S. A. *An improvement in sand-boxes.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 172 of 1900.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta. *An improved refuse incinerator with or without a smoke crematorium.* (Specification filed 7 January 1901.)

No. 200 of 1900.—Frank Henry Dutton, engineer, care of T. A. Martin & Co., Jackson House, Calcutta. *Improvements in interlocking railway signals and facing points.* (Specification filed 7 January 1901.)

No. 203 of 1900.—Dr. Luigi Cerebotani, professor, of No. 5 Rothmundstrasse, in the city of Munich, in the kingdom of Bavaria, German Empire. *Improvements in printing telegraphs.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 277 of 1900.—Albert Cushing Crehore, Professor of Physics, of Hanover, Grafton county, state of New Hampshire, U. S. A., and George Owen Squier, Captain in the United States Army, of Washington, district of Columbia, U. S. A. *Improvements in telegraphic apparatus.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 354 of 1900.—David Miln Salmond, planter, Mariawatte Tea Estate, Gampola, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea rolling tables.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 361 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in presses for printing or embossing.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 362 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in inking apparatus for printing presses.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 363 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in means for wiping or removing superfluous ink from the dies of printing presses.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 364 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in means for holding paper or other material whilst being operated upon in printing or embossing presses.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No 365 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the dies or the like and inking devices of presses for printing or embossing.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 366 of 1900.—The Johnston Die Press Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 22 Bride Lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in presses for printing or embossing.* (Specification filed 4 January 1901.)

No. 367 of 1900.—John Harvey Kellogg, physician, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and state of Michigan, U. S. A. *An improved process of preparing cereal cakes.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 268 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby. *An improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles.* (From 9 January 1901 to 9 January 1902.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the electro deposition of metals and in apparatus used therein.* (From 8 February 1901 to 8 February 1902.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *An improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1 August 1901 to 1 August 1902.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1901 to 14 April 1902.)

No. 369 of 1894.—Frank Swales. *Improvements in or relating to bits.* (From 14 January 1901 to 14 January 1902.)

No. 47 of 1895.—Frederick Sigismund Salberg. *Improvements in or relating to dust-bins and similar receptacles.* (From 17 January 1901 to 17 January 1902.)

No. 200 of 1895.—Frederick Sigismund Salberg. *Improvements in or relating to dust-bins, dust carts and the like.* (From 17 January 1901 to 17 January 1902.)

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhú Lál. *Best blanch pipe-clay for whitening articles of buff or buck skin leather.* (From 28 January 1902 to 28 January 1903.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *An improvement in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1901 to 5 February 1902.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1901 to 5 February 1902.)

No. 406 of 1896.—Fredrik Ljungstrom. *Improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus.* (From 27 February 1901 to 27 February 1902.)

No. 427 of 1896.—Pietro Veraci. *Improvements in tables for cutting out the wrapping leaves and for rolling cigars.* (From 16 July 1901 to 16 July 1902.)

No. 269 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 83 of 1896.—Edmund Harry Cocksedge. *An improved noiseless punkah wheel called the "eclipse" punkah wheel.* (Specification filed 2 October 1896.)

No. 89 of 1896.—Richard Lamb. *Improvements in traction systems for hauling purposes.* (Specification filed 1 October 1896.)

No. 277 of 1896.—John Foster Stephenson. *An improved apparatus for automatically removing solid matter from water or analogous liquid.* (Specification filed 1 October 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 138 of 1894.—Ernst Abund Richard Avenarius. *Improvements in and connected with moulding boxes for the manufacture of artificial sand stone.* (Specification filed 3 October 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above inventions.

No. 95 of 1891.—Charles William Jones. *Improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes, cigarette holders and other smoking mouth-pieces.* (Specification filed 1 October 1891.)

No. 165 of 1891.—Alfred William MacIlwaine. *Improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds.* (Specification filed 5 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—
The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSIT

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

	Talukdar, Sureschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Sarma, Rajendranath	Jaypur Maharaja's College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Apurbakrishna	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
4	Ray, Trailokyanath	Presidency College.
5	Bandyopadhyay, Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
6	C. S. Krishna Aiyar	Private Student.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Majumdar, Satyaprasanna	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Sureschandra	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Prabhatranjan	Ditto.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Anukulchandra.	Private Student.
5	Sen, Praphullasankar	Presidency College.
6	Das, Brindabanchandra	Private Student.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan.	Ravenshaw College.
8	Chattopadhyay, Kshirodbihari	Presidency College.
9	Datta, Ramanimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
10	Basu, Haricharan	Presidency College.
11	Gupta, Mahendranath	Ditto.
12	Ray, Rajendraprasad	Ditto.
13	Ghosh, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
14	Gupta, Sureschandra	Ditto.
15	Ray, Surendranath	C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Laskar, Gangamohan	Sanskrit College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Harihar	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ray, Jaminibhushan	Sanskrit College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Charuchandra	Ditto.
3	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
4	Niyogi, Susilchandra	Private Student.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	Muhammad Irfan	Private Student.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Mahomed Jalil	Teacher.
2	Syed Abdul Quadir	Ditto.
3	Abdur Rahman Mahmood	Private Student.

HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	Sen, Nirmalchandra	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

2	Sinha, Nareschandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

1	Basu, Kurunamay	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Mitra, Surendranarayan	F. C. of Scotland's Institu and Duff College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Rashbihari	Private Student.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ray, Satyendrakumar	Bishop's College.
2	De, Biratchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institu and Duff College.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Binaygopal	Ditto.
3	Dhar, Kaminikisor	Ditto.
5	Sen, Purnachandra	Ditto.
6	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
7	Ghosh, Satischandra	Doveton College.
8	Gupta, Lalitmohan	F. C. of Scotland's Institu and Duff College.
9	Ray, Haripada	Presidency College.
10	Bose, H. T.	Bangabasi College.
10	Parui, Saradacharan	F. C. of Scotland's Institu and Duff College.

MATHEMATICS.

(GROUP A.)

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ray, Baikunthachandra	Ripon College.
2	Dasgupta, Surendranath	General Assembly's Institut
3	Mitra, Nalinbihari	Ditto.
3	Basu, Kisorimohan	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Sen, Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institut
2	Lahiri, Mahendranath	Ditto.
3	Sengupta, Nalinikanta	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Naranath	Ditto.
5	B. V. G. T. Rajagopala Tatachar	Teacher.
6	Sarkar, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institut
7	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

(GROUP B.)

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Gangopadhyay, Phanindralal	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath.	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Mukhopadhyay, Harisadhan	Presidency College.
2	" Saratchandra	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
2	Datta, Saratkumar	Ditto.
3	Sengupta, Debendranath	Ditto.
4	Sinha, Dhanushdhariprasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

1	Basu, Rajsekhar . . .	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Das, Phanindranath . .	Presidency College.
2	Chaudhuri, Jnanendranarayan	Ditto.
3	Ghoshal, Mahendranath .	Ditto.
4	Panna lal . . .	Agra College.
5	Chaudhuri, Kumudnath .	Presidency College.

PHYSICS (B).

THIRD DIVISION.

1	Ghosh, Ambikadas . .	Rajshahye College.

PHYSICS (C).

FIRST DIVISION.

1	Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan .	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Sengupta, Birendrachandra	Presidency College.
2	Ray, Jatindranath .	Ditto.
3	,, Haradhan . .	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Indrachandra .	Ditto.
5	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Ditto.
6	Deb, Asutosh . .	Private Student.
7	Chaudhuri, Radhikamohan	Presidency College.
8	Mallikchaudhuri, Bankabihari.	Private Student.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Abdul Majid . .	Presidency College.
2	Mallik, Gopinath . .	Ditto.
3	Chaudhuri, Ambikapada	Ditto.
4	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava .	Private Student.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Harendrakrishna.	Presidency College.
	Basu, Mohininath . .	Ditto.

BOTANY.

SECOND DIVISION.

	Samuells, Isabella G. . .	Ravenshaw College.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Misra, Ramnarayan .	Private Student.
2	Goswami, Mukundalal . .	Bangabasi College.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. mination in the abovenamed subjects. The division in which have been placed will be notified hereafter :—

Dasgupta, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
Saha, Baidyanath . . .	Ditto.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registr

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th January 1901.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Ghosh, Kunjabihari . .	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Basu, Lalitmohan . .	Midnapur College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Mitra, Birendranath .	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Krishna Lakshman Peshve	Morris College, Nagpur.
3	Chattopadhyay, Akhilchandra.	Ripon College.
4	Majumdar, Jadunath .	Ditto.
5	Basu, Gopalchandra .	Ditto.
6	Deb, Harisaran . .	City College, Calcutta.
7	Sengupta, Jogeschandra	Behar National College.
8	Sen, Phanindralal .	Ripon College.
9	Mitra, Mohinimohan .	Bangabasi College.
10	Ray, Prakaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
11	Mukhopadhyay, Kisorimohan.	Ripon College.
12	Narhari Kashinath Mohgaonkar.	Morris College, Nagpur.
13	Mitra, Subodhchandra .	Ripon College.
14	Sen, Jogeschandra . .	Ditto.
15	Bandyopadhyay, Surendralal.	Metropolitan Institution.
16	Ray, Bagalaprasad . .	Ditto.
17	Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal .	Ripon College.
	Bhaskar Moreshwar Vighnay	Morris College, Nagpur.
19	Das, Srinath . . .	Ripon College.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Manmathanath.	Ditto.
21	Chattopadhyay, Dineschandra.	Ditto.
	Sinha, Harendrachandra .	Berhampur College.
23	Gupta, Rajendrakumar .	Ripon College.
24	Mukhopadhyay, Praphullakumar.	Krishnagar College.
	Yadeo Amrit Deshmukh	Morris College, Nagpur.
26	De, Sitanath . .	Dacca College.
27	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
28	Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	Ditto.
	Brajakishore Prasad .	Behar National College.
	Mallik, Susilmadhab	Ripon College.
	Muhammad Ismail	Dacca College.
	Niyogi, Jadunath .	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ukil, Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
34	Basu, Surendrakumar	Krishnagar College.
35	Sen, Bipinbihari . .	Dacca College.
36	Dasmajumdar, Tarini prasanna.	Ripon College.
37	Basu, Amarendranath	Ditto.
	Das, Harakisor .	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar
	Sasni, Trailokyanath	Midnapore College.
40	Acghar Ali . . .	Rajchandra College.
41	Dasgupta, Asutosh, I . .	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath.	Ditto.
43	Mukhopadhyay, Haridas .	Ditto.
44	Saha, Nabinchandra . .	Dacca College.
45	Sinha, Jogendranath . .	Ripon College
46	Ghosh, Taraprasanna .	City College, Calcutta.
47	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra, I.	Ripon College.
48	Bansi Lall	City College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Kalimohan . . .	Ditto.
50	Maitra, Jatindranath . .	Ripon College.
51	Chattopadhyay, Manoranjan.	Ditto.
52	Chakrabarti, Jatindranath .	Dacca College.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh, II . .	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Baranasibasi	Ditto.
55	Bandyopadhyay, Purnachandra.	Ditto.
	Guha, Saradakanta . .	Ditto.
	Mandal, Krishnadas . .	Metropolitan Institution.

58	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetranath	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Kshitischandra	Ditto.
	Madhava Bapurao Kin Khede.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sen, Jogendranath	Ripon College.
62	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath, II.	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dhar, Manmohan	City College, Calcutta.
	Gupta, Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
	Ray, Asutosh	City College, Calcutta.
66	Basu, Charuchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Biswas, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jugalkisor	Ditto.
69	Basu, Brajendralal	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Anukulchandra.	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
72	Bhattacharyya, Rameschandra.	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Satischandra, I	Ditto.
74	Sarkar, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
75	Basu, Surendranath, I	Ditto.
	Mahamed Yasin	Ditto.
	Sen, Surendranath	Ditto.
78	Murari Prasada	Bangabasi College.
	Sen, Sudhirchandra	Patna College.
80	Bhattacharyya, Taraninath	City College, Calcutta.
	Gupta, Chittaharan	Ripon College.
82	Ray, Atulkrishna	Rajchandra College.
	Sen, Jnanodananda	Bangabasi College.
	Shyam Bihari Sahai	Ripon College.
85	Sarkar, Kirtichandra	Behar National College.
86	Bhaduri, Nalinimohan	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Debendranath	Ditto.
88	Gupta, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
	Saha, Rajanikanta	Dacca College.
	Sen, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
91	Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra.	City College, Calcutta.
	Ray, Gangadas	Midnapur College.
93	Basu, Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	Syam Sunder Prosad	Ditto.
95	Basu, Gaurkrishna	Behar National College.
	De, Charuchandra	Ripon College.
97	Nandi, Surendranath	Ditto.
98	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
99	Chakrabarti, Kshirodkumar	Dacca College.
	Basu, Binodlal	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Dwijendranath	Ditto.
100	Das, Srinath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	Dacca College.
	Biswas, Mahitosh	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Baradakanta	Bangabasi College.
	Ghosh, Kalipada	City College, Calcutta.
	Hariharprasad Singh	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra	Behar National College.
	Mallik, Bipinchandra	
	Nachchitanund Sahai	
	Ghosh, Pyarilal	
	Sen, Kedareswar, I	
114	Chattopadhyay, Harakumar	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Sasibhushan	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Jnanendranath, I	Metropolitan Institution.
	Misra, Manmohan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
118	Ghosh, Jnanendramohan	City College, Calcutta.
	Karmakar, Raimohan	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Ditto.
121	Sengupta, Daibakilal	Ditto.
122	Adhikari, Saratchandra	City College, Calcutta.
123	Khan, Bamapada	Ripon College.
	Sen, Kaminikumar	Ditto.
125	Bandyopadhyay, Manmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Surendranath, II	Ripon College.
127	Chakrabarti, Saradindu	Ditto.
128	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Guha, Jyaynantakumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Nand Bahadur Singh	Behar National College.
	Pal, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
132	Das, Taraprasanna	City College, Calcutta.
	Sinha, Surendranath	Ripon College.
134	Bandopadhyay, Radharaman	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
136	Bagchi, Debendranath	Ripon College.
137	Abdul Karim	Dacca College.
	Bagchi, Kaliprasanna	Ripon College.
	Baidyanath Sahay Sinha	Patna College.
	Sarkar, Panchanan	Ripon College.
141	Lutfur Rahman	Ditto.
142	Bagchi, Jagadiswar	Ditto.
	Datta, Jogeschandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	Ripon College.
145	Biswas, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Iswarchandra	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Rakhalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Sailendranath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Saratchandra, I	Ripon College.
150	Dasgupta, Upendrachandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Krishna Sahai	Patna College.
153	Pathak, Dwarikaprasad	Behar National College.
	Ray, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
155	Basak, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	Basu, Pramathanath	Dacca College.
	Das, Brajanath	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Jogendrachandra	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
	Guha, Nisikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra, II.	Ripon College.
	Sen, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
164	Syed Zainuddin	Behar National College.

A. C. EDWARDS

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December, 1900	1,56,61,900	2,26,48,500	13,08,50,000	3,33,31,800	1,31,43,100	1,100	20,38,400	20,17,11,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	21,74,93,534
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 10th January, 1901	...	...	...	13,00,000	...	...	...	13,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 12th January, 1901	...	...	23,44,000	3,50,000	...	...	85,000	27,79,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,79,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1901	...	41,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	46,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000
	1,56,61,900	2,26,89,500	13,28,97,000	3,49,82,800	1,31,43,100	1,100	21,23,400	20,58,36,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	44,500	22,15,17,534
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers	...	14,000	3,79,300	21,900	...	...	35,000	4,50,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	4,60,200
Balance on 15th January, 1901	1,56,61,900	2,26,75,500	13,25,17,700	3,49,60,900	1,31,43,100	1,100	20,88,400	20,53,86,700	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,10,57,334

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1900, enfaced from India 10,783 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,956 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1900, " 30th " " ditto 10 " ditto 43 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 17 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 40 " ditto 23 "
" 1st Jany., 1901, " 15th Jany., 1901, ditto 41 " ditto 4 "
10,896 lakhs. 10,040 lakhs.
10,040 "
Balance against India . 856 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R		R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,75,98,250	11,28,28,245	13,04,26,495			3,91,88,041	5,69,86,560
Allahabad	...	1,08,64,175	1,08,64,175			20,05,012	83,93,105
Lahore	...	1,96,17,640	1,96,17,640			22,84,005	65,19,710
Bombay	63,89,825	6,19,72,915	6,83,62,740	68,68,964	76,50,060	6,53,68,195	7,98,87,219
Karachi	...	73,05,495	73,05,495	10,47,445	...	13,44,960	23,92,405
Madras	24,31,390	2,90,17,110	3,14,48,500	48,44,498	...	9,46,582	57,91,080
Calicut	...	10,48,010	10,48,010	3,27,755	...	1,25,805	4,53,560
Rangoon	...	1,06,64,765	1,06,64,765	1,49,93,110	...	53,07,915	2,03,01,025
	2,64,19,465	25,33,18,355	27,97,37,820				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,63,210				
Total R			27,88,74,610	5,09,63,164	1,31,90,985	11,65,70,515	18,07,24,664
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							18,50,000
Net Total R							17,88,74,664
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
Grand Total R							27,88,74,610

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th January, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 81,33,200 10 9)	1,44,09,684	9	2
Public Deposits at Branches (62,76,483 14 5)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,87,44,983	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,31,259	8	5
Sundries	13,60,350	8	10
RUPEES	10,51,96,277	10	7

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				43,26,803	0	0
Other authorised Investments				79,69,286	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,38,31,853	1	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,10,73,313	7	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,56,33,281	1	7
Balances with other Banks				15,50,124	7	3
Bullion				368	8	4
Dead Stock				18,62,409	3	2
Stamps				12,042	15	2
Sundries				10,97,519	14	8
				7,73,57,001	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	96,91,385	13	4	2,78,39,275	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,81,47,890	2	7			
RUPEES				10,51,96,277	10	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,35,705 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,77,037 8 0
₹ 3,12,742 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·19.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE—CIVIL SIDE.

RULE OF PRACTICE.

Bangalore, the 10th January, 1901.

No. 3.—With a view to simplifying the present procedure in regard to the recovery of decree debts by the attachment of a moiety of the pay of military and other public officers, the Hon'ble the Resident is pleased to make and issue the following rules, under section 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), for regulating the practice of the Subordinate Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

1. If the amount attached be not paid into Court by the disbursing officer within a reasonable time after the pay shall have become due to the judgment-debtor, the Court shall, of its own motion and without requiring the judgment-creditor to make a formal stamped application for that purpose, write to the disbursing officer asking him to forward the amount to Court.

2. The amount attached shall be received when sent by the disbursing officer without further formalities, and no stamped application asking the Court to receive it shall be required.

By Order of the Court

H. CHENNAYA,
Acting Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 16th February, 1901, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 16th January, 1901.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890, during quarter ending 31st December, 1900.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title, of book and contents of the title etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
9	23rd November, 1900.	"Jabani Hisab" in five parts, *viz.*, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth.	Hindi.	M. Takur Dass, Head Master, Town School, Banda.	Arithmetical questions and answers.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Moti Lal T. Dalal, Manager.	10th November, 1900.	88 pages, *viz.*, 7 of First, 15 of Second, 20 of Third, 24 of Fourth and 22 of Fifth.	22×30.	First.	1,000.	Printed.	First part *nil*, and Second, Third, Fourth, 9 pies each, and Fifth one anna only.	*Nil.*	
10	23rd November, 1900.	The Vedas in four parts *viz.*, Rig, Yajur, Sam and Atharwan.	Sanskrit.	Unknown.	Aryan religion.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Moti Lal T. Dalal, Manager.	15th November, 1900.	1,235 pages composed as follows:—658 of Rig, 159 of Yajur, 120 of Sam and 298 of Atharwan.	Royal Octavo.	First.	3,000.	Printed.	Rupees Five and annas eight per set.	*Nil.*	

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.*

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 12th January, 1901.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant D. F. Vines, for nine months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th January, 1901.

No. 128-G.—The medical charge of the detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 15th December, 1900, from Third Class Hospital Assistant Shama Charan to Third Class Hospital Assistant Ibrahim Khanbhai in temporary charge of the Abu Charitable Dispensary.

By order,
E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 22nd November, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 34.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the official instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

II. Notification No. 32, dated the 6th of November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good

Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1901.

No. 100.—The following reversions and promotion in the Indo European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from the 3rd December, 1900 :—

NAME.	From	To
Hopkins, J. T.	Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.
Janes, W. H.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.
McIntyre, J. .	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.	Senior Clerk.
Twells, J. O.	General Service Clerk .	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.

No. 101.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 97, dated the 26th September, 1900, *read* "1st June, 1900 A.M." *for* "31st May, 1900 A.M."

No. 102.—Dr. J. Scott has been appointed Assistant Medical Superintendent, with effect from 27th November, 1900.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1901.

No. 96.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Department Notification No. 71, dated 30th October, 1900, *for* "20th July, 1900" *read* "21st July, 1900."

The 18th January, 1901.

No. 97.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Department Notification No. 88, dated the 9th January, 1901, *for* "Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade" *read* "Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade."

No. 98.—Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted special leave for one month under the terms of Secretary of State's Despatch No. 123, dated the 23rd October, 1900, with effect from the 16th January, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 99.—Captain G. P. Lenox Conyngham, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted special leave for one month under the

terms of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 123, dated the 23rd October, 1900, with effect from the 1st February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 7th January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. C. E. C. French, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 1st January, 1901.

S. BURRARD, *Major, R.E.*,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Surveys.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. G. E. Jones, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 9th January, 1901.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Major R. S. Alexander, I.S.C., Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Karnal, for 7½ months, with effect from the 15th March, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Pension service, 22nd year, commenced on the 9th July, 1900.

HOWARD GOAD, *Lieut.-Col*,
Director, Army Remount Department.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th January, 1901.

No. 164.—The following rules, which have been approved by the Government of India, regarding the use of text-books in aided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are published for general information.

The text-book committee for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be the text-book committee appointed by the Government of Madras for the Presidency of Fort St. George.

2. The functions of the text-book committee in respect to the Civil and Military Station shall be limited to advising the Resident regarding the selection of books for use in the schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The committee will have no concern with the text-books of schools under the Code of Regulations for European schools, unless they are specially referred to the committee for opinion by the Resident.

3. Text-books shall be divided into two classes as follows :—

(1) Text-books the use of which is authorised by the Resident.

(2) Text-books the use of which is specifically prescribed by the Governor General in Council or by the Resident.

4. In the case of schools receiving grants-in-aid, whether from Government or from the Municipal Commission, text-books shall not ordinarily be specifically prescribed; but the managers of aided schools shall, as a condition of receiving grants-in-aid, be required not to use any text-book which has not been authorised by the Resident. The Governor General in Council and the Resident, however, retain the right to require that any book specifically prescribed by them shall be used in aided schools.

5. If the manager of an aided school wishes to adopt a text-book which is not included in the authorised list, the Resident will give every facility to have the book referred to the text-book committee, with a view to its inclusion under the orders of the Resident in the list of authorised text-books, should it be found a suitable work.

6. If in any unaided school text-books are in use which have been disapproved by Government, no pupil who has received instruction at such school shall be permitted to appear as a candidate at any public examination for passing which a certificate is given, or to compete for a Government scholarship.

7. A list of all unaided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be maintained by the Inspector of Schools, who shall inform the managers of all such schools that pupils receiving instruction under them will not be permitted to appear at any public examination or to compete for any Government scholarship unless a list of the books used at such schools is submitted to him on the 1st

April in each year for the information of the Resident.

8. A list of text-books shall be published in the first issue of Part II of the Government of India Gazette for April every year. This list shall be of text-books which have been authorised by the Resident for use in aided schools and of the books (if any) specifically prescribed for use in aided schools by the Governor General in Council or the Resident. A second list of books which have been specifically disapproved by the Governor General in Council or the Resident shall be maintained in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Resident, but shall not be published in the *Gazette of India*.

9. The Director of Public Instruction shall in his annual report describe the manner in which these rules have been carried out in practice during the preceding year.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,

First Assistant Resident.

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1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

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5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
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Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
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Carrow, E. (Telegram).
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Power, A. L.
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Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. A.
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Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Seymour, H.
Slaughter, J. R., Miss (M. D.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, M. L. Mrs.
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Smith, Mrs. F. N.
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Stone, A.
Stuart, Miss M. E.
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Taylor, Mrs. E. C.
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Tumpowski, J.
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Upton, H. M.
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Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, John.
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Williams, Capt. A.
Williams, H.
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Woodell, W.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).

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Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Cardini, E.
Fry, F. W.
Leetman, F.
Rampart, Mr.
Roe, George B.
Sandys, George.
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Zabraskie Edwin, G.

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Deepholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Devon, Alice, Miss.
Frexmore, S.
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Freilich, Marcus.
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Tinta, Gospa M.
Tarrant, Mrs.
Usborne, Gordon.
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White, Aliss M., Miss.

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The 19th January, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	24th Jan.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	23rd ,,	Parcels 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
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Colombo if the steamer's name is superscribed on the cover.	19th ,,	8-30	Per P. & O. Str. *Borneo.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	24th ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	19th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	19th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	21st ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	A.M. 15-30 P.M.	Ditto.
South Africa (Letters) .	19th ,,	1-30	Per Str. *Umhuzi* from Madras.
South Africa (Parcels for Natal only).	19th ,,	12-30	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

Correspondence for China and Japan is despatched daily to Colombo, so that it may proceed by the first steamer available.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca, and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

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On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Chronological Tables for 1900, 1901, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India, prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Vilati Fusli, etc., etc. 4*a.* (1*a.*) each.

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to August, 1899. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. I, 1900. By C. G. Rogers, Super-Royal 8vo. Full cloth R4 (7*a.*).

Report on an experimental investigation of the methods of inoculation against Rinderpest by Captain L. Rogers. Super-Royal, boards. R3 (6*a.*).

List of Archæological Reports, published under the authority of the Secretary of State, Government of India, Local Governments, etc., which are not included in the Imperial series of such Reports. F'cap, paper cover. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Forestry in British India. By B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E. Royal 8vo, cloth bound. R3 (6*a.*).

Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial series, Vol. XXXI. Lists of Antiquarian Remains in His Highness the Nizam's Territories. Super-royal 4to. Paper cover. R2 (4*a.*).

Memorandum on the Snowfall in the Mountain Districts Bordering Northern India and the Abnormal Features of the Weather in India during past year, with a Forecast of the probable character of the South-west Monsoon Rains of 1900. Paper cover. 12*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the five years 1894 to 1898 and in the ten years 1890 to 1899. F'cap, paper cover. 2*a.* (1*a.*) each.

Rules for the grant of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India, 1899. F'cap, stitched. 2*a.* (1*a.*).

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1st July 1899, 1st January, 1st July, 1900. Paper cover. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2, R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*). No. 3, R1-8 (2*a.*). Vol. IV, No. 4. R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*). No. 5, R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*). No. 6, 4*a.* (1*a.*). Vol. V, No. 1, R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*) No. 2, R1. (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1898. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text. For 1898—Plates I to XIV. R3-8 (7*a.*). For 1899—Plates I to XII. R3 (3*a.*)

Art Manufactures of India, being a brief account of the most important art-manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S. Demy 8vo, cloth bound. R3 (5*a.*). Copies are for sale in the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum.

Dictionary of Economic Products of India. By Dr. Geo. Watt. *Odd* volumes (with the exception of Vols. II and III) are available at the reduced rate, R1-4 per volume. Index at R1 exclusive of forwarding charges.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department, corrected to 1st July, 1900. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, and revised by A. Williams, LL.B., I.C.S., 2nd edition. Full cloth, Super-royal 8vo:—

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Rajputana Administration Report for 1897-98. R2-8 (6*s.*)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1897-98, 1898-99. F'cap, boards. R3 (6*s.*) each.

Baluchistan Administration Report for 1897-98. R3 (7*s.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report. 1897-98. 8*s.* (2*s.*) 1898-99. 12*s.* (4*s.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1897-98, 1898-99. R2 (5*s.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Maskat Administration Report, 1898-99. R1 (2*s.*). 1899-1900. R1 (4*s.*).

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Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1899. Royal 8vo, stitched. 6*s.* (1*s.*)

Table for Calculating Income Tax under Act II of 1886, 6 pies (½*p.*)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1896, to March, 1898. Part I. R1-8 (5*s.*)

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External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the From April, 1899, to September 1900. In monthly parts Royal 8vo, stitched. 8*s.* (2*s.*) each part.

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The Bengal Treasury Manual. 15th November, 1899. 1st Edition. Super-royal 8vo, cloth bound. R1 (5*s.*)

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1899; 1st July, 1900. Royal 8vo, boards. Price R5 (12*s.*) each.

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Hand-Book of the Central Printing Office, Government of India, 3rd edition, 1899. Royal 8vo. Board. R4 (8*s.*)

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Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*s.* (1*s.*) (Out of stock).

Appendix to Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. Royal 16mo., leather bound. R1-4 (2*s.*)

Map of Country round Peking. Scale 1"=2½ miles. R1-8 (1*s.* 6*p.*)

The Malakand Field Force and the Buner Field Force, 1897. Operations of. Compiled by Captain H. F. WALTER, F. R. G. S. Edition 1900. F'cap, boards. R2-8 (7*s.*)

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India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1900-1901. F'cap, board. R1-8 (3*s.*)

Operations of the Tochi Field Force in 1897-98, with Maps and Sketches. Compiled by MAJOR G. V. KEMBALL, R.A. Edition 1900. R2. Postage in India, 3*s.*; United Kingdom, 6*s.*

Operations of the Mohmand Field Force in 1897, with Maps and Sketches. Compiled by CAPTAIN F. A. HOUGHTON. Edition 1899. R2. Postage in India, 3a.; United Kingdom, 6a.

Cavalry Drill, 1898, in Urdu. 12a. 9p. (4a.)
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" " " Gurmukhi. R1-14a. 9p. (5a.)
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A Dictionary of the Pathan Tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, with map, by Lt.-Col. J. W. Murray. R2 (1a. 6p.)

Rifle and Carbine Exercises (Martini-Henry), Manual Exercise and Bayonet Exercise, 1899. English. 1a. 3p. (9p.)
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Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, Pay Code. British Troops. Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo, Full cloth. R2-12 (10a.)

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Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo, cloth bound. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto. Vol. X, Passages including Sea, Rail, River and Road, Edition 1899. R3 (12a.)

Notes for the Guidance of District and Regimental Staff Officers, Bengal Command. 8vo., stitched. 8a.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency, 1899. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishment of the Government of India. In two volumes. Royal 8vo. Boards. 1899. Vol. I, R2-8 (6a.); Vol. II, R2-8 (6a.). Complete, R5 (9a.)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. F'cap, limp cover. R2 (3a.)

Administration Report on Railways for 1899-1900, Part I. F'cap, boards. R1 (7a.)
Ditto for 1899-1900. Part II. Paper cover. R2 (10a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1900-1901. F'cap, paper. 8a. (3a.)

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Ditto 30th June, 1900. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 (4a.) (Out of stock.)

Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1899. 4a. (1a.)

A report upon the manufacture of Iron and Steel in India. By MAJOR R. H. MAHON, R.A. F'cap, board. R1 (3a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report for 1898-99, 1899-1900. F'cap, boards. R2 (4a.) each.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2' gauges, with small diagrams in hand-book form. 12a. (2a.)

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Ditto State and Guaranteed Railways for 1898-99 and 1899-1900. R5 (12a.) each.
Ditto and Budget Orders, Telegraph Department, for 1898-99 and 1899-1900. 9a. (3a.) each.
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Administration Report on Railways for 1898-99, Part II. F'cap, boards. R2 (10a.)

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Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1898-99. R2 (4*a.*).

Bengal Administration Report for 1898-99. R6 (R1).

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Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1898. 12*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Officers in the Subordinate Educational Service, Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1900. 8*a.* (1*a.*).

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MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1899. 12*a.* (3*a.*).

Annual Statistical Returns and Short Notes on Vaccination in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1 (2*a.*).

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1899. R2 (8*a.*).

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1899. R2 (2*a.*).

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1896—99. R1 (2*a.*).

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1899. R2 (2*a.*).

Municipal Engineering in Bengal by A. E. Silk—Six lectures delivered at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, with plans, cloth bound. R3-4 (4*a.*).

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1900. R2 (3*a.*).

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1898-99. R5-8 (8*a.*).

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1898-99. R1-2 (2*a.* 6*p.*).

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1898-99. R6-8 (8*a.*).

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Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1899-1900. R1 (2*a.*).

Ditto ditto of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1899-1900. R4 (3*a.*).

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Report on the Financial results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (4*a.*).

Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 (in Bengali). 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Ditto (in Hindi). 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1899 (in English). R3 (3*a.* 6*p.*).

Revised Schedule IV of the Indian Traffic Act, 1899. 6*a.* (1*a.*).

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Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for 1899. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto ditto for 1900. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police for 1899. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1899. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

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Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1898-99. 14*a.* (2*a.*)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1900. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal corrected up to 1st October, 1900. R3 (4*a.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*).

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Administration Report of the Government of Bengal Irrigation Department, for the year 1899-1900. R2 (4*a.*).

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4*a.*).

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. MEARES, 1900. R3-8 (3*a.*).

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a.*).

MARINE.

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1*s.*).

Ditto. ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE.

The Butwarra Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4*a.*).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4*a.*).

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900. 8*a.* (2*a.*).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899 12*a.* (2*a.*).

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4*a.*).

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2*a.*).

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a.*).

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a.*).

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong, Vols. V and VI, 1900. R1 2 (8*a.*).

Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a.*).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deo-ghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a.*).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3 *r.*).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a.*).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3*a.*)

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 109232 and 109233 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Annapoorna Bai Wakenkar, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—G. R. TAMBEY,
Residence—Dhar, Central India.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 034897 of the Three per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for ₹3,500, originally standing in the name of Major F. A. Walter and last endorsed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—F. A. WALTER, *Major.*
Residence—C/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Bank Office on Saturday, the 2nd February, at noon, to receive the Directors' report and the accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1900.

The Bank's transfer books will be closed from 19th current till 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. KING,
Agent.

CALCUTTA,
16th January, 1901.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th January, 1901 :—

NO. 2 OF 1901.

A Bill further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

1885.

Amendment of certain references to "Commissioner" and "Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner" in Act XVI of 1885.

2. In the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, for the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs, except where it is immediately preceded by the word "Chief" or "Judicial" or "Deputy" or "Assistant," and for the words "Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner" wherever they occur, the words "Divisional Judge" and "Additional Divisional Judge" shall be respectively substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 6, Act XVI of 1885.

3. For section 6 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :-

Courts of Divisional Judges and Deputy Commissioners.

"6. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner shall divide the territories under his administration into civil divisions, and may from time to time alter the limits or the number of such divisions :

Provided that every civil division shall be a district of the revenue-administration or shall consist of such districts.

(*2*) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Divisional Judge shall be those of the civil division to which he is appointed.

(*3*) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall be those of the district of the revenue-administration of which he is in charge."

Addition of proviso to section 8, Act XVI of 1885.

4. To section 8 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Court of the Divisional Judge shall be deemed to be the District Court for all the districts or parts of districts comprised in the civil division."

Amendment of section 12, Act XVI of 885.

5. (*1*) In section 12, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the word "generally" the following shall be added, namely :—

"Any powers so conferred may, by order in writing, be withdrawn."

(*b*) In sub-section (*3*) of the same section, for the words "Courts of Commissioners" the words "Courts of Divisional Judges" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 14, Act XVI of 1885.

6. In section 14, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, before the word "division" the word "civil" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 17, Act XVI of 1885.

7. (*1*) To section 17, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to empower a Civil Judge to hear an appeal from a decree made by another Civil Judge."

(*2*) In sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of the same section, for the words "a Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner," wherever they occur, the words "an Additional Divisional Judge" shall be substituted.

Partial repeal of section 3, sub-section (*2*), Act IV of 1869.

8. So much of section 3, clause (*2*), of the Indian Divorce Act as IV of 1869 defines "District Judge" to mean in the Central Provinces a Commissioner of a Division is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SINCE the appointment in 1891 of Judicial Assistants to Commissioners in the Central Provinces, Commissioners of Divisions there have been relieved of all civil work and their places as civil judges have been taken by the so-called Judicial Assistants. The object of the present Bill is to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (XVI of 1885), so as formally to withdraw from Commissioners the powers which they still possess but never exercise, to abolish the title of Judicial Assistant, which has, in the circumstances stated above, become obviously inappropriate, and to confer on the officers now known by that title an independent status enabling them effectively to take a share in controlling the subordinate Courts. The clauses of the Bill have been drawn accordingly, and no explanation of their details seems to be necessary.

T. RALEIGH.

The 9th January, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th January, 1901 :—

NO. 3 OF 1901.

A Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

WHEREAS Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's
1874 Act, 1874, and it is expedient that Native Christians should be exempted from the operation of the said provisions to the same extent as Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Administrator General's Act (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, the expression "Native Christian" means a native of India who is or in good faith claims to be of unmixed Asiatic descent and who professes any form of the Christian religion.

Definition.

3. In sections 16, 17, 18, 37 and 64 respectively of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, before the word "Hindu" wherever it occurs, the word "Native Christian" shall be inserted.

Further amendment of certain sections of Act II of 1874. II of

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect any probate, letters of administration or certificate granted or vested under the said Act.

Saving.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SEVERAL representations have been received by the Government on the subject of the grievances from which Native Christians suffer through the unequal operation of the law in India, relating to probate and administration, to be found in the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), the Hindu Wills Act, 1870 (XXI of 1870), the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881 (V of 1881).

2. By sections 187 and 190 of the Act of 1865 it is provided that no right under a will or to the property of an intestate can be established in any Court unless probate or administration has been granted, and such a grant is further rendered necessary by certain provisions of the Act of 1874, under which the omission to obtain a grant entails the intervention of the Administrator General if the value of the assets of the estate concerned exceeds Rs. 1,000. These provisions govern Native Christians, but not Hindus, Muhammadans or Buddhists save in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the towns of Madras and Bombay, where, owing to the provisions of the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, which incorporates section 187 of the Act of 1865, probate of the wills of Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists has been rendered compulsory. Elsewhere Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists are only subject to the Act of 1881, which, while it enables a person governed by it to take out a grant if he finds it expedient to do so, contains no compulsory provisions similar to those of sections 187 and 190 of the Act of 1865. This concession was deliberately made with a view to save Natives of India unnecessary trouble and expense, in uncontested cases, and it is clear that by reason of it Native Christians are in a less favourable position than other Natives who differ from them only in respect of their religious belief.

3. The Government of India are of opinion that the considerations which prompted the granting of the concession above explained to the vast majority of Natives of India, have equal force when applied to the case of such as are Christians. The Act of 1865 was originally designed for Europeans and other persons with a foreign domicile resident in India, and it is due only to the fact that Natives on their conversion to Christianity *ipso*

facto cease to be governed by the Indian laws of succession, that, though Asiatics domiciled in the country, they fall within the purview of that Act.

4. To remove these grievances more than one course has been proposed, but that which commends itself to the Government, is the exemption of Native Christians from the provisions of sections 16, 17, 18, 37 and 64 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874. This will do for them precisely what was done for Parsis by the amending Act IX of 1881 ; *i.e.*, it will relieve them from the interference of the Administrator General in certain cases, and will enable them to avoid taking out probate, and, therefore, to escape payment of probate duty, in cases where the assets can be amicably distributed. Such action, though it will not place Native Christians on terms of absolute equality with other natives of India, will, it is thought, be an adequate recognition of their grievances. The present Bill has been prepared accordingly.

C. M. RIVAZ.

The 15th January, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 5th January, 1901.

Very unsettled weather has prevailed in Northern and Central India during the past week. On Sunday morning a fairly well marked depression was lying over Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cambay and skies were moderately to thickly clouded in North-West India. No rain had fallen in India, but another depression advancing from Persia had given moderate to heavy rain in Baluchistan, Quetta reporting a fall of 1·38 inches. On Monday the depression in Kathiawar had advanced into the west of the Central Provinces where pressure was nearly two-tenths of an inch in defect, while the second depression affecting Baluchistan on Sunday had apparently advanced into South-East Rajputana. It was a very ill defined disturbance and was accompanied by another feeble and ill defined depression in the Punjab which filled up by Wednesday morning. On Monday light to moderate general rain was reported from Baluchistan, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, the east of Central India and the North-Western Provinces; and rain and snow from the Upper India hills. On Tuesday the depression in the Central Provinces had moved slowly eastward and continued in practically the same position during the next 48 hours. The feeble depression in Rajputana advanced into the south-east of the North-Western Provinces on Tuesday, into Bengal on Wednesday, and Upper Burma on Thursday. On Tuesday the observations received showed that snow and rain had continued in the North-West Himalayas, light to heavy general rain had fallen in the East and Submontane Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and the east of Central India, and showers had been received in Bengal and the Central Provin-

ces. Gaya reported 2·60 inches, an unusually heavy fall for this time of the year, Benares 1·72 inches, Chakrata 1·64 inches, Allahabad 1·62 inches, Mussooree 1·51 inches, and Patna 1·48 inches. Rain decreased on Wednesday, but light to moderately heavy showers had been general in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal, and light showers had been received in Lower Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Simla and Mussooree hills; on Thursday another feeble depression entered North-West India from Persia and was apparently lying over East Rajputana. Advancing eastward during the day it coalesced with the depression in the Central Provinces which had also moved eastwards and was on Friday morning lying over the east of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Circars. Showers had fallen in the North-Western and Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bengal, and snow had fallen in the Simla and Mussooree hills. An unusually heavy fall of 2·96 inches was received at Chaibassa and 1·53 inches at Simla. On Saturday the depression from the east of the Central Provinces was apparently lying over the head of the Bay, but had nearly filled up. Light showers had fallen in North-East India, Orissa, the Circars, Upper Burma, the Simla and Mussooree hills, and adjacent submontane districts.

Rain.—Practically no rain has fallen in the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts and Madras, except in the East Coast (North) where showers were received as the depression from the Central Provinces passed out into the Bay. On the other hand, with the exception of Gujarat and Kathiawar, all divisions in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Northern India have received rain, the amounts received being in all cases in excess of the normal, except in Eastern Bengal and the Surma Valley. The average fall of the division has been unusually heavy for this time of the year, and has exceeded two inches in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the Eastern Division of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills and Baluchistan and one inch in Orissa, North Bihar, all the remaining divisions of the North-Western Provinces except the West Division, and the Submontane Punjab. In the Peninsula the rainfall of the week has exceeded the normal in the Central Provinces and the East Coast (North). In Burma it has been equal to or in excess of the small normal fall in Central and Upper Burma and Arakan. As this week commences a new rainfall period, the variations from the normal of the period are the same as those of the week.

The largest amounts received at individual stations are:—

Bengal	Midnapore	3·18 inches.
Chota Nagpur	Gailkura	6·08 „
	Chaibassa	4·76 „
	Hazaribagh	3·02 „
Bihar	Jamui	3·18 „
	Aurangabad (Gaya)	3·80 „
	Gaya	3·50 „
North-Western Provinces	Robertsganj	5·20 „
	Mirzapur	4·14 „
	Karchana	3·68 „
	Champawat	3·55 „
	Lansdowne	3·03 „

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO JANUARY 5TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to January 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	3. Central do.	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·01	0
	4. Upper do.	0·03	0	+ 0·03	0·03	0	
	5 Arakan	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	0·05	0·02	+ 150
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	0·11	0·13	— 16
	7. Assam Surma	0·10	0·14	— 0·04	0·10	0·14	— 29
	8. Do. Hills	0·25	0·12	+ 0·13	0·25	0·12	+ 108
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·21	0·15	+ 0·06	0·21	0·15	+ 40
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·82	0·11	+ 0·71	0·82	0·11	+ 645
	11. Central do.	0·62	0·07	+ 0·55	0·62	0·07	+ 786
	12. North do.	0·31	0·02	+ 0·29	0·31	0·02	+1,450
	13. Bengal Hills	0·35	0·05	+ 0·30	0·35	0·05	+ 600
	14. Orissa	1·02	0·04	+ 0·98	1·02	0·04	+2,450
	15. Chota Nagpur	2·68	0·09	+ 2·59	2·68	0·09	+2,878
	16. South Bihar	2·52	0·05	+ 2·47	2·52	0·05	+4,940
	17. North do.	1·14	0·06	+ 1·08	1·14	0·06	+1,800
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	2·77	0·04	+ 2·73	2·77	0·04	+ 6,825
	19. South Oudh	0·96	0·06	+ 0·90	0·96	0·06	+1,500
	20. North do.	0·98	0·03	+ 0·95	0·98	0·03	+3,167
	21. N.-W. P. Central	1·02	0·08	+ 0·94	1·02	0·08	+1,175
	22. Do. West	0·53	0·07	+ 0·46	0·53	0·07	+ 657
	23. Do. East Submontane	1·19	0·06	+ 1·13	1·19	0·06	+1,883
	24. Do. West do.	1·22	0·15	+ 1·07	1·22	0·15	+ 713
	25. Do. Hills	1·54	0·32	+ 1·22	1·54	0·32	+ 381
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·56	0·04	+ 0·52	0·56	0·04	+1,300
	27. South do.	0·53	0·06	+ 0·47	0·53	0·06	+ 783
	28. Central do.	0·40	0·14	+ 0·32	0·40	0·14	+ 229
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·01	0·19	+ 0·82	1·01	0·19	+ 432
	30. Do. Hills	2·40	0·35	+ 2·05	2·40	0·35	+ 586
	31. North Punjab	0·65	0·24	+ 0·41	0·65	0·24	+ 171
	32. West do.	0·13	0·05	+ 0·08	0·13	0·05	+ 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	34. Madras South Central	0·09	0·12	— 0·03	0·09	0·12	— 25
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·14	— 0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0·15	0·07	+ 0·08	0·15	0·07	+ 114
	43. Do. Central	0·50	0·07	+ 0·43	0·50	0·07	+ 614
	44. Do. East	0·67	0·07	+ 0·60	0·67	0·07	+ 857
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0·40	0·02	+ 0·38	0·40	0·02	+1,900
	48. Baluchistan Hills	2·28	0·28	+ 2·00	2·28	0·28	+ 715
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East.	0·47	0·03	+ 0·44	0·47	0·03	+1,467
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·19	0·02	+ 0·17	0·19	0·02	+ 850
	51. West Rajputana	0·28	0·02	+ 0·26	0·28	0·02	+1,300
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·25	0·03	+ 0·22	0·25	0·03	+ 733
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·01	0·23	— 91
	57. Madras South	0·03	0·20	— 0·17	0·03	0·20	— 85

SIMLA;
The 10th January, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 12th January, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. Moderate in parts of the Circars, South Arcot, Madura and Malabar; light or scattered showers occurred elsewhere. Water supplies have been slightly improved by the recent rainfall. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue where irrigation is available. Standing crops are generally fair, but need rain in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and in the central districts. Harvests continue with moderate yield. Pasture is scanty and fodder is dear in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are stationary or slightly easier, though they are still high. Prospects generally are fair. Weavers relieved—Cuddapah—estimated numbers, 1,320 men and 1,037 women.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Karachi, and there was a slight fall in parts of Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur Dharwar and Thana. More rain is urgently wanted for the spring crops throughout Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The harvesting of autumn crops is over in Broach and Belgaum and is progressing in Satara, Dharwar, Upper Sindh Frontier, and Thar and Parkar. Threshing is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Poona, Nasik and Kolaba. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona, and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Young spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, and by insects in parts of Poona, and are suffering from want of rain generally, except in irrigated lands. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient, but is getting scanty in parts of Sholapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is over normal, but is slightly easier than in the corresponding week of 1900. The price of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat, about double normal in the Konkan and the Karnatak, and considerably over normal in the Deccan and, compared with 1900, is about the same. The price of *juar* is about normal in Gujarat, and about double normal elsewhere, and is considerably easier than in 1900 in Gujarat and the Deccan, and about the same in the Konkan and the Karnatak. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat, and about double normal elsewhere, but is slightly easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, and about the same elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on test works, 5,518; on relief works, 126,416; dependants, 25,544; total on works, 157,478. In poor-houses, 4,277; on village relief, 34,331; total on gratuitous relief, 38,608. Figures for Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,884; dependants, 4,422; total on relief works, 16,306. In poor-houses, 1,339; on village relief, 866; total on gratuitous relief, 2,205. Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total 214,597.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell during the week. The rain has been generally beneficial to the standing crops. Spring crops are doing well. Harvesting of paddy is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane is still going on. Prospects are good on the whole. Fodder is sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in eight districts, risen in ten, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather is cloudy and rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Sunshine is now wanted. Injury to the standing crops is apprehended if rain and cloudy weather continue. The poppy crop is flourishing, except in the Partabgarh district where it has been damaged slightly by rain. A slight shower of hail fell in some villages in the Cawnpore district, but no appreciable damage was done. Sugarcane pressing continues and lands are being prepared for extra crops and for sugarcane sowing. Supplies and fodder are sufficient and markets are well stocked. Prices generally are stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Karnal, Jullundur and Mooltan. Prices of food grains are generally unsettled. The price of wheat is rising in Delhi, Karnal, Mooltan, Lahore and Peshawar, falling in Umballa, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, unchanged elsewhere. In Ferozepore and Sialkot the prices are generally high. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{16}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers, gram 10 to 12, barley 14 to 17, bulrush millet $15\frac{5}{16}$ to 26 and maize 15 to 22 seers per rupee. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. Owing to the recent rainfall, further sowings of wheat and barley are being made in Sialkot and Peshawar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be good. The outturn is expected to be excellent. The recent rain has been very beneficial to the standing crops. The condition of the irrigated crops in Dera Ismail Khan is normal, and that of unirrigated below the average. The Sidhnai canal in Mooltan and the Kalapani Stream in Dera Ismail Khan are flowing. The turnip crop has been somewhat damaged by insects in parts of Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping is nearly completed in five districts and progressing in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Myaungmya, Toungoo and Thaton; threshing and winnowing are progressing. UPPER BURMA: Reaping of wet weather paddy is approaching completion and sowing of dry weather paddy is progressing. Cultivation on alluvial lands continues. *Juar*, sesamum and millet are being reaped in Myingyan. Miscellaneous crops promise well, but sesamum in the Yeu, Sub-divisional, Shwebo, is suffering from want of rain. The price of paddy has risen slightly in three districts and has fallen slightly in four districts, and considerably in Yamethin.

Central Provinces.—The rainfall of the week has again been general. Betul received four inches; Saugor $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Nimar over an inch; elsewhere the fall ranges between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The south of the Provinces has received good showers. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops, but clear dry weather is now required. Hail fell in Hoshangabad and Betul without causing material damage. Insects continue to cause damage to pulse and linseed in places, but in most districts the rain has washed them out. Cotton picking, threshing of rice and reaping of *juar* are reaching completion. Prices are easier in Jubbulpore and Wardha, steady in Nimar, Seoni, Nagpur and Chhindwara, elsewhere there is a decided tendency to rise. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 13, rice 16, and *juar* 23 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat $7\frac{1}{2}$, gram 8, rice $7\frac{1}{2}$, and *juar* $13\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee. There are 20 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor-house.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice is nearly finished. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. Prospects of sugarcane are generally fair. The outturn of late rice and the prospects of pulses and mustard are fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and bad in other districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dubri 10, Gauhati and Tezpur 13, Nowgong $11\frac{1}{2}$ and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. The rainfall was good in Mysore, Hassan and Chittaldrug. Standing crops are in good condition throughout, except in parts of Mysore, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Chittaldrug and Shimoga. Paddy and horse gram are being harvested in parts, and paddy, Bengal gram, sugarcane and *jola* are being sown. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore and Chickmagalur, and are favourable in Hassan. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Chickmagalur, Hassan and Tumkur, and slightly risen in Shimoga and other parts of Chickmagalur, Hassan and Tumkur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient.

COORG.—The rainfall was 12 cents only. The rice harvest and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are falling. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather generally was cloudy with light showers of rain Cutting of *juar* and picking of cotton are well advanced. Some damage is reported to winter crops in parts of Akola and Ellichpur owing to hailstorms. The fodder and water supply are adequate to wants. Prices are almost stationary. Communication of district prices has been discontinued as no distress now prevails in the province.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week amounted to 20 cents only. Agricultural prospects are more or less improved by the week's rainfall. Winter rice sowing continues. The spring crop is being harvested in parts. Grain prices have fallen slightly. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependents, 1,918; gratuitously relieved 722. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 7, and *juar* 11 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general, averaging from 7 cents in Sirohi to 1·40 in Kishengarh. Agricultural operations are progressing. The condition of crops is good, and also of the cattle. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Cheapest prices range between 12 seers and 9 chittaks, and 32 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief—Native States—on gratuitous relief, 256. Reports from Haraoti and Tonk have not been received.

Central India.—The rain at the Gwalior Residency amounted to one inch and eleven cents, and Bundelkhand to one inch and seven cents and there were general showers in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and parts of Malwa. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition and the probable outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged in parts of Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices of food grains are rising in Gwalior, are high in Bhopal and Malwa, are normal in Bundelkhand, above the average in Baghelkhand and falling in Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa, and is being sown in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior 10 to 19, Indore 7 to 18¼, Baghelkhand 13 to 15½, and Malwa 16½ seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief, Jaora, 28. Report from Bhopawar has not been received.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition and that of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 32, *juar* 31, wheat 19, rice superior 13, inferior 19 pounds per British rupee. Average number on relief works,—Baroda territory—8,228, and on gratuitous relief, 4,985.

Kashmir.—There was rain, storm and snow during the middle and latter part of the week. Prices are normal, rice being 25 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—Good rain fell. Prices are stationary; wheat selling from 10 to 16, and maize 18 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—No rain fell. The weather is frosty and very cold. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	676	676[a]	...	2,357*	2,357	+1,681
Bombay	155,611	37,390	193,001	157,478	38,608	196,086	+3,085
Central Provinces	...	21	21	...	20	20	—1
Total British Provinces	155,611	38,087	193,698	157,478	40,985	198,463	+4,765
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	793	793	...	256†	256	—537
Central India States	...	761	761	...	28	28‡	—733
Hyderabad	1,956	716	2,672	1,918	722	2,640	—32
Baroda	8,768	5,384	14,152	8,228	4,985	13,213	—939
Bombay Native States	15,767	2,416	18,183	16,306	2,205	18,511	+328
Total Native States	26,491	10,070	36,561	26,452	8,196	34,648	—1,913
GRAND TOTAL	182,102	48,157	230,259	183,930	49,181	233,111	+2,852

* Weaver relief.
† Haraoti and Tonk reports not received.
‡ Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

OTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the cial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
on-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
he dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually he numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December 1900.			For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	676
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	676
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	778	5,254	6,032	498	5,052	5,550	433	4,988	5,421	438	6,050	6,488
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,232	7,303	8,535	1,442	4,630	6,072	1,665	3,819	5,484	1,789	3,462	5,251
Broach . .	341,490	1,806	2,000	3,806	1,631	2,370	4,001	1,508	1,276	2,784	2,402	1,078	3,480
Thana . .	819,580	...	169	169	...	60	60	...	46	46	...	51	51
Sholapur .	750,689	83,014	14,995	98,009	76,955	14,433	91,388	75,607	13,409	89,016	75,404	13,225	88,629
Ahmednagar .	888,755	27,090	8,154	35,244	30,311	8,168	38,479	33,234	8,153	41,387	35,758	8,682	44,440
Poona . .	1,067,800	21,002	398	21,400	20,083	535	20,618	19,832	504	20,336	20,539	432	20,971
Khandesh .	1,460,851	1,719	472	2,191	2,090	447	2,537	1,290	536	1,826	...	663	663
Nasik . .	843,582	1,962	46	2,008	1,893	42	1,935	1,278	39	1,317	1,478	38	1,516
Satara . .	1,225,989	5,510	1,690	7,200	6,747	981	7,728	8,118	1,166	9,284	9,193	1,145	10,338
Bijapur .	796,339	3,544	2,346	5,890	6,309	2,377	8,686	8,053	2,454	10,507	8,610	2,564	11,174
TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	9,430,204	147,657	42,834	190,491	147,959	39,095	187,054	151,018	36,390	187,408	155,611	37,390	193,001
Central Provinces.													
Saugor .	591,743	...	26	26	...	22	22	...	21	21	...	21	21
Chanda .	697,610	...	4,377	4,377	...	4,764	4,764	...	3,396	3,396	...	...	...
Bilaspur .	1,164,158	...	32	32	...	22	22	...	15	15	...	...	...
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	2,453,511	...	4,532	4,532	...	4,839	4,839	...	3,432	3,432	...	21	21
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	13,155,787	147,657	47,366	195,023	147,959	43,934	191,893	151,018	39,822	190,840	155,611	38,087	193,698
Rajputana States.													
Marwar .	2,528,178	...	403	403	...	396	396	...	363	363	...	347	347
Bikaner .	831,943	105	163	268	142	153	295	47	144	191	...	141	141
Tonk . .	380,069	...	80	80	...	80	80	...	80	80	...	80	80
Bundi . .	295,675	...	200	200	...	200	200	...	206	206	...	200	200
Shapura .	43,946	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	25	25	...	25	25
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES .	4,098,571	105	846	951	142	857	999	47	818	865	...	793	793
Central India States.													
Indore . .	1,099,900	...	939	939	...	804	804	...	800	800	...	741	741
Jaora . .	117,650	...	65	65	...	39	39	...	32	32	...	20	20
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,217,550	...	1,004	1,004	...	843	843	...	832	832	...	761	761

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous returns are omitted from the statement, but the figures

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 22nd December 1900.			For the week ending the 29th December 1900.			For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January	
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	2,265	1,253	3,518	1,997	1,235	3,232	1,993	1,232	3,225	1,956	716
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	5,337	5,841	11,178	6,895	5,743	12,638	7,774	5,603	13,377	8,768	5,384
	Bombay Native States.												
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	991	749	1,740	558	865	1,423	693	835	1,528	942	787
2	Palanpur .	645,526	366	503	869	351	471	822	330	431	761	326	357
3	Cambay .	89,722	...	53	53	...	50	50	...	51	51	...	52
4	Rewa Kantha .	733,606	509	150	659	600	42	642	759	149	908	834	166
5	Aundh . .	65,146	80	6	86	105	6	111	97	6	103	115	6
6	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,556	503	4,059	3,538	424	3,962	3,462	314	3,776	3,331	432
7	Jath . .	71,443	6,711	483	7,194	7,272	532	7,804	8,025	540	8,565	8,641	532
8	Dhaplapur .	8,343	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	11	11	...	8
9	Akalkot . .	75,774	252	239	491	229	197	426	233	107	340	234	73
10	Mudhol .	61,815	661	...	661	707	...	707	870	...	870	1,029	...
11	Phaltan .	66,383	324	4	328	303	4	307	312	3	315	312	3
12	Bansda . .	41,373	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	...
	Total Bombay Native States	4,713,597	13,570	2,809	16,379	13,663	2,699	16,362	14,781	2,465	17,246	15,767	2,416
	Total Native States	23,982,154	21,277	11,753	33,030	22,697	11,377	34,074	24,595	10,950	35,545	26,491	10,070
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	37,137,941	168,934	59,119	228,053	170,656	55,311	225,967	175,613	50,772	226,385	182,102	48,157

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	30·19	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·59	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	31·53	32·81	48 12	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·02	32	34·04	35·56	...	..	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	29·91	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32·49	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	29·5	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	32·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	36·57	37·21	30·33	45·71	...	...	...	...	18·13	10·36
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19	25·2
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	30·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15·62	10·62	32·5	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	28·12	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	31·25	22·5	37·5	40	...	...	...	12·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	37·5	37·5	...	...	23·75	22·5	26·25	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	31·25	25	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	28·12	22·03	26·56	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	35	26·25	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	23·44	33·75	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	23·12	20·94	24·37	26·25	...	...	17·5	17·5	16·25	18·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	24·37	22·81	31·87	26·87	...	...	17·5	18·75	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·56	25·78	22·34	26·56	...	...	20	20·94	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	19·69	41·3	33·33	34·48	31·98	37·29	37·66	25·47	24·48	21·67	23·7
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·18	19·06	31·95	32·66	33·33	32·66	35·57	37·19	20·52	26·67	17·76	28·07
Jhánsi	15·83	25	42·08	44·43	35·57	37·19	42·08	43·75	26·2	36·35	17·6	31·98
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	40	33·33	31·98	37·19	37·19	25	31·98	17·4	...
Agra	25	47·08	53·33	50	34·74	34·79	39·11	36·93	24·06	31·98	19·53	31·98
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14·79	20	30·78	34·79	30·78	31·35	...	...	19·53	25	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	16·67	20	33·91	33·67	32·34	33·67	37·13	38·09	22·86	27·81	19·06	25·59
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	20	44·37	40	33·28	32·03	...	...	25	25	...	25

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

Bajra		Ragi or		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Gur		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·32	29·76	48·12	50 38	...	...	Tavoy
												Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·63	31·37	34 78	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·26	33	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
												Bassein
...	...	...	...	18·34	...	...	37·42	40·23	42·11	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	23·45	...	...	...	...	Henzada
												Toungoo
...	...	...	...	8·06	12·1	34·04	25	55·65	53·76	...	...	*Upper Burma—*
												Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Bamo**
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	26·67	31·68	28·69	...	...	**Pakôkku**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38·1	66 67	53·33	...	...	Kyaukpyu
												Akyab
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
												Gauhati
												Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	37·5	55	47·5	440	450	*Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	31·25	45	37·5	420	360	Chittagong
												Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	325	Midnapur
27·5	40	...	...	20	27·5	30	25	42·5	37·5	425	350	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	27·5	44·37	35	410	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	27·97	53·12	40·62	530	550	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	27·5	32·5	30	50	40	420	350	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·87	21·72	31·87	21·72	356·25	290	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	15	20·62	19 37	19·37	20·62	27·5	360	200	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	17·5	19·69	25·62	19·69	45	35·31	372·5	400	Bhágalpur
...	...	15·31	19·06	15·31	22·81	25	22·81	36·25	35	355·62	290·94	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
24·01	27·86	...	...	21·82	28·23	29·32	23·7	36·67	33·91	419·01	325·99	*Eastern—*
												Benares
20·52	33·33	...	...	16·25	27·6	28·07	26·67	...	...	376·46	278·28	*Central—*
20·26	40	...	...	17·4	32·71	34·06	30·78	34·06	34·74	355·88	256·09	Cawnpore
												Jhánsi
19·11	...	...	...	18·59	...	38·12	28·59	...	...	376 46	278·28	*Western—*
18·59												Meerut
and	34·79	...	...	18·59	30·78	33·23	28·59	42·08	31·98	387·5	266·67	
22·19												Agra
19·53	29·63	...	...	16·67	...	23·59	28·59	...	...	365 and 370	290	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
19·79	29·63	...	...	19·53	27·57	28·59	27·1	...	...	390	300	*Southern—* Lucknow
22·61	...	...	...	18·28	26·25	26·72	24·37	...	...	300	300	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	20·58	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·78	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·7	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	23·36	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·89	21·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	77·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	55	50	37·5	35	130	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	57·5	37·5	36·25	100	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	45 to 55	52·5	35·62	35	75 and 107·5	75 and 95	...	...	...	...	1·77 to 2·24	1·51
Calcutta	47·5	48·75	33·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	13·33	8·12	7·5	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	50	57·5	32·81	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*a*) ·56	2·5
Pabna	50	42·5	38·12	38·75	110	90	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	62·5	40	40	75	80	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	57·5	31·25	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5·62	5·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	40	35	35	34·37	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	40	35	36·25	37·5	47·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	33·26	25·78	38·12	34·37	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	48·91	41·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	47·08	36·35	...	...	57·5	55	135	145	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	47·03	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	50	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	162·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	44·48	36·35	...	...	...	...	135 and 140	160	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	56·25	40	...	...	70	75	...	...	3·33	4·17	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·56	2·81	...	...	40	30	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*.

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	25	40	...	...	42 08	44·43	...	...	29·63	36·41	20	36·41
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	18·18	25	50	44·43	34·01	36·35	37·5	42·08	25	28·59	21·04	33·33
Central—												
Lahore	22·19	26·67	45·1	45·1	35·94	34·22	40·05	37·71	24·58	27·08	21·35	33·33
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	28·59	40	42·08	33·33	33·28	38·07	42·08	21·04	28·59	16·67	34·79
Submontane—												
Amritsar	24·22	25	42·08	43·28	34·06	31·35	37·19	36·35	...	...	22·24	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	22·19	28·54	52·08	61·93	35	34·34	38·12	40	25·62	23·12	20	23·54
Western—												
Multan	17·4	19·06	32·03	34·74	34·79	31·87	40	36·35	26·2	25·78	22·24	25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	36·56	35	36·25	32·5	...	...	21 25	...	23·75	36·25
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	36 25	29·37	...	...	...	25·94	...	29·87
Quetta	...	...	...	...	35 to 36·25	34·69 to 37 81	55	60 to 64·37	27·5 to 28·12	25 to 27·5	25	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·29	35·78
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	52·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	41·87	45·16	...	...	47·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	51·15	...	...	...	...	28·12	43·23
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	38	32	44	40	53·25	50	...	...	23·87	34·75
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	26·62	33·31	36·37	34·75	42	42·06	...	...	20	28·56
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	39	38	38	48	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	50	51·79	...	...	...	...	36·54	42·31
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·67	61·54	57·14	72·73	66·67	...	...	25	40
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	60	47·5	46·25	54·87	55·31	...	...	27·5	36·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	27·3
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	27·9
Cuddapah	31·8	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	28·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·3	23·3	49·6	39·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·9	22·3	43·4	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	24·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	47·25	25·71	45·71	45·71	35·66	47·54	37·77	65·33	...	...	25·6	25·59
Bangalore	29·38	26·12	49·64	44·72	46·62	41·19	60·62	56·94	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Rajputana—
22 19	44·43	...	...	19·06	40	44·43	36·41	...	...	492·34	320	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
21·04	36·35	...	...	21·04	28·59	35·52	30·78	57·13	57·13	375	295	*Southern—* Ferozpur
22·5	31·98	...	...	22·24	27·08	38·38	31·98	48·02	43·85	400	320	*Central—* Lahore
16·77	33·33	...	...	18·59	30·78	33·33	28·59	36·35	36·35	400	304·79	*South-eastern—* Delhi
22·86	...	...	...	22·24	25·78	37·66	30·21	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
25	34·34	...	...	22·5	27·5	35·94	32·66	40	40	328·75	267·13	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
22·81	30·78	...	...	22·81	27·6	40	30·21	...	...	441·35	320	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
27·5	38·75	...	...	...	...	42·19	32·5	...	...	...	360	Karáchi
...	33·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413·12	302·5	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	27·5	33·12	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	45	360 to 420	315 to 357·5	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
33·33	44·95	...	...	...	...	...	42·03	...	...	...	...	Poona
31·93	45·57	...	...	...	...	39·63	...	...	...	433·33	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
28·75	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
29·17	46·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	56	44	466·62	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	30·75	...	...	360	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	...	...	400	270	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
44·44	50	...	...	...	...	50	44·44	66·67	50	531·32	320	Ellichpur
30	47	...	...	...	...	40	40	55	50	420	330	Amráoti
												Madras—
20·7	20·6	...	...	...	...	55·2	52·9	...	...	325·7	330·5	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	21·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	359·6	342·4	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	37	...	29 4	330·9	317·4	*Central—* Bellary
24	30·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	279·6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	28·6	26·4	...	...	...	...	34·8	28·5	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	30·9	...	...	362·1	329·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	26·5	20·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
27·7	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	29·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	31·34	32·35	...	...	31·05	22·68	98·74	65·62	391·09	363·75	Mysore
...	...	27·11	27·43	...	...	27·11	26·38	64·05	43·4	376·75	359·62	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	66·56	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·33	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	50	44·43	...	...	66 67	66·67	160	160	5	8·33	9·37	7·92
Central—												
Lahore	50	39·01	...	...	64·01	61·56	152·24	139·11	10	13·33	8·91	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	44·43	36·35	...	...	80	80	160	152·4	4·01	8·91	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	38·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·02	...	6·67	7·24
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	44·37	40	...	...	40	40	133·33	110	5	6·67	6·67	10
Western—												
Multan	51·61	42·03	...	...	80	66·67	110	160	4·43	4·01	5	5·68
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	80	66·25	...	...	...	125	...	137·5	...	13·33	...	...
Shikárpur	45·31	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	50·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	85·1	49·11	...	...	...	140·36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	80·12	145	140	8·25	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	200	210	160	105	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	114·29	87·5	...	...	400	200	200	130	10	4·56	...	...
Amráoti	100	70	...	...	225	120	180	140	1(*a*)	1(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	104·5	114·3	...	...	7·1	7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	123·4	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	53·7	39·5	107·7	98·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	3·6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	47·7	...	...	123·4	123·4	123·4	115·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·57	60·33	...	...	374	374	120·67	155·33	·31(*c*)	10·71	·5(*c*)	7·14
Bangalore	68·23	64 22	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	128·44	5·8	14·6	7·3	12·85

(*a*) Per 400lb (*b*) Per 100lb (*c*) Per bundle

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferospur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	105	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
5	8·02	...	...	60	50	...	...	70	50	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5·68	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	7·76	10·94	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	25	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	60	Ellichpur
...	3	...	...	45	55	...	...	90	50	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	100	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
6·5	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	100	...	...	150	120	Bangalore

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J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

Finance and Commerce Department
January 18, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1900 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 2	13 2				
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	14 1	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12				
Rangoon	10 6	10 —	...	...	12 2	11 12	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 11	14 —				
Hensada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 9	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	12 6	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 10	11 10	17 4	17 4	43 9	43 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 11	12 14	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	10 12	21 1	22 1	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 10	10 10	11 13	11 13	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 9	14 9	46 5	46 5	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	19 1	19 1				
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 8	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	11 8				
Cachar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 4	8 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	10 —	10 —				
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	31 —	32 —	33 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	11 —	10 —				
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	5 5	5 5	...	...	6 12	6 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 — and 14 —	12 — and 13 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...			...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	[redacted]	13 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 13	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 13	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	14 —	16 —	13 —	11 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	16 —	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	9 —	14 8	12 —	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 8	Moulmein and Amh
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	9 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	16 6	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	7 14	6 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	37 9	37 9	6 14	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 12	45 1	45 1	7 2	7 3	11 14	11 14	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 9	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	27 12	27 12	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 14	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	9 2½	9 2½	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 10	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá H
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	8 —	8 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 10	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 6	22 —	20 —	8 14	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	10 10	11 12	Nadia (Krishnagarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	13 8	...	...	12 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	26 —	22 —	...	...	13 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	14 4	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	11 8	32 —	27 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 8	9 10	...	...	...	...	12 2 and 15 12	14 7 and 15 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 8 to 11 —	7 — to 10 —	15 —	10 —	...	...	17 —	17 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 11	12 6	10 2	11 4	...	...	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 — and 15 —	11 — and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	13 14	13 2	21 —	21 —	...	...	14 6	11 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 —	12 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	21 —	...	...	...
Patna	16 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	24 —	22 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	11 8	17 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 — and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 14	22 12	22 12	...	...	16 6	15 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	14 4	14 8	24 —	26 7	...	...	15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	13 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 4	11 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 8	10 —	11 —	16 8	17 8	16 —	15 8
Benares	11 5	11 5	15 3	15 3	8 15	8 15	9 10	9 10	17 14	17 14	16 4	16 4
Ghazipur	12 4	11 10	14 2	14 2	6 14	6 14	12 13	15 4	19 14	19 8	14 14	14 14
Jaunpur	11 —	12 —	16 8	18 —	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 8	...	...
Allahabad	10 4	10 12	15 8	16 4	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	22 —	17 —	17 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	25 8	28 —	18 8	18 8
Fatehpur	11 8	12 4	15 4	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	17 —
Hamirpur	11 4	11 8	13 12	13 4	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	24 —	25 4	18 6	18 6
Jalaun	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 10	11 14	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 4	21 8	24 —	19 —	19 —
Jhansi	11 —	11 4	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	23 8	19 —	19 8	20 4
Etawah	12 8	12 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	25 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Farukhabad	12 4	12 7	20 7	20 7	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	22 8	21 13	21 1	21 1
Mainpuri	12 14	13 2	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	18 —	21 8	22 —	20 12	21 4
Etah	12 8	13 —	21 —	20 —	5 8	5 —	11 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	11 12	16 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	19 12	20 —
Agra	11 —	11 4	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Muttra	11 8	12 —	17 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	10 —	25 8	25 —	19 8	20 —
Aligarh	11 8	12 —	18 8	20 —	5 12	5 8	...	...	22 4	21 —	20 —	19 4
Bulandshahr	12 12	12 12	18 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 4	21 8	22 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 1	11 1	14 —	14 —	7 1	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	13 —	16 10	16 10	10 6	9 —	13 15	13 8	20 11	19 13	14 6	17 2
Basti	12 12	12 12	19 12	19 12	9 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 2	10 2	*Central*— Bankura
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 14	7 8	11 3	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	22 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	14 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	13 —	7 —	7 4	8 —	9 —	*Northern*— Rangpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 12	10 11	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	5 8	8 — and 8 8	8 —	*Hills*— Darjeeling
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 5	13 6	*Orissa*— Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 12*	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 —	12 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	*Chota-Nagpur*— Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	Mánbhum
31 —	30 8	...	...	12 — to 13 —	11 — to 12 —	26 —	26 —	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi
20 4	27 —	...	...	14 1	15 3	14 1	21 15	9 9	14 3	9 9	9 —	Paláman
24 —	26 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	22 8	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
...	...	...	...	19 2	18 —	23 6	23 1	12 9	12 9	10 8	10 8	*Bihár, south*— Monghyr
20 —	20 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	22 —	20 —	16 —	13 —	10 12	10 8	Gaya
...	...	21 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	19 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	23 —	22 —	15 —	13 —	10 12	10 —	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	*Bihár, north*— Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	22 12	22 12	12 10	13 —	11 —	10 12	Bhágalpur
25 4	27 8	...	...	17 9	17 9	26 7	26 7	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	...	Muzaffarpur
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Sáran
26 —	26 —	...	...	17 8	17 —	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
...	...	11 —	11 8	13 12	13 —	18 —	19 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	*Eastern*— Mirzapur
...	...	12 7	11 8	13 5	13 9	17 14	17 14	10 4½	10 7½	10 2	10 2	Benares
16 12	16 12	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 4	19 12	19 8	10 14	10 14	8 14	8 14	Ghazipur
14 —	14 —	16 —	16 8	15 —	16 —	20 8	21 —	10 —†	11 —†	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	11 —†	11 8†	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
...	...	...	20 —	13 4	14 —	20 8	20 8	9 8	10 —	14 4	10 4	*Central*— Bánda
...	...	...	15 —	12 —	12 12	...	20 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Futtenpur
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 6	18 6	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 8	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun
21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	13 12	13 8	24 —	23 8	10 8	10 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 8	23 —	23 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
22 —	20 —	13 —	12 8	14 —	14 4	26 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etawah
...	...	24 8	24 8	12 15	12 15	25 14	25 8	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
27 8	27 8	...	...	13 4	13 10	27 8	26 8	12 8†	12 8†	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	20 12	21 —	10 —	11 8	11 4	11 4	*Western*— Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	21 —	21 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Agra
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	11 12	11 12	Muttra
...	...	12 8	11 4	12 5	12 —	24 —	24 —	9 12	9 4	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	18 8	19 —	11 10	11 6	25 8	24 12	10 —	10 8	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr
16 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	19 —	19 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	*Submontane, east*— Ballia
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 4	19 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
19 13	19 13	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 14	20 11	20 11	11 8	11 10	10 6	10 13	Gorakhpur
20 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	21 —	21 —	12 —†	12 —†	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The Agarwa*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 12	13 8	20 8	21 —	9 8	10 —	13 —	12 12			20 8	21 —
Budaun	12 4	12 12	19 8	19 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	25 —		24 —	21 —
Pilibít	12 10	13 6	18 4	18 —	5 4	5 4	12 2	12 2	23 —		19 2	19 —
Bareli	11 14	12 8	18 12	18 12	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 12	21 14	21 14
Moradabad	12 10	12 10	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	12 2	12 2	23 12	26 4	21 12	21 14
Bijnor	12 6	12 6	19 2	19 2	4 8	4 8	12 10	12 15			21 10	21 15
Muzaffarnagar	12 8	13 3	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 8	11 4	22 —	23 2	19 14	20 1
Saháranpur	12 10	12 14	17 11	16 2	4 13	4 13	9 11	10 12	23 10	21 8	22 —	19 13
Dehra-Dún	11 8	11 4	17 —	16 8	6 8	5 8	10 —	9 8	19 —	16 —	18 8	17 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	10 —	13 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 —			13 —	9 —
Almora	10 4	10 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —				
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —				
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 8	14 10	20 —		19 —	19 —
Sultanpur	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	15 —	18 8	...	18 —	18 —
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	12 12	13 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Unao	12 —	12 8	17 —	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	12 —	12 4	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 4	11 4	12 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Hardoi	12 8	13 —	20 —	20 —			14 6	14 8	21 —	20 —	14 —	15 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9	20 —	19 —	17 8	17 8
Barabanki	12 —	12 8	14 —	18 8	5 —	6 —	11 —	11	19 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Gonda	13 4	13 2	15 —	14 8	...	...	13 —	12	21 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bahraich	12 8	12 8	17 —	16 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	10	26 —	27 —	19 —	20 —
Sitapur	12 12	13 —	19 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Kheri	12 12	12 12	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	12	25 —	23 —	22 8	22 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh		7 9		10 8		4 7½		6				
Bánswára		8 —		11 —		4 —		8 —				
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 10	9 8	12 8	11 13	7	7 4	7 15	7	15 —	13 3	13 9	13 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 —				
Sirohi	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 12	5 12	8 —	8	12 8		12 4	12 4
Erinpura	9 8	9 6	13 8	13 —	6 —	6 5	8 8	8	16 —	14 11	15	13 5
Ajmer	10	9 14½	14 2½	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —		20	17 5½
Abu	8 15 and 9 2	9 — and 9 4	12 6	12 6	5 13	5 13	7 14	7 14			12	12 9
Kishangarh	10 10	10 8	15 8	15 8	5 —	6 —	9 —	12 8	22 —	24 —	21	19 8
Bundi	9 —	7 8	9 5	9 10	5 4	5 4	6 11	6 8	18 10	12 15	16	12 15
Kotah	8 12	8 8	8 4	7 12	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	14 8	13 —	13	12 8
Jhalawar	8 1	7 11	7 11	8 8	6 13	5 15	8 5	6 15	11 6	11 5	10 14	8 15
Tonk	7 13	7 15	10 1	10 1	6 3	6 1	6 12	6 11	5	23 8	22	21 15
Jaipur	9 7	9 11	19 8	15 14	6 7	6 7	7 7	7 7	25 15	23	25 10	21
Karauli	8 12	8 7	13 12	15 15	8 12	7 8	10 —	9 6	26 14	25 —	26 14	25 —
Dholpur	10 11	10 11	18 4½	17 4	7 9½	7 14	8 7	8 7	24 10	23 14½	23 1	23
Bharatpur	10 12	10 6	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	26 10	26	24	
Alwar	11 —	10 12	17 12	17 8	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	23 6	24	23 11	21 15
Deoli	8 4	8 8½	9 12	9 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	21 9	21 —	20 8	20 5
Nasirabad	10 —	10 —			7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bálmer	9 4	9 4			4 8	4 8	7 2	7 8			20 4	21 1
Anádra	8 15	9 —			5 12	5 12	8 2	8 2			12 3	13 4
Shahpura	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	10 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 2 and 9 11	7 14 and 9 2	17	13	6 4	5 15	7 13	7 8	13 12	15 —	16 4	14 1
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 4			6 8	6 8	8 12	9 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	14 8
Bikaner	9 8½	10 4½	11 8½	11 8½	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —			15 2½	14 6½
Central India—												
Indore	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 —	8 —	7 12	8 12	8 4	17 —	17 —	15 —	17 —
Nimach	10 —	10 —			7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	18 —	14 —	15 8	14 —
Gwalior	9 11	9 9½	12 14	13 7½	7 3	7 2	7 15	7 13½	21 3	19 15	18 —	19 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 8	11 4		25 —			10 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	23 —	26 —
Ferospur	11 —	11 —	15 —	17 —			7 —	7 —	18 —	15 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 6	11 11	15 4	16 8			8 7	8 7	17 12	15 8	16 12	17 8
Gujránwála	11 7	11 8	15 —	16 —			9 6	9 12	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 8
Gujrát	11 4	12 4	14 8	15 8			11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Jhelam	11 8	12 4	16 —	15 —			10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —

(State the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Tur, Gadjan. Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—continued
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	25 —	12 —§	12 —§	11 —	11 —	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur
...	...	22 —	23 —	13 4	12 8	30 —	29 —	12 8	13 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun
...	...	13 —	13 2	14 14	14 14	23 14	23 15	10 10	10 9	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	28 12	27 8	11 14	11 14	25 —	26 14	11 4	12 8	11 4	11 4	Bareli
...	...	22 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	22 10	26 2	9 8§	9 8§	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 15	24 12	23 10	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 1	21 —	23 —	8 9	9 11	10 7	9 14	Muzaffarnagar
23 10	23 10	22 9	23 10	11 9	11 8	21 —	22 9	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
21 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	21 8	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
13 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
...	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	*Southern*— Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	20 —	18 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
25 —	25 —	16 8	16 —	14 8	15 —	16 —	16 —	11 —§	11 —§	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
18 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	23 8	23 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	16 12	17 —	13 8	13 12	20 —	20 8	10 —	11 8	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	26 —	14 —	15 —	...	26 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	10 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 4	26 —	25 8	11 —	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gonda
32 —	...	12 —	10 8	14 —	13 8	26 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
...	...	17 —	...	14 —	14 8	23 —	24 —	9 8§	10 —§	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	25 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
...	...	...	...	...	8 4½	...	13 6	...	8 4½	...	10 5	*Eastern*— Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	14 —	...	...	...	9 8	Bánswára
...	...	8 7	8 3	9 14	9 1	16 13	15 3	8 14	8 3	10 5	10 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 —	6 —	6 8	6 —	14 —	12 —	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	10 —	...	14 —	15 8	...	6 12	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	13 —	9 13	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	...	6 8	9 8	10 5½	10 2½	22 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 15	15 1	14 3	7 7	7 7	11 2	11 2	Abu
...	...	...	...	11 3	13 —	25 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	9 11	19 5	18 2	...	...	8 13	8 2	Bundi
...	...	...	...	7 8	9 11	18 4	16 12	6 6	5 10	8 10	8 8	Kotah
...	...	10 9	10 3	8 14	7 5	13 10	13 14	6 1	5 15	8 6	8 5	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	27 11	27 —	...	...	10 13	10 15	Tonk
...	...	19 3	19 3	11 15 and 23 5	11 1 and 21 7	27 4	25 4	20 12	19 3	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	26 4	19 1	13 12	15 15	...	...	15 10	15 —	10 10	10 6	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	11 7½	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 9½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	17 3	17 3	11 6	10 15	22 14	22 6	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	14 13	14 —	11 3	10 8	23 8	22 2	15 10	15 —	12 9	12 11	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 4	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	3 3	3 3	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	3 7	9 2	16 10	15 3	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 3	23 3	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 10	17 11	16 4	3 12	3 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	3 3	3 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 11½	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 3	11 —	...	16 3	6 4	6 12	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 3	...	...	3 —	3 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	5 12	5 10	11 3	11 3½	21 3	19 14½	3 7	3 14	10 12	10 5	Gwalior
												Panjab—
†	†	19 —	15 —	12 —	11 3	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	*Southern*— Hissar
†	†	†	†	10 4	10 3	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
†	†	20 3	19 4	10 3	11 2	17 —	20 —	3 2	3 3	12 12	12 12	Lahore
†	†	20 —	13 —	10 14	11 —	16 —	17 —	†	†	13 3	13 —	Gujranwála
†	†	‡	‡	11 —	10 3	13 —	13 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
†	†	‡	‡	10 3	10 12	17 —	17 —	3 —	3 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

† Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable § Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	11 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	23 8	26 —	27 —
Delhi	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	23 —	23 —	22 8	22 8
Rohtak	12 —	11 8	20 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	25 —
Karnál	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	16 —
Ludhiána	11 12	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	18 12	19 —	18 8	19 —
Jalandhar	12 12	13 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	15 —
Hoshiárpur	11 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —
Gurdaspur	12 —	13 4	15 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	17 —	15 —	17 —	15 —
Siálkot	10 14	11 12	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 12	9 9	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	‡	‡	13 —	16 —
Kángra	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	7 12	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —
Hazara	13 4	13 12	17 8	18 —	...	...	9 6	8 8	12 —	14 4	12 —	12 —
Peshawar	11 —	12 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	15 —	14 —
Kohát	10 8	10 14	14 —	14 10	...	...	10 8	10 11	‡	‡	16 9	16 9
Bannu	10 1	10 12	12 1	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	13 7	13 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 2	13 2	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	19 —	16 8	18 —
Jhang	11 6	12 12	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	15 8	16 —
Multan	11 4	12 —	14 12	15 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Montgomery	11 2	12 14	‡	15 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	19 —	‡	17 10	16 8
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	10 12	12 13	13 4	...	...	7 4	6 12	17 8	20 4	15 5	15 12
Muzaffargarh	12 4	13 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	16 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 —	10 13	12 8	15 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 8	19 12	17 13	18 2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Shikarpur	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	21 —	22 —	17 —	17 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	19 —
Quetta	11 4 to 11 12	11 8 to 12 8	14 —	14 4	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	13 —	13 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 10	9 1	8 9	8 9	8 7	8 7
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 11	8 —	10 11	9 4	9 12	7 2	9 4	7 15
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 —	10 13	9 14	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	*	*	9 14	9 14
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 1	9 9	10 1	10 8	11 5	9 14	12 2	...
Belgaum	8 2	7 10	...	...	8 15	8 11	9 7	8 15	11 7	10 14	10 12	9 12
Satara	5 13	6 8	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 11	8 11	8 2	8 2	9 11	9 5
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	12 8	12 8
Bijapur	8 6	7 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 9	8 9	10 13	9 14	12 5	11 8
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 13	7 13	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	9 10	8 15	11 11	11 11
Násik	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	8 10	8 10	...	*	12 10	13 5
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 3	9 —	15 5	13 2	13 9	11 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 5	7 6	...	...	6 —	7 6	10 3	9 11	12 15	9 11	12 8	10 10
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	9 8	12 8	10 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	16 —	14 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	17 —	15 —	16 8	15 —
Godhra	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	*	16 —	13 —
Diesa	10 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	13 8	13 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	8 14	8 9	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 11	8 14	*	*	13 5	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	17 8	16 7	...	...
Khandwa	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 3	17 —	17 —	...	...
Betul	9 6	8 5	...	...	8 8	7 11	11 —	11 —	18 8	14 10	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	20 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 8	12 11	...	...
Warúna	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 6	10 11	14 9	14 9	...	...

* Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
†	†	†	†	10 8	11 4	23 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
†	†	12 —	11 —	11 8	12 8	21 —	21 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	23 —	21 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
26 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 4	10 —	9 —	12 8	12 12	*Submontane*— Ambála
†	†	14 8	14 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 8	9 8	7 4	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 4	17 —	19 4	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	17 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 8	17 —	18 —	†	†	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur
†	†	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	8 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
†	†	†	†	10 12	11 —	16 8	16 8	†	†	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
13 —	14 —	10 —	14 —	8 12	8 7	13 —	14 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	*Hills*— Simla
†	†	*	*	9 8	9 8	18 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
*	*	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	19 —	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 13	17 8	18 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Hazára
†	†	16 —	16 —	10 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	8 14	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
†	†	†	†	10 3	10 3	17 14	17 8	†	†	15 5	15 5	Kohát
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 6	11 5	11 7	18 —	18 10	8 2	8 2	20 10	21 4	Bannu
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
30 —	30 —	25 —	26 —	10 6	10 4	17 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
†	†	20 —	18 —	9 12	10 4	16 8	19 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan
†	†	†	†	10 6	10 14	20 —	20 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 —	Montgomery
†	†	†	†	10 6	11 8	15 —	14 8	8 8	7 12	16 8	16 12	Dera Ismael Khan
†	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	*	*	8 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
†	†	†	†	8 12	10 5	†	†	†	†	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi
†	†	...	...	8 12	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
†	†	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
†	†	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 14	14 —	14 —	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 9	11 11	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	9 12	*Konkan*— Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Alibág
7 5	7 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna
13 2	...	...	...	8 3	7 5	...	...	7 6	6 15	11 13	11 13	*Deccan*— Dharwar
13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 12	10 12	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	5 15	6 2	10 6	10 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 9	7 9	11 6	11 6	Bijapur
*	10 14	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 13	10 12	Poona
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	*Khandesh*— Ahmadnagar
17 2	17 2	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 4	10 4	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 10	...	...	7 6	7 14	11 2	11 2	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
17 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
16 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra
*	*	...	...	9 6	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 13	12 13	Disa
*	*	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 —	8 —	98 8	91 8	*Káthiawár*— Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 11	11 4	11 4	*Western*— Nimar
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	10 5	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 2	...	...	7 15	6 10	8 —	7 1	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 14	10 10	...	...	6 14	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 11	8 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha

* Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 8	10 11	...	...	6 6	8 —	9 10	10 8	16 —	...	...	...
Saugor	10 5	10 12	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Damoh	9 6	9 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	17 7	16 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	11 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 4	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 —	12 11	8 12	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	9 2	13 5	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 8	9 8	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 —	12 —	10 —
Básim	9 5	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 10	8 —	8 —	12 4	11 —	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	16 —	13 11	12 —	12 —
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	4 8	7 —	5 —	16 —	8 8	9 —	6 —
Amráoti	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	11 12
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 8	5 8	*	*	3 12	3 12	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	15 11½	15 —
Boláram	*	6 4	*	*	*	4 11	7 5	8 15	8 —	10 —	*	*
Chadarghát	5 —	5 —	*	*	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 8	14 13	13 14	17 8	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 6	13 2	13 2
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	12 6	12 2	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	14 6	13 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 3	11 2	13 2	12 11
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 3	14 —	13 3	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 13	18 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 8	10 8	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 5	10 5	10 8	11 6	10 2
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 10	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 3	...	...	15 6	15 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 14	12 3	15 3	14 3
											15 3	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 14	14 5	12 11	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 6	14 10	13 13	14 —	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	6 14	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 —	7 15	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 11	7 —	7 11	10 —	7 —	11 —	7 11	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	9 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	5 6	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 5	8 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	6 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	11 6	11 6	9 3	9 3

* Not sold

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...	...	...	...	11 5	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	*Central*—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 10	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Saugor
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 6	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 6	7 10	...	...	7 1	7 —	9 —	9 —	Bhandára
												Chánda
...	...	...	...	9 2	10 11	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	*Eastern*—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Raipur
												Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	**Berar**—
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 12	9 4	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 6	8 —	12 —	12 —	Basim
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	Amráoti
												Wun
15 —	14 3½	*	*	8 2	8 5½	*	*	7 13	8 4½	9 13½	9 13½	**Nizam's Territories**—
*	*	*	*	6 4	7 10	*	*	*	*	7 8	9 7	Secunderabad
*	*	*	*	8 12	8 11	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	Bolaram
												Chadarghát
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	*Malabar Coast*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	11 14	11 14	Malabar
												S. Canara
18 —	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*South, central*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Coimbatore
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Nilgiris
												Salem
13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	*Central*—
												Bellary
15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	
12 11	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Cuddapah
												Karnul
17 2	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	*East Coast, north*—
17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Ganjam
16 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	Vizagapatam
												Godávari
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	*East Coast, central*—
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna
												Nellore
13 8	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	*East Coast, south*—
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Chingleput
14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	N. Arcot
15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	S. Arcot
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Tanjore
												Trichinopoly
15 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	*Southern*—
15 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Tinnevelly
												Madura
12 4	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	11 14	**Mysore**—
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	7 —	10 —	9 —	Hassan
13 10	13 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	6 5	6 13	...	...	5 4	6 5	8 15	8 15	Shimoga
				7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
13 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	**Coorg**—
												Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

* Not sold

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 18, 1901

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JU TO 31ST DECEMBER 1899, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st July 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1899.	For last 8 days of December 1899.			For last 9 days of December 1900.			Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1899.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1900.	Increase.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.			
ate lines worked by companies.										
idard gauge—	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
East Indian	704	1,746	16,72,380	958	1,872	16,63,000	888	3,19,69,545	3,26,46,000	6,76,455
Bengal Central	166	139	25,211	181	139	11,300	81	5,98,602	7,19,000	1,20,398
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	146	1,186	3,64,739	308	1,282	2,78,000	217	43,19,633	45,29,000	2,09,367
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	154	868	1,34,261	155	868	2,47,000	285	35,01,073	39,73,000	4,71,927
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	417	21	4,747	226	21	19,200	914	2,22,894	1,59,000	...
'e gauge—										
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	289	1,841	7,01,952	381	1,889	6,85,000	372	1,36,05,559	1,20,49,000	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	52	17	614	36	17	700	41	23,476	14,700	...
South Indian	161	1,031	2,05,318	199	1,034	2,33,000	225	42,81,124	43,68,000	86,876
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	54	5,182	96	54	5,600	104	1,20,958	1,20,000	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	106	1,165	1,32,536	114	1,165	1,52,000	130	31,99,596	30,38,000	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	71	296	22,210	75	296	32,500	110	5,43,739	6,55,000	1,11,261
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	126	1,085	2,16,603	199	1,162	1,76,000	151	35,47,685	32,98,000	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	102	231	40,870	177	200	47,900	239	6,10,393	5,12,000	...
Assam-Bengal	75	397	52,952	133	436	54,700	125	7,88,898	8,58,000	69,102
Burma	164	994	2,39,782	241	1,124	3,05,000	271	40,66,503	49,64,000	8,97,497
Bhadipalli-Balotra (*c*)	...	...	...	...	69	900	13	...	900	900
Total	250	11,071	38,19,557	345	11,578	39,11,800	338	7,18,99,678	7,19,03,600	5,03,922
ate lines worked by the State.										
dard gauge—										
North Western (*d*)	212	3,014	8,34,318	277	3,080	8,71,000	284	1,66,93,449	1,54,49,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	202	1,018	3,16,361	312	1,115	4,43,000	397	53,11,891	51,41,000	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	425	834	6,03,941	724	843	5,17,000	613	91,94,643	97,81,000	5,86,357
East Coast	101	802	1,17,395	146	807	1,90,000	235	21,02,672	29,37,000	8,34,428
ial gauges—										
Jorhát	78	28	2,730	97	30	1,800	60	51,607	46,400	...
Dherra-Companyganj (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	700	...
Total	225	5,691	18,74,745	329	5,875	20,22,800	344	3,33,55,621	3,33,55,100	...
lines worked by guaranteed cos.										
dard gauge—										
Great Indian Peninsula system (*f*)	440	1,491	10,10,324	678	1,560	12,56,000	805	1,55,17,063	1,52,33,000	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	696	461	4,47,229	970	461	3,94,000	855	83,37,070	74,99,000	...
Madras	261	843	2,77,349	329	845	2,89,000	342	57,31,563	55,25,000	...
Total	407	2,795	17,34,902	621	2,866	19,39,000	677	2,95,86,296	2,82,61,000	...
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State).	205	19,557	74,29,004	380	20,319	78,73,800	387	13,43,42,595	13,35,19,700	...
Assisted companies.										
dard gauge—										
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	179	162	28,262	175	162	31,300	194	7,55,246	6,36,000	...
Tarkessur	233	22	5,201	236	22	6,700	305	1,34,603	1,45,000	10,397
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samaséta)	61	423	53,006	110	423	46,600	110	6,72,816	7,16,000	43,184
Tapti Valley	66	139	13,682	134	156	17,700	113	1,80,945	2,47,000	66,055
South Behar	102	79	9,434	119	79	7,700	97	(*g*)2,03,328	2,12,000	8,672
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	32	3,500	109	...	90,400	90,400
e gauge—										
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	40	25	2,611	104	58	3,600	61	25,601	88,600	62,999
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	39	54	3,686	68	58	3,700	69	37,007	84,900	47,893
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	129	66	7,461	113	66	7,600	115	2,21,924	2,14,000	...
Begowlie-Raxaul	29	18	527	29	18	1,100	61	(*h*) 5,434	(*i*) 10,900	5,466
Bengal Dooars	189	36	12,924	359	36	13,000	361	1,78,854	2,11,000	32,146
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	400	6	...	9,800	9,800
Dibru-Sadiya	214	78	17,848	229	78	21,000	269	4,36,132	4,62,000	25,868
Ahmedabad-Parántij	74	55	5,619	102	55	4,300	78	1,05,219	1,00,000	...
Silgiri	228	17	2,339	138	17	4,100	241	1,00,000	68,200	...
ial gauges—										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	262	51	14,677	288	51	25,000	490	3,47,756	3,55,000	7,244
Bársi	102	21	3,344	159	21	3,200	152	57,184	41,600	...
Total	113	1,246	1,85,621	149	1,394	2,00,500	144	34,62,279	36,92,400	2,30,121
es owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
lard gauge—										
ina-Goona-Baran	38	148	5,274	36	148	6,200	42	1,42,108	1,68,000	25,892
hopal-Ujjain	109	114	27,377	240	114	13,100	115	3,21,199	3,20,000	...
ágdá-Ujjain	91	34	8,924	262	34	2,700	80	80,759	71,200	...
he Nizam's guaranteed state	248	334	1,14,912	344	334	1,37,000	410	21,57,617	21,72,000	14,383
he Gaekwar's Petlád	103	13	1,274	98	13	1,400	108	35,693	33,700	...
ájpura-Bhátinda	119	108	17,208	139	108	23,500	170	3,30,131	2,66,000	...
olar Gold-fields	403	10	2,713	271	10	5,000	500	1,04,760	1,19,000	14,240
gauge—										
esvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	47	67	4,096	61	67	4,400	66	81,707	1,04,000	22,293
he Gaekwar's Mehsána	75	93	8,394	90	93	8,100	87	1,81,607	1,66,000	...
olhápur	55	29	1,890	65	29	3,100	107	41,640	62,200	20,560
Mur-Shimoga	37	39	1,359	35	38	1,400	37	(*j*)6,186	28,800	22,614
yderabad-Godávari Valley	48	155	13,554	76	366	50,400	146	(*k*)63,381	6,26,000	5,62,619
ú gauges—										
he Gaekwar's Dabhoi	57	79	5,157	65	79	5,900	75	1,17,501	89,700	...
ajpipla	17	37	992	27	37	800	22	16,031	18,100	2,069
ooch Behar	54	33	4,120	124	34	3,500	103	46,664	46,100	...
Total	124	1,293	2,17,244	168	1,524	2,72,500	179	37,27,084	42,90,800	5,63,766
es owned & worked by n. states.										
gauge—										
havnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	96	334	69,309	207	334	51,900	155	8,29,193	7,53,000	...
etalsar-Rájkot	78	54	6,959	129	46	4,600	100	94,249	91,700	...
ámnagar	43	46	5,903	128	54	3,800	70	60,001	59,700	...
Dhrángadrá	49	21	2,051	98	21	1,700	81	26,652	24,200	...
odhpur Bíkaner	89	476	50,780	107	551	38,000	69	10,97,655	6,75,000	...
Udaipur-Chitor	75	67	9,417	140	67	5,900	88	1,26,986	1,23,000	...
ial gauge—										
Morvi	82	94	9,914	105	94	9,400	100	2,01,284	1,91,000	...
Total	86	1,092	1,54,333	141	1,167	1,15,300	99	24,35,970	19,17,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	242	23,188	79,86,202	344	24,404	84,61,900	347	14,39,67,878	14,34,20,500	...

a) Including Raipur-Dhamtari branch 2' 6".
b) Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
c) Opened for traffic from 22nd December 1900.
(*f*) Purchased by the State from 1st July 1900.
(*g*) From 3rd July to 31st December 1899.
(*h*) From 18th October to 31st December 1899.
(*i*) From 1st to 31st July 18[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Last 8 days of December 1899.			Last 9 days of December 1900.			Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1899.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1900.	Increase.	Dec
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	*R* 722	*Miles.* 1,746	*R* 16,72,380	*R* 958	*Miles.* 1,872	*R* 16,63,000	*R* 888	*R* 4,73,22,808	*R* 4,98,72,000	*R* 25,49,192	
Bengal Central	160	139	25,211	181	139	11,300	81	8,60,516	10,30,000	1,69,484	
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	171	1,186	3,64,739	308	1,282	2,78,000	217	65,43,148	83,31,000	17,87,852	
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	180	868	1,84,361	155	868	2,47,000	285	52,81,416	68,88,000	16,06,584	
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	4,747	226	21	19,200	914	2,73,039	2,64,000	...	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	294	1,841	7,01,952	381	1,839	6,85,000	372	1,96,83,027	2,05,82,000	8,98,073	
Pálanpur-Deesa	56	17	614	36	17	700	41	35,328	27,300	...	
South Indian	161	1,031	2,05,318	199	1,034	2,33,000	225	65,09,399	67,07,000	1,97,601	
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	5,182	96	54	5,600	104	1,88,048	1,81,000	...	
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	1,32,536	114	1,165	1,52,000	130	48,72,919	50,65,000	1,92,081	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	79	296	22,210	75	296	32,500	110	8,34,440	10,90,000	2,55,560	
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,085	2,16,603	199	1,162	1,76,000	151	58,95,407	57,75,000	...	1,20
Lucknow-Bareilly	118	231	40,870	177	200	47,900	239	9,58,355	8,87,000	...	71
Assam-Bengal	74	397	52,952	133	436	54,700	125	11,72,880	12,56,000	83,120	
Burma	190	994	2,39,782	241	1,124	3,05,000	271	62,23,299	76,90,000	14,66,701	
Shadipalli Balotra (*c*)	...	...	...	...	69	900	13	...	900	900	
Total	265	11,071	38,19,357	345	11,578	39,11,800	338	10,66,54,929	11,56,46,200	89,91,271	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*d*)	227	3,014	8,34,318	277	3,080	8,71,000	284	2,69,10,350	2,31,72,000	...	37,38
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	3,16,361	312	1,115	4,43,000	397	85,02,545	83,45,000	...	1,57
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	374	834	6,03,941	724	843	5,17,000	613	1,24,31,031	1,32,37,000	8,05,969	
East Coast	118	802	1,17,395	146	807	1,90,000	235	33,45,209	44,27,000	10,81,791	
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	2,730	97	30	1,800	60	73,384	66,800	...	6
Cherra-Companyganj (*e*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	800	...	1
Total	231	5,691	18,74,745	329	5,875	20,22,800	344	5,12,65,110	4,92,48,600	...	20,16
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system (*f*)	438	1,491	10,10,324	678	1,560	12,56,000	805	2,44,44,840	2,48,41,000	3,96,160	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	4,47,229	970	461	3,94,000	855	1,33,16,128	1,24,51,000	...	
Madras	250	843	2,77,349	329	845	2,89,000	342	82,34,646	83,89,000	1,54,354	8,65
Total	435	2,795	17,34,902	621	2,866	19,39,000	677	4,59,95,614	4,56,81,000	...	
Total (Guaranteed and State)	280	19,557	74,29,004	380	20,319	78,73,600	387	20,39,15,653	21,05,75,800	66,60,147	3,14
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	28,262	175	162	31,300	194	11,02,807	10,20,000	...	82,6
Tarkessur	273	22	5,201	236	22	6,700	305	2,22,992	2,46,000	23,008	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	423	53,006	110	423	46,600	110	10,34,584	12,23,000	1,43,416	
Tapti Valley	58	139	18,682	134	156	17,700	113	2,20,335	4,61,000	2,40,665	
South Behar	108	79	9,434	119	79	7,700	97	(*g*) 2,03,328	3,38,000	1,34,672	
Hardwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	3,500	109	...	1,40,000	1,40,000	
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	2,611	104	59	3,600	61	36,300	1,11,000	74,700	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	3,636	68	53	3,700	69	49,341	1,21,000	71,159	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	135	66	7,461	113	66	7,600	115	3,51,244	3,28,000	...	
Segowlie-Raxaul	21	18	527	29	18	1,100	61	(*h*) 11,906	(*i*) 19,100	7,194	23,2
Bengal Dooars	157	36	12,924	359	36	13,000	361	2,34,708	2,76,000	41,292	
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	400	6	...	(*j*) 9,900	9,900	
Dibru-Sadiya	215	78	17,848	229	78	21,000	269	6,48,516	7,29,000	80,484	
Ahmedabad-Párantij	84	55	5,619	102	55	4,300	78	1,66,863	1,81,000	14,137	
Nilgiri	220	17	2,339	138	17	4,100	241	(*k*) 1,04,888	1,38,000	33,112	
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	14,677	288	51	25,000	490	5,54,646	6,10,000	55,354	
Bársi	133	21	3,344	159	21	3,200	152	1,02,311	78,900	...	28,41
Total	117	1,246	1,85,621	149	1,394	2,90,500	144	50,95,269	60,29,900	9,34,631	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	41	148	5,274	36	148	6,200	42	2,02,879	3,45,000	1,42,121	
Bhopal-Ujjain	133	114	27,377	240	114	13,100	115	4,52,347	6,31,000	1,78,653	
Nágdá-Ujjain	123	34	8,924	262	34	2,700	80	1,17,648	1,45,000	27,352	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	1,14,912	344	334	1,37,000	410	31,17,136	35,64,000	4,46,864	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	117	13	1,274	98	13	1,400	108	59,165	57,500	...	1,66
Rájpura-Bhátinda	120	108	17,208	159	108	23,500	170	5,32,154	5,05,000	...	27,15
Kolar Gold-fields	338	10	2,713	271	10	5,000	500	1,36,604	1,69,000	32,396	
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	52	67	4,096	61	67	4,400	66	1,30,714	1,75,000	44,286	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	98	8,394	90	98	8,100	87	2,88,862	2,78,000	...	10,86
Kolhápur	64	29	1,890	65	29	3,100	107	71,369	1,02,000	30,631	
Birur-Shimoga	47	39	1,359	35	38	1,400	37	(*l*) 6,187	47,900	41,713	
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	13,554	76	366	56,400	146	(*m*) 63,393	8,59,000	7,95,607	
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	5,157	65	79	5,900	75	1,95,299	1,64,000	...	31,29
Rajpipla	23	37	992	27	37	800	22	26,673	33,200	6,527	
Cooch Behar	52	33	4,120	124	34	3,500	103	66,908	69,100	2,192	
Total	133	1,293	2,17,244	168	1,524	2,72,500	179	54,67,338	71,44,700	16,77,362	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	111	334	69,309	207	334	51,900	155	13,34,915	13,51,000	16,085	
Jetalsar-Rájkot	94	54	6,959	129	46	4,600	100	1,48,761	1,49,000	239	
Jámnagar	47	46	5,903	128	54	3,800	70	97,400	1,12,000	14,600	
Dhrángadrá	59	21	2,051	98	21	1,700	81	45,767	40,400	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	88	476	50,780	107	551	38,000	69	15,92,906	12,73,000	...	5,367
Udaipur-Chitor	85	67	9,417	140	67	5,900	88	1,68,853	2,06,000	37,147	3,18,906
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	9,914	105	94	9,400	100	3,17,661	3,14,000	...	3,661
Total	92	1,092	1,54,333	141	1,167	1,15,300	99	37,06,263	34,46,400	...	2,59,863
GRAND TOTAL	255	23,188	79,86,202	344	24,404	84,61,900	347	21,81,84,523	22,71,96,800	90,12,277	

Including Raipur-Dhamtari branch, 2′ 6″.
Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá and Bhátinda-Ferozepore standard gauge.
Opened for traffic from 22nd December 1900.
Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
Closed for traffic. The figures shown in the statement represent

(*h*) From 1st to 29th June and from 18th October to 31st December 1899.
(*i*) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September to 31st

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 18th January, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA, the Hon'ble MR. ASHTON and the Hon'ble MR. HENDERSON took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill further to amend the ndian Ports Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill further o amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He aid:—"By the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, section 12, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to invest any person with all or any of he judicial powers of a Commissioner, and the person so invested is lesignated Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner. The title is no longer ppropriate, for the Commissioner has ceased to take judicial work on he civil side. The Chief Commissioner proposes that the Judicial Assistants hould in future be called Divisional Judges, and that he should himself be mpowered to fix the limits of the divisions to which they are assigned. I now sk leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to this proposal. I ought perhaps o say that other amendments in the Civil Courts Act are in contemplation, and hat we may before long ask the Council to repeal and re-enact it. In the neantime, we propose to make the textual amendments set forth in the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects nd Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill urther to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874. He said:—"The uestion of affording relief to the Native Christian community in India in espect of the disadvantages to which they are at present subjected through he unequal operation of the law relating to probate and administration, has for ome time past engaged the attention of the Government of India. The position f Native Christians in this matter is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill which I have asked leave to introduce, and I need ot repeat what is said therein. When the Court-fees Amendment Act was nder discussion in this Council two years ago, the grievances of the Native Christian community in regard to their liability to payment of succession-duties ere noticed by several Hon'ble Members, and a promise was made on behalf f the Government of India that the representations then made should receive areful consideration. The Local Governments were accordingly consulted.

"In the course of the consideration of the subject, three proposals were put orward for achieving the end in view. The first of these was to exempt Native Christians from the operation of sections 187, 190 and 239 of the Indian Succession Act. The objection to adopting this suggestion was that, owing to the rovisions of the Succession Certificate Act of 1889 and of the Hindu Wills Act, the position of the Native Christian community relatively to other nembers of their race would be affected in a somewhat anomalous way. Another uggestion was that the limit of exemption from payment of duty on probates nd letters of administration should be raised from its present figure Rs. 1,000 o Rs. 5,000. Such action, however, while sacrificing a certain amount of evenue, would leave the grievance in question entirely untouched in so far as

it affects well-to-do members of the Native Christian community, and would only partially improve the position of the remainder. The third proposal, which was put forward by the Madras Government, was to exempt Native Christians from the provisions of certain sections of the Administrator General's Act. This has been accepted by the Government of India as seeming to be the simplest and most effective method of dealing with the question, and it has accordingly been embodied in the present Bill. The exemption thus proposed will do for Native Christians what was done for Parsis by Act IX of 1881 ; it will relieve the community from the interference of the Administrator General in certain cases, and will enable them to avoid taking out probate, and therefore to escape payment of probate-duty, in cases where an estate is amicably distributed. The action thus proposed will not, I must admit, owing to the complex character of our scattered legislation on the subject of probate and administration, place Native Christians on terms of absolute equality in every respect with other Natives of India, but the Government of India consider that it will be a substantial and adequate recognition of the grievance which they are pledged to, as far as possible, redress."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" My hon'ble colleague has remarked upon the scattered nature of our legislation. With Your Lordship's permission I will endeavour to put together a few of the fragments, and to give some further explanation of the measure now to be introduced.

" We had before us several projects for the amendment of the law. It was proposed to raise the limit below which probate-duty is not leviable. The proposal had some attractions for my Department, because it would only have been necessary to alter a figure in the schedule to the Court-fees Act. But we felt, as the Council will probably feel, that this would not have been a direct answer to the memorials which were before Government. We should have given the petitioners relief, not because they were Christians following Native usages, but simply because they were poor.

" We turned to the proposal which we now recommend for adoption. The payment of probate-duty is in many cases compulsory, because, if the parties do not take out probate or letters of administration, the Administrator General is authorised and required to intervene. Payment is rendered optional, in a large class of cases, if the parties are exempted from the provisions of the Administrator General's Act. This concession has been made to Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists, and finally to Parsis. We propose now to extend it to Native Christians.

" If the proposal is adopted the effect will be to relieve the parties from paying duty in all cases where an estate is amicably got together and distributed. Even in this litigious country, one may express the hope that the great majority of Christian estates are and will continue to be distributed without litigation.

" It will still be necessary to take out probate or administration in all cases where an executor, legatee or next of kin has to prove his right in a Court of Justice. We do not ask the Council to accede to the proposal that Native Christians should be exempted from sections 187 and 190 of the Indian Succession Act. We recognise that it may be considered oppressive if we say, as the law now says, to members of a Native community, 'Even if you are distributing an estate amicably, and in accordance with your own usages, we shall bring in the Administrator General and make you pay the duty.' But there is no obvious injustice in saying, 'If you cannot collect and distribute your estates without invoking the aid of our Courts, you must comply with our law of administration.'

" There is also a special reason which would make it difficult to exempt the memorialists from section 187. That section has been incorporated in the Hindu Wills Act, which applies to Lower Bengal and to all Presidency-towns—that is, to those parts of India in which a Native, whether Hindu or Christian, is most likely to die testate and leaving property. We cannot well exempt the Christian in cases where the Hindu is made to pay. If then we gave a general exemption from section 187, we should have to qualify it by excluding all cases analogous to the cases which are governed by the Hindu Wills Act. The form of our legislation would be rather confusing ; its practical result would be to

some extent illusory. We should give a concession with one hand, and take away a valuable part of it with the other.

"Complaint has been made in regard to the power given by section 239 of the Indian Succession Act to the District Judge to intervene and to retain possession of property until probate or administration is taken out. But the power is to be exercised only on the application of a person interested, or when the Judge himself thinks it necessary to intervene. The words 'for the protection of the property' are sufficient to give the Judge a discretion. If there be any class of cases in which the intervention of the Judge involves hardship to any party, an exemption from this particular section may be given by the Executive Government under section 332.

"The Bill which my hon'ble colleague has asked leave to introduce will not simplify the law, nor will it place the members of all religious communities on a footing of perfect equality. We can only do that by making persons of all religions pay the same duties; but to take this course would involve the withdrawal of privileges long enjoyed and not unsuited to our administrative traditions. The Bill now to be introduced will give, as we contend, an appreciable measure of relief and will give it in those cases which are best entitled to our favourable consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

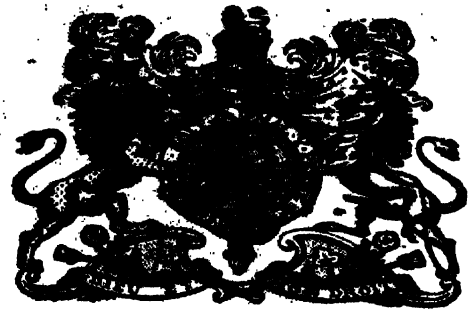
The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st February, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,

CALCUTTA;
The 18th January, 1901.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

No. 212.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 24th January 1901.

The Governor General in Council announces that HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH has been Proclaimed KING of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and EMPEROR of INDIA.

Flags will be hoisted to masthead at midday to-day and a salute of 101 guns will be fired in honour of the Succession of HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 24th January, 1901.

In consequence of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, it is hereby notified that the Investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, announced in Foreign Department Notification, No. 4-S.I., dated the 12th January, 1901, will not be held.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

No. 205.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1901.

The following despatch, which has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

"MY LORD. It is my painful duty to announce to Your Excellency in Council the melancholy intelligence of the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, which sad event occurred at Osborne Castle at 6-30 P.M. on the 22nd January 1901, to the deep distress and sorrow of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Lords of the Privy Council and others, according to the custom, will at once assemble and give orders for proclaiming His present Majesty King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. A copy of their proclamation will, in due course, be transmitted to Your Excellency's Government. His Majesty will subsequently issue a Royal Proclamation continuing all public officers in the United Kingdom, India, and all Foreign Possessions in their several offices. I have not yet received intimation as to the date fixed for the funeral of the late Queen-Empress or the duration of general mourning enjoined upon His Majesty's subjects. But I leave it to Your Excellency to issue such directions as you consider proper pending the receipt of further particulars. I am convinced that the distressing intelligence which I have conveyed to you will be received with universal sorrow by the Ruling Chiefs of India and by all classes of the community alike in British India and in the Native States to whom Her late Imperial Majesty of blessed and glorious memory was endeared by the gracious interest in their welfare which she at all times manifested.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON."

By order of the Governor General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

No. 246.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 25th January 1901.

The Proclamation of the Accession to the Throne of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH, KING of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and EMPEROR of INDIA, and the declaration made by HIS MAJESTY subsequent to the Proclamation will be read by the Sheriff of Calcutta on the steps of the Town Hall at 5 P.M. on Saturday, 26th January.

Civil and Military Officers of Government, Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments, and the Public are invited to attend.

Full Dress will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform, and Review Order by Military Officers: gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

The Proclamation will be read at the same time at the Head-Quarters of each Local Government and Administration, at Madras and Bombay by the Sheriff, and at the other Head-Quarters by the Chief Secretary or other Secretary to the Local Government or Administration.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 85-*M*.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1901.

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the death of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, Court mourning is ordered till 24th January, 1902.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 85-*M*.

Calcutta, the 26th January, 1901.

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the death of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, Court mourning is ordered till 24th July 1901.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 80-*I*.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1901.

In consequence of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, it is hereby notified that the Investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, which was to be held in the grounds of Government House on the 26th February 1901, will not take place.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1901.

No. 167.—The Governor General in Council announces with the deepest regret the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine services do put themselves into mourning until further orders.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this most melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

The flag at Fort William and at all other forts and stations will be hoisted halfmast high until further orders, and 101 minute guns will be fired this afternoon at each of the principal garrisons and stations.

The 24th January 1901.

No. 205.—The following despatch, which has been telegraphed by the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

"MY LORD. It is my painful duty to announce to Your Excellency in Council the melancholy intelligence of the demise of our late Sovereign Lady Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, which sad event occurred at Osborne Castle at 6-30 P.M. on the 22nd January 1901, to the deep distress and sorrow of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Lords of the Privy Council and others, according to the custom, will at once assemble and give orders for proclaiming His present Majesty King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. A copy of their proclamation will, in due course, be transmitted to Your Excellency's Government. His Majesty will subsequently issue a Royal Proclamation continuing all public officers in the United Kingdom, India, and all Foreign Possessions in their several offices. I have not yet received intimation as to the date fixed for the funeral of the late Queen-Empress or the duration of general mourning enjoined upon His Majesty's subjects. But I leave it to Your Excellency to issue such directions as you consider proper pending the receipt of further particulars. I am convinced that the distressing intelligence which I have conveyed to you will be received with universal sorrow by the Ruling Chiefs of India and by all classes of the community alike in British India and in the Native States to whom Her late Imperial Majesty of blessed and glorious memory was endeared by the gracious interest in their welfare which she at all times manifested.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's Most Obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON."

No. 212.—The Governor General in Council announces that HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH has been Proclaimed KING of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and EMPEROR of INDIA.

Flags will be hoisted to masthead at midday to-day and a salute of 101 guns will be fired in honour of the Succession of HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

The 25th January 1901.

No. 246.—The Proclamation of the Accession to the Throne of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH, KING of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and EMPEROR of INDIA, and the declaration made by HIS MAJESTY subsequent to the Proclamation will be read by the Sheriff of Calcutta on the steps of the Town Hall at 5 P.M. on Saturday, 26th January.

Civil and Military Officers of Government, Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments, and the Public are invited to attend.

Full Dress will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform, and Review Order by Military Officers: gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

The Proclamation will be read at the same time at the Head-Quarters of each Local Government and Administration, at Madras and Bombay by the Sheriff, and at the other Head-Quarters by the Chief Secretary or other Secretary to the Local Government or Administration.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th January 1901.

No. 49.—The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 31st January 1901.

MEDICAL.

The 25th January 1901.

No. 89.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

Captain W. C. Vickers, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain C. B. Harrison, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).

No. 91.—The services of Major L. J. Pisani, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 92.—The services of Captain E. J. Morgan, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 23rd January 1901.

No. 208.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mylar in the Hadgalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Karnikam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*b*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 23rd January to the 9th February 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Karnikam festival.

The 25th January 1901.

No. 209.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti, in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing

Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendode, Venkatagiri, Yellakuru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West and Chandragiri on the South Indian Railway, and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta, and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 5th February to the 23rd February 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1901.

No. 96.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title of "Honourable" to be borne by the Judges of the Chief Courts of the Punjab and Lower Burma.

No. 98.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his present duties.

POLICE.

The 24th January 1901.

No. 56.—The services of Mr. G. P. Whalley, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Bengal on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th January 1901.

No. 46.—The Reverend H. W. Bush, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th January 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1901.

No. 139-*F.*—34-2.—Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator, 1st grade, in charge Oudh Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

From the same date the following appointments are made :—

(I) Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Burma—to be Conservator, 1st grade.

(II) Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, Bengal—to officiate in the 1st grade.

(III) Mr. C. F. Elliott, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Punjab—to be Conservator, 2nd grade.

(IV) Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, Central Provinces—to officiate in the 2 grade.

(V) Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservat 1st grade, Bengal (on furlough)—to Conservator, 3rd grade.

(VI) Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Depu Conservator, North-Western Provinc and Oudh—to officiate as Conservator, 3 grade, in charge Oudh Circle, of which relieved Mr. Home in the afternoon of t 27th December, 1900.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 24th January, 1901.

No. 243—184-5.—The services of Veterina Major F. Raymond, F.R.C.V.S., Superinten ent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, a placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hor Department, with effect from the forenoon the 21st December, 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of Ina

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 24th January, 1901.

No. 5-S. I.

In consequence of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, it is hereby notified that the Investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, announced in Foreign Department Notification, No. 4-S.I., dated the 12th January, 1901, will not be held.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 22nd January, 1901.

No. 125-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 28th January, 1901.

No. 315-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso be added to the Notification No. 1104-I.A. of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 25th April, 1898:—

"Provided also that references in the said Act, as so applied, to the "Local Government" and to the "Chief Revenue-authority" shall be read as referring to the Resident in Mysore."

The 24th January, 1901.

No. 138-*G.*—Lala Piyari Lal, Head Munshi and Translator of the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 18th January, 1901, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Durga Sahai or until further orders.

The 25th January, 1901.

No. 141-*G.*—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 16th June, 1900, and during such time as Mr. Ardesar Dinshaji Chinoy, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, may be on deputation as Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in Berar, or until further orders —

Mr. Ganesh Bapuji, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. T. R. Edwards, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

Mr. Balkrishna Balwant Sule, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade and an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class.

No. 354-*I.A.*—Whereas the imposition and levy of certain duties on cotton goods produced in mills in British India, under the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), renders it expedient to impose and levy similar duties on all cotton goods produced in any mill which has been, or may hereafter be, established in the Civil Station of Wadhwan:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following law:—

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This law may be called the Cotton Duties Law, 1900.

(*2*) It extends to the Wadhwan Civil Station, and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this law, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:

Definitions.

(*1*) "Cotton yarn" or "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres;

(*2*) "Cotton goods" or "goods" include all tissues and other articles (except yarn and thread) woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured wholly or partly from cotton yarn;

(*3*) "Mill" means any building or place where cotton goods are woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and includes every part of such building or place; and

(*4*) "Warehouse" means a place licensed for the storage of goods under this law;

(*5*) "Political Agent" means the chief political authority in Kathiawar and "Assistant Political Agent" means the Political Officer in charge of the division in which the Wadhwan Civil Station is situated.

DUTY.

Imposition of duty on cotton goods.

3. There shall be levied and collected at every mill to which this law applies upon all cotton goods produced in such mill, a duty at the rate of 3½ per centum on the value of such goods.

Explanation.—Goods are said to be produced within the meaning of this section when they are issued out of the premises of the mill. But, in the case of any mill in which the goods are chiefly or largely made up and sold otherwise than as piece-goods, the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct that goods shall be reckoned as produced when they are issued out of the weaving section or sections of the mill.

Power to fix tarif values of such goods.

4. (*1*) The Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such goods as aforesaid or of any particular description or descriptions thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*2*) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this law, be deemed to be the "real value" of the goods to which it applies, but, save as aforesaid, all goods shall be assessed under this law at their real value.

(*3*) For the purposes of this law, the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of production, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of the amount of the duties payable on the production thereof;

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction, except as aforesaid.

Delivery of monthly returns of goods produced by mill-owners.

5. (*1*) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Assistant Political Agent each month a return of all the cotton goods produced at his mill during the preceding month; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such return at the foot thereof.

(*2*) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this law, every such return shall state for each description of goods the quantity produced during the period to which the return relates and the real value of such goods.

(*3*) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this law.

(*4*) Each return shall be delivered to the Assistant Political Agent or posted to his address within three working days, and at most within ten days, of the period to which it relates; and the first of such returns shall be made for the month following that in which the law may be introduced, and shall include all goods produced since the commencement of this law.

Explanation.—"Working day" in this sub-section means every day except such as the Political Agent may from time to time declare, by general or special notification in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, to be a public holiday.

Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.

6. (1) The Assistant Political Agent shall assess the duties payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and, unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered, shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this law, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

7. (1) If any duty payable under this law is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Assistant Political Agent may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(2) All sums recoverable under sub-section (1) may be recovered by the attachment and sale of any property of the defaulter.

WAREHOUSING.

Licensing of warehouse for storage of goods and fees for same.

8. (1) The Political Agent may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of cotton goods, and for the purposes of this law every such room or place shall be deemed to be a warehouse.

(2) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in British India, with respect to a private warehouse licensed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

Provided that the Political Agent may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

Permission to deposit goods in warehouse.

9. (1) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any goods in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 3, but has not yet been assessed under section 6.

(2) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Political Agent.

Exemption from assessment of goods deposited.

10. When any goods have been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 5 for the period in which the goods were produced, or in a separate return for that same period, and the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

INSPECTION.

Power to Assistant Political Agent to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts.

11. (1) The Assistant Political Agent, or any officer duly appointed by the Political Agent in that behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and, subject to any order of the Political Agent in this behalf, to any part of any mill.

(2) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purpose of this law or any rules thereunder.

(3) Any mill-owner may object to submitting to any officer under the rank of an Assistant Political Agent any record or account containing the description or formulæ of any trade process.

But if he objects to the inspection of any record or account by such an officer on the ground of its containing such description or formulæ, he must submit his objection in writing to the officer for transmission to the Assistant Political Agent, and the officer may then and there seal up the record or accouut pending the orders of the Assistant Political Agent.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets.

12. (1) All such copies and extracts and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

(2) If any such officer under the rank of an Assistant Political Agent shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Political Agent, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

13. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences, respectively:—

1. Contravening any rule made under this law.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2. Concealing or attempting to conceal, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be concealed, any goods liable to duty under this law with intent to evade payment of the duty or any part thereof.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and every person convicted of the offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods.

3. Omitting to make any return required by section 5 or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4. Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making false statement in a declaration.
5. Altering or falsifying any record or book of account kept in the mill with the intention of defrauding the revenue.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 465, for the commission of forgery.
6. Omitting without reasonable cause to keep samples as provided in section 15.	A penalty for each offence not exceeding two hundred rupees.
7. Omitting to keep such proper records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rule under this law.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees and a further penalty of twenty rupees for every day after the date of the conviction during which the offence is continued.
8. Omitting to make and deliver any return which by any rule under this law ought to have been made and delivered.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
9. Intentionally obstructing the Assistant Political Agent or any other officer in the exercise of any powers given under this law.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
10. If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any mill and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Assistant Political Agent.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
11. If any goods are found in any mill in excess of the quantity entered in the return or not corresponding with the statement therein contained.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased duty as the Political Agent may direct.
12. If, when any cotton goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered.	The person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to the revenues of the Wadhwan Civil Station by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Assistant Political Agent or his Deputy Assistant that the variance was accidental.
13. If any officer under the rank of an Assistant Political Agent appointed under section 11 does any act or is guilty of any omission in contravention of this law or of any rule or order made thereunder; or with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person, vexatiously or unnecessarily makes use of any power conferred upon him under this law.	Such officer shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

14. All offences against this law may be tried summarily by the Assistant Political Agent or his Deputy Assistant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Samples of certain goods to be taken by millowners at times of manufacture and to be available for inspection.

15. (1) The owner of every mill shall, in the case of any goods other than those for which tariff values have been fixed under section 4, take a sample or samples of such goods at the time of manufacturing the same, and shall preserve such samples for reference for at least six months after the said goods are produced.

(2) Such samples shall be at all times available for inspection by the Assistant Political Agent or by any officer appointed under section 11; and an examination thereof shall, if the goods themselves cannot conveniently be examined, be deemed to be an examination of the goods.

(3) The Political Agent may define by rule what shall in any specified case be sufficient sample for the purposes of this section.

Power to take samples.

16. (1) The Assistant Political Agent or any officer appointed under section 11 may at any time take samples of any goods for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof or for any other necessary purpose.

(2) The owner may, when required to deliver any sample to an officer under section 11, seal up such sample in a cover addressed to the Assistant Political Agent; and in such case the said officer shall deliver such cover intact to the Assistant Political Agent.

(3) Every sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold under the orders of the Assistant Political Agent, and the proceeds accounted for to the owner.

Record and accounts to be kept by millowners.

17. The owner of every mill shall keep such records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rules under this law.

Mill-owners to make periodical returns of cotton yarn spun by machinery.

18. The owner of every mill or place where cotton yarn is spun by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour shall make periodical returns to the Assistant Political Agent of the quantity and description of all such yarns, in such form, with such particulars, and at such intervals, as may be prescribed by any rule under this law.

Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under these rules.

19. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this law, reverse or modify such decision or order.

20. The Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time make rules under this law,—

(1) prescribing the form of any return required by or under this law and the particulars to be contained therein respectively; and the manner in which the same is to be verified, and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary;

(2) requiring returns of yarns spun;

(3) prescribing the form of the notice to be issued by the Assistant Political Agent under section 6;

(4) regulating the inspection of mills, and the powers and duties of the Assistant Political Agent and other officers in respect thereof;

(5) regulating the provision of warehouses under this law, and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Political Agent in respect thereof;

(6) prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills under this law; and

(7) generally, for carrying into effect the provisions of this law.

No. 355-I. B.—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of criminal justice within the aforesaid portions of land:—

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands namely:—

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860	Penal Code.
„ V of 1861	Police.
„ VI of 1864	Whipping.
„ I of 1871	Cattle-trespass.
„ III of 1888	Police.
„ V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court: Provided also that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) that trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without the aid of jury or assessors;

(b) that, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), or the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), or in any other enactment or rule for the time being in force, the Governor-General in Council may confer on any police officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

(2) There shall be a Railway Magistrate, who shall be the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

(3) Every officer mentioned in the third, fourth or fifth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned opposite his name in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite his name in the second column of the schedule, the powers described in section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and the powers of a District Magistrate, as described in that Code, respectively, *provided that*, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said officers, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred upon them.

(4) Every officer mentioned in the sixth or seventh column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned opposite his name in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite his name in the second column of the schedule, the powers of a Court of Session

or a High Court, as the case may be, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any officer mentioned opposite his name in the third, fourth, or fifth column of the schedule.

(5) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred upon the Residents at Bikaner and in the Western Rajputana States, as mentioned in the sixth column of the schedule hereto annexed, the said officers may take cognizance of an offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of an offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(6) The provisions of the last four foregoing clauses of this notification apply to all proceedings except—

(*a*) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(*b*) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.	State.	Officers invested with powers described in section 30 of Act V of 1898.	Magistrate of the 1st class.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bikaner Frontier (toward Jodhpur) to Bikaner.	Bikaner .	Resident in Bikaner.	Railway Magistrate.	Resident in Bikaner.	Resident in Bikaner.	The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Bikaner-Dulmera . .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Dulmera-Lunkaransar .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Lunkaransar-Suratgarh .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Suratgarh-Bhatinda . {	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
	Patiala .	Political Agent for the Phulkian States.	Ditto	Political Agent for the Phulkian States.	Political Agent for the Phulkian States.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.
Marwar Junction to Jodhpur.	Marwar .	Resident, Western Rajputana States.	Ditto	Resident, Western Rajputana States.	Resident, Western Rajputana States.	The Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana.
Jodhpur to Jodhpur Frontier (towards Bikaner), including the Gigasar-Palana Branch.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
Merta Road to Kuchawan Road.	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Luni-Balotra . .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Balotra-Jodhpur Frontier	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Balotra-Pachbadra .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto

No. 356-*I. B.*—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind within those portions of land which lie within their respective States and are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned opposite their names respectively in the first column of the schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of civil justice within the aforesaid portions of land:—

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended from time to time by subsequent enactments, of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands, namely:—

Number and year.	Subject.
Act X of 1865	Succession.
„ VII of 1870	Court-fees.
„ I of 1872	Evidence.
„ IX of 1872	Contract.
„ III of 1877	Registration.
„ XV of 1877	Limitation.
„ V of 1881	Probate and Administration.
„ XIV of 1882	Civil Procedure.
„ XIII of 1885	Telegraphs.
„ IX of 1887	Provincial Small Cause Courts.
„ VII of 1889	Succession Certificates.
„ VI of 1898	Post Office.
„ II of 1899	Stamps.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court within the aforesaid lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

(2) The officer mentioned in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite such sections in the second column of the schedule, the powers of a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under Act IX of 1887 when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one thousand rupees.

(3) The officers mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned opposite their respective names in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite their respective names in the second column of the schedule, the powers of a District Court as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other cases in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force within the said sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

(4) The officer mentioned in the fifth column of the schedule hereto annexed shall exercise, within such sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway mentioned in the first column of the schedule as are situate within the territories of the State or States mentioned opposite such sections in the second column of the schedule, the powers of a High Court for the purposes of hearing appeals from the decisions and orders of the said District Courts, and of disposing of references from the said Courts of Small Causes, and for all other purposes whatever connected with the administration of civil justice within the said sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.	State.	Court of Small Causes.	District Court.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5
Bikaner Frontier (towards Jodhpur) to Bikaner.	Bikaner	Railway Magistrate.	Resident in Bikaner.	The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Bikaner-Dulmera	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dulmera-Lunkaransar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Lunkaransar-Suratgarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Suratgarh-Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Patiala	Ditto	Political Agent for the Phulkian States.	The Chief Court of the Punjab.
Marwar Junction to Jodhpur	Marwar	Ditto	Resident, Western Rajputana States.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Jodhpur to Jodhpur Frontier (towards Bikaner), including the Gigasar-Palana Branch.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Merta Road to Kuchawan Road	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Luni-Balotra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Balotra-Jodhpur Frontier	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Balotra-Pachbadra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1901.

No. 469 *P.*—Mr C. W. C. Carson, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is temporarily attached to the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, with effect from the 21st of January, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 59.—Captain C. H. Clements, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, with effect from the 9th March 1898.

Captain J. F. Barry, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, with effect from the 15th January 1901.

Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, Indian Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from the 16th January 1901.

Lieutenant H. A. Newell, Indian Staff Corps, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from the 16th January 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 60.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant James Peters. Dated 25th November 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 61.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).*

Jemadar Gulam Kasim Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1255 of 1898, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 3rd September 1898.

No. 62.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.*

Jemadar Khusi Muhammad Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1192 of 1898, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from 26th November 1898.

No. 63.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:—

13th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Abdur Rahman Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jagde Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, on promotion, to fill an existing vacancy.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 64.—The following appointment is made:—

Major A. R. Reynolds, R. E., to be Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers, China Expeditionary Forces, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Day, R. E., vacated. Dated 5th December 1900.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 65.—The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her late Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was graciously pleased to permit the corps named below to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified opposite to each in recognition of services rendered in British East Africa:—

4th Bombay Infantry.	"British East Africa, 1898."
24th (Baluchistan Duchess of Connaught's Own) Bombay Infantry.	"British East Africa, 1896."
27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry.	"British East Africa, 1897 and 1899."

JUDICIAL.

No. 66.—In the subsidiary order (*h*) to the Rules of Procedure published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 710, dated the 30th June 1899, *for* the word "top" *read* "bottom."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 67.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 28th December 1900, pages 8753, 8759 and 8760.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 28th December, 1900.

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STAFF.

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The following Notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 3rd July 1900:—

Captain W. R. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,

Field Force, South Africa, from 2nd December 1899, and to have the local rank of Major from 10th January 1900, whilst so employed.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-nant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

G. A. Gott. Dated 9th June 1900
J. F. Wilson. Dated 27th June 1900.
L. S. H. Baker. Dated 8th July 1900
A. Wallace. Dated 30th July 1900.
H. W. E. Georges. Dated 11th August 1900.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—

W. O. M. Mosse. Dated 30th May 1900.
T. D. Leslie. Dated 20th June 1900.
A. W. Newbold. Dated 27th June 1900.
F. W. Rea. Dated 1st July 1900.

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MEMORANDA.

Captain (now Major) G. A. Cookson, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in South Africa whilst employed with Kitchener's Horse, from 13th May 1900, and not as stated in the Gazette of 9th November 1900.

* * * * * *

"Supplement to the London Gazette," dated the 1st January 1901, page 2.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

To be Companions.

Captain Walter Somerville Goodridge R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, Indian Staff Corps.

Major James Robert Dunlop Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

Major John Crimmin, V.C., Indian Medical Service.

Major Granville Henry Loch, Indian Staff Corps.

*

"London Gazette," dated the 1st January 1901, pages 5, 6 and 7.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 1st January 1901.

STAFF.

Brevet-Colonel A. G. Creagh, C.B, from Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to command a Second Class District in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 18th October 1900.

India Office, 1st January 1901.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments; Admissions to the Staff Corps; and Appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

John Blanford Ratteclyffe Butler. Dated 1st October 1900.
Clarence Henry Hayes. Dated 1st October 1900.
Vesey Mangles Stockley. Dated 5th October 1900.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 11th August 1900.

Charles Elphinstone Belli-Bivar.

Dated 23rd October 1900.

Knightley Poyntz Burne.
Henry Comins.
Brevet-Major Hamilton Bower.
William Oliver Matless Mosse.
Charles Hutton Dawson.
Edward de Sausmarez Smart.
Henry Torrens Kenny.
William Alexander Wickedé Strickland.
William Wyllie Norman.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 23rd October 1900.

Frederick Carey Stuckeley Palmer Samborne.
Kenneth Scougall Cassells.
Charles Murray Carter.
Charles Louis Gaussen.
Edmund Arthur Swinhoe.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Bertram Herold Bignell, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd August 1900, but to rank from 2nd November

Lieutenant Hugh Elliot Moule, from the North Staffordshire Regiment Dated 1st September 1900, but to rank from 7th December 1898

Lieutenant Geoffrey Bingham Whistler Smith-Rewse, from the Royal Warwick-

shire Regiment. Dated 5th August 1900 but to rank from 5th April 1899.

Lieutenant Douglas James Pritchard, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 29th August 1900, but to rank from 26th April 1899.

Lieutenant Theophilus Hastings Parker, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 17th August 1900, but to rank from 22nd October 1899.

Lieutenant Gerard William Burton, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 22nd August, 1900, but to rank from 23rd October 1899.

Lieutenant Richard Hope Waller, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 4th September 1900, but to rank from 24th October 1899.

Lieutenant Ernest Elborough Woodcock, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 4th August 1900, but to rank from 25th October 1899.

Lieutenant Henry St. George Murray McRae, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 12th September 1900, but to rank from 18th November 1899.

Lieutenant Robert Nasmyth Macpherson, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 27th August 1900, but to rank from 19th February 1900.

Lieutenant James Keilly Knowles, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 20th August, 1900, but to rank from 24th February 1900.

Lieutenant Daniel George Robinson, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 30th August 1900, but to rank from 24th February 1900

Lieutenant Claud Jameson Torrie, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 14th August 1900, but to rank from 1st April 1900.

Lieutenant Rawland Maxwell Clifford, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 29th August 1900, but to rank from 14th April 1900.

Lieutenant Gerard Stukeley Torkington, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 18th August 1900, but to rank from 23rd April 1900.

Lieutenant Robert John Halkett Baddeley, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 12th September 1900, but to rank from 13th May 1900.

Lieutenant Alfred Delmé-Radcliffe, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th August 1900, but to rank from 26th May 1900

Lieutenant Cyril Mindon Trower Hogg, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 23rd August 1900, but to rank from 26th May 1900

Lieutenant Patrick Houston Keen, from the Yorkshire Regiment Dated 12th August 1900, but to rank from 9th June 1900.

Lieutenant Eric Sydney Percy-Smith, from the 20th Hussars. Dated 20th August 1900, but to rank from 10th August 1900.

Second-Lieutenant D'Arcy MacKenzie Fraser. Dated 30th September 1900.

The promotion of Second-Lieutenant William Waymouth Van Someren, D.S.O., to the rank of Lieutenant, is antedated to 5th November 1898.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Leared Row Hogge, from the Unattached List. Dated 14th July 1900, but to rank from 27th July 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Kynard Hawdon, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 3rd August 1900, but to rank from 28th December 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Leslie Sedgwick Whitchurch, from Unattached List. Dated 1st October 1900, but to rank from 19th July 1899.

Second-Lieutenant George Willoughby Hemans, from the Unattached List. Dated 14th September 1900, but to rank from 19th July 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O., Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd October 1900.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 2nd October 1900.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George Michael James Giles.
Arthur Robert Wyatt Sedgefield.
Edwin Francis Horatio Dobson.
Johnston Shearer, D.S.O.
Hem Chandra Banerji.
Sambhu Chandra Nandi.
Francis Samuel Peck.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

John Lawrence Van Geyzel.
Hastings Norman Victor Harington.
Gerard Macklin Eccles McKee.
Kavasji Cursetji Sanjana.
Hormasji Merwanji Hakim.
John Adolphus Burton.
Francis Joseph Doyle.
Manekshaw Jamshedji Kelâwâlâ.
Merwanji Pestanji Kharegat.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Kavasji Hormasji Mistri.
George Ernest Fooks.
Joseph William Townsend Anderson.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th September 1900.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman.
William Byam Lane.
Philip James Lumsden.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Samuel Esmond Prall.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant-Commissary.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Edwin Berry, Ordnance Department, Bengal. Dated 9th August 1900.

The promotion of the undermentioned Officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras, is post-dated to the 10th March 1900 :—

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Edwin Delmege, to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Conductor James Smith to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants :—

INFANTRY.

Beresford Charles Scott. Dated 21st September 1900.

Reginald Fendall Lowis. Dated 5th October 1900.

Percy Keymer Tobit. Dated 12th October 1900.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Brevet-Major Percy Garratt Shewell. Dated 1st December 1900.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale. Dated 1st November 1900.

Major Edward de Sausmarez Smart. Dated 24th October 1900.

(This notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 23rd October 1900)

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Francis Henry Thomas, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th December 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, George Oliver Forrest, Bengal Establishment. Dated 29th May 1900.

PENSIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 68.—First class Assistant Surgeon Salvadore Carvalho, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

22nd January 1901.

No. 69.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Charles Mowbray Dallas.
Frederick Cecil Rynd.
Arthur Thomas Young.
Charles Robert Keate.
Augustus Blair Mayne.
Stuart Hill Godfrey.
Charles Merewether Ducat.
Charles George Nurse.
Philip James Gordon.
Brevet-Major Charles Edward Johnson.
Francis Cracroft Colomb.
Robert Maximilian Rainey-Robinson.
Francis Vaughan Whittall.
Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs.
Herbert Arrott Browning.
Alfred Lucian Phillips.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Herbert.
Harry Trevor.
Cecil Moncrieff Eales.
Richard Henry Dugdale Thring.
George William Rawlins.
Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams.
William Adam Cuppage.
James Outram Spens Fayrer.
Kellow Chesney.
Charles Arnold Kemball.
Westropp Joseph Peyton, C. M. G.
Harry Seymour Hazelgrove.
George Russell Row.
Frederic Thesiger Williams.
Harcourt Leicester Dodgson.
Augustus Anderson Jervis Johnstone.
Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth.
Gordon Napier Caulfeild, D. S. O.
Leslie Waterfield Shakespear.
Jenkin Jones.
Arthur Tristram Herbert Newnham.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 70.—Sub-Conductor Harry Watts, Office of the Quarter Master General in India, is granted the temporary rank of Conductor whilst employed as Chief Clerk, Head-Quarter Staff Office, China Field Force, with effect from the 11th October 1900.

No. 71.—Color-Sergeant Leonard George Myatt, Bengal Unattached List, employed as Mobilisation Clerk in the Peshawar District Staff Office, is specially promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Sub-Conductor, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, Clause 95 of 1894, with effect from the 13th January 1901, as a reward for his excellent services in an appointment of great trust and responsibility.

Madras.

No. 72.—Conductor Charles Davies employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th November 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 73.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 20th December 1900 :—

Thomas Wilfred Twells.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 74.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

17th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Muhammad Akbar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaider Muhammad Amin Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ghulam Muhiuddin to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Mir Alam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Izzat Khan, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

No 10 Native Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Nawab Bahadur, from No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail and Havildar Wir Singh, from No 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, to be Jemadars, with effect from the 22nd October 1900, on augmentation.

15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Gurdatt Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ram Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kishun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Naurang Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

Jemadar Sapuran Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ratan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Dasaundha Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baghel Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901

35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1900.

BENGAL COMMAND.

3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Kedernath Tewari to be Subadar, *vice* Ganesh Agnihotri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Jiwan Sing Khattri to be Subadar and Havildar Dhanlal Roka to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Sing Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901

MADRAS COMMAND.

7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar Muhammad Ibrahim to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Muhiyuddin Sharif to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdus Samud to be Jemadar, *vice* Safdar Husain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th December 1900.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

Subadar Doval Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Govind Tulaskar, deceased, with effect from the 15th October 1900.

7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Color-Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Sarup, promoted, with effect from the 7th December 1900.

Havildar Subhan Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayen Gawda, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th December 1900.

10th Regiment, Bombay (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Balkhrisna Kadam to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahabal Tiwari, promoted, with effect from the 27th July 1900.

27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Hamid Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Aziz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th December 1900.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Havildar Virji to be Jemadar, *vice* Malji, deceased, with effect from the 24th December 1900

Deoli Irregular Force.

Cavalry.

Kote-Dafadar Ismail Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jag Singh, discharged, with effect from the 3rd October 1900.

Infantry.

Havildar Chhotu to be Jemadar, *vice* Rora, deceased, with effect from the 17th October 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry.

Lance-Dafadar Mubammad Ahsan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Kishun, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 75.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Colonel Francies Henry Thomas, General List, Infantry (Bengal). 4th December 1900.

No. 76.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from

the date specified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred James Phayre Nuthall, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry. 10th February 1901.

No. 77.—Major Harvey Welman, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander and 2nd in-Command, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st December 1900, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 78.—Major Arthur Thomas Young, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd January 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 79.—Lieutenant Wynyard Feeling Lang, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Officer, 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st February 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 80.—Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Davey, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd December 1900, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 81.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

George Frederick Stoddart, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th November 1900, on augmentation.

Augustus Gwatkin Williams, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th October 1900, *vice* Hayes, resigned.

No. 82.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur John Newton Lowther, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th September 1900, *vice* Fraser, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Alexander Buyers to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th October 1900, *vice* Peddie, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Francis Cecil Legge to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th October 1900, *vice* Mitchell, promoted.

No. 83.—*Sind Volunteer Rifl*

Second Lieutenant Edgar Ralph Critchell resigns his commission.

No. 84.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Mowbray Berkeley, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1900, *vice* Allen, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 85.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Frederick Loch Halliday, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 28th September 1900, *vice* Coats-Niven, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1901.

No. 26.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is granted furlough for one day in extension of the eight months notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 7th March, 1900.

The 21st January, 1901.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 523, dated 22nd December, 1900, Captain W. C. Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department with effect from the 16th January, 1901.

Captain Smyth was attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India from the forenoon of the 2nd January to the afternoon of the 15th January, 1901.

No. 28.—Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for nine months in extension of the six months granted in Public Works Department (Railways) Notification No. 311, dated the 9th August, 1900.

The 24th January, 1901.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 13, dated 11th January 1901, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is re-transferred to State Railways and

placed in charge of the Southern Shan States Railway Survey with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

No. 32.—The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
Mr. W. H. Scott . .	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd class.	Temporary .	1st January, 1901.
Mr. W. Courtenay .	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mr. M. K. Mitra . .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade.	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.	Permanent .	Ditto.

No. 33.—Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is temporarily transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 34.—Mr. W. H. Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, temporarily transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

The 21st January, 1901.

No. 29.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 61-R.T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1901.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 418, dated the 13th September 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 961 R. T., dated the 5th September 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 432, dated the 26th October 1900, and the Government of India circular No. XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, published thereunder.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 8 R. T., dated the 4th January 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, and XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and 432, dated the 26th October 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, 27th January 1900, and 27th October 1900), may be made applicable to the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the North Western railway to such portions of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal railway as are situate in British territory, with effect from the date or dates on which the said railway or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, North Western (State) railway, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1901.

No. 30.—The services of Mr. E. F. Dawson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bombay, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, from the 3rd to the 16th November, 1900, both days inclusive.

The 24th January, 1901.

No. 35.—The services of Mr. C. H. Hutton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 21st February, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 36.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 363 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th January 1901 :—

No. 26 of 1901.—C. S. Bivar, planter, at present of Seconee, Silghat, Assam. *Improvements in the rolling of tea leaf.*

No. 27 of 1901.—Martin Lyon Moorhouse, sign painter, of Collins Street, Henry James Dyson, contractor, of Macquarie Street, and James Crane, broom-manufacturer, of Campbell Street, all of Hobart in the colony of Tasmania. *A combined machine and appliances for removing barnacles and other marine growths from the hulls of vessels while either afloat or in dry dock.*

No. 28 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers under, the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188 Fleet Street, in the city of London. *Mechanism for effecting the distribution of type.*

No. 364 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 174 of 1900.—William John Sharland, station master, Jacobabad. *A self-closing wagon door lock with indicator.* (Specification filed 12 January 1901.)

No. 206 of 1900.—Samuel Benjamin Allison, mechanical engineer, residing at S½ and 35th Streets, Galveston, Texas, U. S. A. *Improvements in machines for separating the fibres of plants.* (Specification filed 15 January 1901.)

No. 225 of 1900.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improvement in taps to prevent waste.* (Specification filed 18 January 1901.)

No. 242 of 1900.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improvement in taps to prevent waste.* (Specification filed 17 January 1901.)

No. 257 of 1900.—Hab & Son, engineers, of 51 Champatola 1st Lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in padlocks.* (Specification filed 17 January 1901.)

No. 313 of 1900.—Robert Jamieson Browne, Second-Lieutenant, Engineer Company, Calcutta Port Defence Corps Volunteers, and Eaton Wallace Petley, Royal Navy (retired), C.I.E., Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Corps Volunteers. *An improvement in the magazine of the Lee-Metford and other similar rifles and firearms.* (Specification filed 14 January 1901.)

No. 356 of 1900.—Arthur Hoare, civil engineer, of 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machinery.* (Specification filed 10 January 1901.)

No. 365 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *Improved oil lamp or butty.* (From 19 January 1901 to 19 January 1902.)

No. 74 of 1893.—Isaac Ber Gunzburg. *Improvements in railway carriages.* (From 13 October 1900 to 13 October 1901.)

No. 190 of 1893.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking. *Improvements in facilitating the conversion of the indigo-forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of indigo-yielding plants into indigo-blue.* (From 15 January 1901 to 15 January 1902.)

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Spiral switch handle and combined spiral switch handle lock and point indicator.* (From 2 January 1901 to 2 January 1902.)

No. 87 of 1896.—B. L. Rajak. *A new method of manufacturing soorkhi.* (From 15 February 1901 to 15 February 1902.)

No. 366 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 375 of 1895.—Henry Berry. *An improved bale extractor for cotton presses.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 21 of 1896.—Arthur Harry Briggs. *Improvements in rollers for drawing and spinning machinery.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 41 of 1896.—Henry George Hills. *A tea sifter or sorter for the sorting of green or "cutcha" tea-leaf.* (Specification filed on 9 October 1896.)

No. 45 of 1896.—Alfred George Browning. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 123 of 1896.—Gustaf Ferdinand Flodman. *Improvements in diaphragm pumps driven by steam.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 146 of 1896.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman. *An improved sizing machine.* (Specification filed on 7 October 1896.)

No. 159 of 1896.—Adolf Schmidt. *Improvements in the dry distillation of wood, wood waste, and like materials, and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 161 of 1896.—William Henry Coward. *Improvements in crushing and grinding mills.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 162 of 1896.—William Henry Coward. *Improvements in apparatus for concentrating, grading or classifying crushed ore and other matters.* (Specification filed on 8 October 1896.)

No. 183 of 1896.—Kedar Nath Chakravarti. *Improvements in printing called "The easy printer."* (Specification filed on 7 October 1896.)

No. 273 of 1896.—Henry Bingham. *Improvements in bicycle and like tyres.* (Specification filed on 9 October 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	Remarks
William Francis Hoogwerf, Pensioned Telegraph Master.	Nagpur	23rd September, 1900	Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, on 31st December, 1900.	Will left. Mrs. Catherine Hoogwerf, the widow and executrix, has applied for Probate in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur.
Gunner A. Murray, Chelsea Pensioner	Chunar . . .	12th November, 1900	District Judge of Mirzapur, on 10th January, 1901.	No Will. No application.
H. B. Fox, Assistant Telepara Tea Estate.	Not stated	17th November, 1900.	District Judge of Rungpur, on 19th January, 1900.	Ditto. Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 24th January, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd January, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 70,18,606 7 5			
Public Deposits at Branches 62,45,460 12 3	1,32,64,067	3	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,89,54,847	5	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,08,454	15	7
Sundries	12,95,555	5	5
RUPEES	10,42,72,924	14	6

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	48,51,576	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,28,116	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,34,94,817	6	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,03,63,050	10	5
Bills discounted and purchased	1,61,44,057	2	6
Balances with other Banks	13,43,772	14	7
Bullion	368	8	4
Dead Stock	18,62,426	8	2
Stamps	13,137	5	6
Sundries	11,41,149	3	1
	7,68,42,471	10	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ₹ 1,09,32,012 1 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,64,98,441 2 0	2,74,30,453	3	8
RUPEES	10,42,72,924	14	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 2,92,785 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,42,422 8 0
₹ 5,35,207 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th January, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·10.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 17th January, 1901.

No. 613—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in this office Notification No. 10524, dated the 1st December, 1900:

For "1st day of February, 1901" *read* "15th day of December, 1900."

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January, 1901.

No. 530.—The leave, on medical certificate, granted to Sheikh Taj Muhammad, Tehsildar of the 5th grade, in this office Notification No. 6779, dated the 3rd August, 1900, and extended for a period of three months, *vide* this office Notification No. 7732, dated the 12th September, 1900, is extended for a further period of four months.

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Rr-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 22nd November, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 34.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the official instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

II. Notification No. 32, dated the 6th of November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good

Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1901.

No. 100.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1901 :—

Mr. Percival Kennegy.
„ Clement West.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th January, 1901.

No. 51—390-*II*.—Babu Ishan Tosh Mittra, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the leave.

By order,
E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 16th January, 1901.

No. 233.—Captain Francis Clifford is granted leave out of India for six months from the date of leaving South Africa.

By order,
H. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th January, 1901.

No. 283.—Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is granted leave of absence from the 15th March to the 15th July, 1901, and Mr. Evers, B.L., an Advocate of the Honourable the Resident's Court, is appointed to act as Public Prosecutor, Civil and Military Station, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. S. Lawrance, or until further orders.

By order,
H. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Bangalore, the 4th December, 1900.

No. 5904. – In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (*1*) (*e*) (*vi*) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (*3*) of the said Law :—

Chapter III.—Sanitation and other purposes.

Bye-law No. 11.—Water Supply.

Bangalore Municipal Law, section 137 (*1*) (*e*) (*vi*).

After

C—private water supply,

Add—

5*a*. A private house connection is a connection laid on to private premises for purposes other than trade.

5*b*. If water be drawn through one connection for both private and trade purposes, all the water so drawn shall be charged for as if drawn through a private house connection.

5*c*. Water drawn for trade purposes includes water used for horses and carriages kept for hire and for watering gardens, the produce of which is sold.

L. T. HARRIS,

President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1901.

No. 3.—Mr F. R. Bagley, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for two days in extension of the 7 months granted in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 22, dated the 7th May, 1900.

F J. E SPRING,

Officiating Director of Railway Construction.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1901.

No. 301-*P*.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. Lionel de Nicéville, F.E.S., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., is appointed Entomologist to the Indian Museum from the forenoon of the 19th January, 1901.

By order,

W. BANKS GWYTHER,

Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1901.

No. 454-*Ap*.—Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st January, 1901.

Anderson & Co. (The Studio of Art).
Ashton & Sons.
Bartelle, E.
David & Co. (Chemists.)
Fry, H. W.
Gvast, Arthur.
Hill & Co., H. J.
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
Lampard & Co., Crossfield.
Macgregor, C. R.
Mackenzie, A. G.
Mackenzie & Co., Smith.
Mason & Co., H.
Meakin, Miss.
Myers, Mrs. M.
Palmer, E. L.
Palmer, Mr.
Oliver, E. T.
Rambert, J.
Scriven Brothers & Co.
Shelverton, E. A.
Thessiger, The Hon. Mr. P.
Twentieth Century (Manager.)
Weddefield, Miss.
Wright, Geo. W. E. J.
Young, Percy, Agent of.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Adams, R. H. H.
Adrian, Mrs. E.
Albertine, Miss.
Allen, C. H.
Artoon, E. J.
Barrie, S. M.
Barros, Mr. D'Arcs Marionettes.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Bennett, G. B.
Berklie, Mrs Clegg.
Bitlinghuist, P.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, Edward.
Blom, A.
Borooah, B.
Bourne, A. G.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Bratton, Mrs.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Browning, Miss A.
Butter, I. P.
Cading, Miss.
Calquhoun, Hugh.
Cardini, E.
Carlile, E. H. (Telegram).
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, J.
Carron, James E.
Chapin, M.
Clare, Miss M.
Comins, Major H.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cowley, Rev. H. G. B.
Creed, W. J.
Currie, J.
David, I.
Davies, B.
Devine, H. P.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Edwards, S.
Einhorn, Wilhelm.
Elias, M. S.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Field, Mrs.
Field, Revd. F. F.
Firth, Capt. R. A.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gohes, G. G., Dr.
Grace, Mrs. M.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Grey, Miss M.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Holmes, William.
Hudson, T.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Laval, N.
Law, D. B.
Lees, Geo.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Levitin, N.
Lewis, R.
Lousemore, F. C.
Macauliffe, M.
Macdonald J., S.S. *Bankura.*
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Mansheld, L. E. A.
Manuel, P. E.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
Mason, R.
Maxwell, C. M. (Jr.)
McColl, C. . .
McCue, Mr.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mills, J. H.
Morgan, J. C.
Morrison, J.
Morphy, E. A.
Moulian, Miss M. E.
Mounsey, H. F.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Nash, A. S.
Neale, J.
Nelthropp, Mrs. E.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Plant, Joseph S.
Power, A. L.
Prentis, Mrs. F. F.
Rainey, H. J.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, P. W.
Robson, B.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Sampson, Mrs. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Seymour, H., Mrs.
Slaughter, J. R., Miss (M. D.)
Smith, B. W.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, M. L., Mrs.
Smith, Miss Rachel.
Smith, Mrs. F. N.
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Stone, A.
Stuart, Miss M. E.
Taylor, Mrs K.
Thomas, J.
Tomkin, J.
Tumpowski, J.
Upton, John G.
Valentine, I.
Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Vignan, A. D.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, John.
Waller, Miss S.
Walton, W. A.
Watson, R.
Wheeler, Miss Annie.
Williams, Capt. A
Williams, H.
Williams, Mrs. J. M.
Woodell, W.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).
Zabriskie, Miss L.
Zabriskie, Mrs. J. H.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Cardini, E.
Comins, H., Major.
Diodati Gabriel LeComte.
Fry, F. W.
James, Herbert.
Kohler, A. C.
Leetman, F.
Rampert Mr.
Rosenzweig, Fanie, Madam.
Roe, George B.
Vansittard, Charles.
Walters, Mons.
Waters, Miss Esther.
Zabriskie Edwin, G.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th January, 1901.

Brennon, Mrs. M.
Woogstraten, A. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Blohm, Edward.
Brodckie, Sophie.
Barbasch, Hermann.
Brown, W. T.
Brown, Sophia.
Cameron, Mrs.
Creelman, K. M.
Caillot, E.
Connell, R. A.
Dupholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Flocker, Fritza.
Freilich, Marcus.
Guillet, Louise, Mrs.
Hesketh, M.
Hand, F.
Hervey, M., Mrs.
Hirsch, W. Antone.
Hanly, Geo. C. H.
Leslie, Abie, Miss.
Murray, G. H.
Miller, John.
Maclaren, J. P.
Matignon, J. T.
Moore, G. F.
Neilsen, J.
Nickson, W.
Peyton, Mrs.
Presman, N.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Roberts, John, Mrs.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Searson, Miss.
Schuh, Samuel.
Standi, R.
Tinta, Gospa M.
Usborne, Gordon.
Votbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 26th January, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	31st Jan	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	30th ,,	Parcels 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	28th ,,	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Columbo.*
†Straits Settlements, (also China and Japan, if the steamer's name is superscribed on the cover.)	26th ,,	8-30	Per St. *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	31st ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	26th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	28th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	26th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	28th ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	29th ,,	A.M. 5-30 P.M.	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	1st Feb.	7-30	Per Str. *Shahjehan.*
South Africa (Letters) .	28th Jan.	8-30	Per Steamer *Wladimir Suwin.*
South Africa (Parcels for Natal only).	28th ,,	5	
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, Seychelles, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	29th ,,	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
South Africa (Letters) .	29th ,,	1-30	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

†Correspondence for China and Japan is despatched daily to Colombo, so that it may proceed by the first steamer available.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

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Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

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The Butwarra Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4*a*.).

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Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2*a*. (½*a*.).

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a*. (½*a*.).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*.).

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3*a*.)

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 109232 and 109233 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Annapoorna Bai Wakenkar, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—G. R. TAMBEY,
Residence—Dhar, Central India.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 034897 of the Three per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for ₹3,500, originally standing in the name of Major F. A. Walter and last endorsed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—F. A. WALTER, *Major.*
Residence—C/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 079920 of the three half per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and last endorsed to Shyama Sundari Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

PEARY MOHAN ROY,
No. 85 Amherst Street, Calcutta.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The sixty-third Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, the 31st January, 1901, at 4-45 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors, under rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

F. W. DEMONTE,
Officiating Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January, 1901.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 12th January, 1901.

Weather was fine and settled over the whole of India on Sunday the 6th January except in the Circars and parts of Upper Burma where a few showers had been given by the residual depression passing across the head of the Bay at the close of the previous week. The barometer had, however, fallen briskly in the Persian Gulf and slightly to briskly in Lower Sind and Gujarat and a feeble depression was advancing eastwards which entered Kathiawar on Monday. No rain was reported on Monday but on Tuesday morning the depression extended into South-East Rajputana and light showers were fairly general in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces. As it advanced eastwards the depression commenced filling up and on Wednesday it was represented by a very feeble and ill defined disturbance lying over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces but it had given general light rain in East Rajputana, the North-Western and Central Provinces and the eastern states of Central India. By Thursday morning the depression had practically filled up. A few very light showers had been received in the east of the Central Provinces and in North-East India but Sambalpur was the only station at which the amount received exceeded a tenth of an inch. As the depression filled up anti-cyclonic conditions were established in Rajputana and Central India which were very pronounced on Friday pressure being in considerable excess in this area and temperature in very large defect. Weather was again disturbed in Persia on Friday and the barometer fell briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat on Saturday. Pressure was in considerable defect in Sind and a

depression was entering that province, and had given rain and snow in Baluchistan and the Western Himalayas and rain in the plains of the North-West Punjab.

Showers fell in the south of the Peninsula during the latter part of week and were fairly general on Friday. On Saturday Vizagapatam reported continuous rain amounting 2·05 inches, an unusually heavy fall for the North Circars in January. Heavy rain has also fallen in the Nilgiris and other parts of South India.

Rain.—No rain has fallen in Burma except a few drops on Sunday, but nearly all the divisions in India have received showers the amounts received in Nothern India, however, being much less than those recorded during the previous week. The normal rainfall of the week has been equalled or exceeded in the Brahmaputra Valley, Orissa, South Oudh, the Central, West and West Submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East, North and West Punjab, Baluchistan, Central India, East Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts and Madras.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week :—

Punjab—Nawashahr	.	2·04 inches
Berar—Lallegaon	. .	2·79 ,,
Mysore—Heggaddevankote		2·58 ,,
East Coast—Vizagapatam		3·33 ,,
	Polavaram	3·25 ,,
	Venkatagiri	2·60 ,,
South India—Mettupalaiyam		3·12 ,,
	Kotagiri .	10·54 ,,
	Ootacamund	5·79 ,,
	Ambasamudram	2·77 ,,
	Periyakulam	5·79 ,,

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period December 30th to January 12th was normal or in excess in Central and Upper Burma, and Arakan ; the whole of Northern India, except East Bengal, the Assam Hills, the Surma Valley and Gujarat ; and also in the Peninsula, except in Coorg, the Bombay Deccan and Khandesh. The largest absolute excess occurs in the Baluchistan Hills, the Punjab Hills, the East division of the North-Western Provinces, South Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 12TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900 TO JANUARY 12TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th, to January 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0·05	0·02	+ 150
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·11	0·23	— 52
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·10	0·28	— 64
	8. Do. Hills	0·01	0·23	— 0·22	0·26	0·35	— 26
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·25	0·19	+ 0·06	0·45	0·34	+ 32
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	0·85	0·21	+ 305
	11. Central do.	0	0·11	— 0·11	0·02	0·17	+ 265
	12. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·31	0·11	+ 182
	13. Bengal Hills	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	0·40	0·15	+ 167
	14. Orissa	0·05	0·06	— 0·01	1·07	0·09	+ 1,089
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·15	— 0·14	2·69	0·24	+ 1,021
	16. South Bihar	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	2·54	0·21	+ 1,110
	17. North do.	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	1·16	0·19	+ 511
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·06	0·22	— 0·16	2·83	0·26	+ 988
	19. South Oudh	0·34	0·21	+ 0·13	1·30	0·27	+ 381
	20. North do.	0·09	0·17	— 0·08	1·07	0·20	+ 435
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·40	0·18	+ 0·28	1·43	0·26	+ 409
	22. Do. West	0·55	0·10	+ 0·45	1·07	0·17	+ 529
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·02	0·15	— 0·13	1·21	0·21	+ 476
	24. Do. West do.	0·20	0·24	— 0·04	1·42	0·39	+ 264
	25. Do. Hills	0·27	0·41	— 0·14	1·81	0·73	+ 148
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·29	0·22	+ 0·07	0·85	0·26	+ 227
	27. South do.	0	0·24	— 0·24	0·27	0·31	— 13
	28. Central do.	0·14	0·34	— 0·20	0·48	0·49	— 2
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·39	— 0·39	1·01	0·57	+ 77
	30. Do. Hills	0·01	0·59	— 0·58	2·41	0·94	+ 156
	31. North Punjab	0·32	0·36	— 0·04	0·97	0·60	+ 62
	32. West do.	0·12	0·08	+ 0·04	0·25	0·13	+ 92
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·47	0·10	+ 0·37	0·47	0·19	+ 147
	34. Madras South Central	1·28	0·03	+ 1·25	1·37	0·15	+ 813
	35. Coorg	0·09	0·06	+ 0·03	0·09	0·15	— 40
	36. Mysore	0·17	0·01	+ 0·16	0·17	0·04	+ 325
	37. Konkan	0·10	0·01	+ 0·09	0·10	0·08	+ 25
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0·05	— 80
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0·04	0	+ 0·04	0·04	0·06	— 33
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·36	0·01	+ 0·35	0·36	0·15	+ 140
	42. Central Provinces West	0·19	0·02	+ 0·17	0·34	0·10	+ 240
	43. Do. Central	0·39	0·11	+ 0·28	1·03	0·17	+ 506
	44. Do. East	0·25	0·08	+ 0·17	0·93	0·14	+ 564
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0·06	0·17	— 0·11	0·45	0·19	+ 137
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·65	0·45	+ 0·20	2·93	0·93	+ 215
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·19	0·14	+ 0·05	0·06	0·16	+ 313
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·39	0·07	+ 0·32	0·58	0·08	+ 625
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·28	0·13	+ 115
MADRAS	52. East [illegible] North	0·55	0·03	+ 0·52	0·80	0·06	+ 1,233
	53. Hyderabad South	0·16			0·16		
	54. Madras Central	0·22	0	+ 0·22	0·22	0·01	+ 2,100
	55. East Coast Central	0·51	0·01	+ 0·50	0·51	0·09	+ 466
	56. Do. South	0·35	0·07	+ 0·28	0·36	0·30	+ 20
	57. Madras South	1·32	0·15	+ 1·17	1·35	0·35	+ 286

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA, *17th January, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 19th January, 1901.

Madras.—There was no rain except some light scattered showers in the Circars, the Carnatic, the Nilgiris and in parts of the southern districts. Water supplies are insufficient in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and the central districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts where there is irrigation. Harvests continue with fair to normal outturn. Pasture is scanty and fodder dear in parts. The condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices are almost stationary or slightly easier, but rice continues above the scarcity rate in Kistna, and dry staples in North Arcot, Salem and parts of the Deccan. Prospects are generally fair but are not encouraging in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem. Estimated number of weavers relieved in Cuddapah 1,587 men and 1,249 women.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Ahmednagar Poona, Satara and Sholapur and there was a slight fall in parts of Sindh, the Konkan, the Karnatak, Panch Mahals and Surat. The rain was beneficial to the late sown spring crops but is likely to injure the early crops. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in the Upper Sindh Frontier district, and is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat and Belgaum. Threshing is completed in Poona, nearly over in Dharwar, and is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Nasik and Kolaba. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. The young spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh and Ahmedabad and are generally suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. The fodder supply is generally sufficient but is getting scanty in parts of Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over the normal and, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, is easier in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and higher in the Deccan. The price of *bajri* is slightly below normal in Gujarat and is considerably over normal in the Konkan, the Karnatak and the Deccan, and is much easier than in 1900. The price of *juar* is normal in Gujarat and is about double normal elsewhere and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier in Gujarat and slightly easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and is about normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but is slightly easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, and about the same elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on test works, 581; on relief works, 120,492; dependants, 23,205; total on works, 144,278. In poor houses, 4,133; on village relief, 34,488; total on gratuitous relief, 38,621. Figures for Ahmedabad, Nasik and Satara are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 10,729; dependants, 3,709; total on relief works, 14,438. In poor-houses, 1,419; on village relief, 927; total on gratuitous relief, 2,346. Grand total 199,683.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in all districts except in Bogra and Chittagong. Prospects of the spring crops are generally good. Harvesting of

winter rice is almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane is still going on. Fodder is sufficient. The price of common rice has fallen in ten Districts, risen in twenty-three, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—There was general rain in the provinces except in Naini-Tal and Ghazipur. Clear weather is much needed. Standing crops are doing well so far, but injury is apprehended from the continuance of rain and cloudy weather. In Partabgarh caterpillars have slightly damaged the poppy crop, and in lowlying tracts the crops have been seriously damaged by recent rains. Slight showers of hail fell in parts of the Hardoi, Barabanki, Banda and Fatehpur districts with little or no damage. Prospects continue favourable. Supplies and fodder are ample. Markets are well supplied. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen throughout the province. The price of wheat is rising in Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, has fallen in Multan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{1}{16}$ to 12, gram 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, barley 14, bulrush millet $15\frac{15}{16}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$, and maize 15 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. In Ferozepore and Sialkot prices are generally high. Sowing of spring crops is nearly completed. Sugarcane pressing continues in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be good and the outturn is expected to be above average. The outturn of sugarcane is also said to be above average in Sialkot. Recent rain has been very beneficial to the standing crops. Good sunshine is now needed for the standing crops in Umballa. Some hail fell in parts of Multan, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Multan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping is nearly completed. The paddy crop is reported to be lighter than last year in parts of Amherst. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy and sowing of dry weather paddy are completed in some districts and are in progress in others. Reaping of *juar* continues in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Sesamum in the Yeu subdivision of Shwebo is now reported to be good. The price of paddy has fallen in Myaungmya and Kyaukse and has risen in Pakokku and Shwebo. Elsewhere the variations are slight.

Central Provinces.—The weather which was somewhat unsettled at the beginning of the week with light falls of rain in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Bhandara, Balaghat and Sambalpur has now set clear and cold. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops which are generally in fair to good condition. Insects continue to cause damage to pulses and linseed in parts. Cotton picking, threshing of rice and reaping of *juar* are almost completed. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are steady in Seoni, Nimar, Bhandara and Balaghat; elsewhere there are slight local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat $12\frac{1}{4}$, gram 14, rice 14, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8, gram 8, rice 8, and *juar* $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. There are 19 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor-house.

Assam.—Rain has fallen in all districts except in the Garo Hills. Harvesting of late rice is nearly finished. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. Land is being ploughed for early rice. The prospects of sugarcane are generally fair. The outturn of late rice and the prospects of pulses and mustard are fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur and bad in other districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice, Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 10, Gauhati 13, Tezpur $10\frac{1}{2}$, Nowgong 12, and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. Standing crops are in good condition throughout, except in parts of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Kadur. Cotton, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts. Paddy has been sown in parts, and reaping of paddy, sugarcane and horse gram has commenced in parts. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Kadur and are favourable in Hassan. Prices have fallen slightly throughout except in Chitaldrug where they are stationary, and in some parts of Kadur and Kolar where they have slightly risen. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient.

COORG.—The rice harvest and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 64 cents. The weather is cloudy and cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* are nearing completion. The winter crops have slightly improved owing to recent rain. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week amounted to four cents only, the total from 1st January being 24 cents. The standing spring crops are in fairly good condition and are being harvested in parts. Winter rice sowing continues. Agricultural prospects show signs of improvement. Prices are almost stationary. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependents, 1,836; gratuitously relieved, 722. Prices—wheat $5\frac{1}{8}$, coarse rice $6\frac{7}{8}$ and *juar* $11\frac{1}{8}$ seers per halli sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—The average rainfall in cents was in Marwar 31, Deoli 18, Tonk 17, Jaipur 57, Alwar 35, Bharatpur 32, Dholpur 26, Ajmere-Merwara 27. Agricultural operations are progressing. The condition of crops and cattle are good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. The cheapest prices range between 12 and 32 seers the rupee. Numbers on relief—Native States—on gratuitous relief, 506.

Central India.—The rainfall was 63 cents in Bundelkhand, none elsewhere. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress in other places. Standing crops are in good condition and the probable outturn is expected to be also good. Crops have been damaged in parts of Malwa and Bhopal. The condition of agricultural stock is good and pasturage is sufficient. Prices of food grains are rising in Gwalior, are high in Bhopal, above average in Baghelkhand, normal in Bundelkhand, and steady in Malwa and Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa and the crop has been sown in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior 16 to 19, Indore 8 to 17, Bundelkhand $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$, Malwa $16\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief, Jaora 44. The report from Bhopawar has not been received.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition and the condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 34, wheat 19, rice, superior, 13, inferior, 19 pounds per British rupee. Average number on relief works—Baroda territory—8,678, and on gratuitous relief, 4,383.

Kashmir.—The weather is snowy and very cold. Prices are normal, rice being 25 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—Good rain fell. Prices are stationary; wheat is selling from 10 to 16, and 18 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather is cloudy, foggy and very cold. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is $7\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834*	+477
Bombay	152,680	38,608	196,806	144,278	38,621	182,899†	—13,907
Central Provinces	...	20	20	...	19	19	
Total British Provinces	152,680	40,985	199,183	144,278	41,474	185,752	—13,431
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	793	793	...	506	506	—287
Central India States	...	765	765	...		44†	—721
Hyderabad	1,918	722	2,640	1,836	722	2,558	—82
Baroda	8,228	4,985	13,213	8,678	4,383	13,061	—152
Bombay Native States	16,306	2,205	18,511	14,438	2,346	16,784	—1,727
Total Native States	26,452	9,470	35,922	24,952	7,957	32,953	—2,969
GRAND TOTAL	179,132	50,455	235,105	169,230	49,431	218,705	—16,400

* Figures incomplete.
† Figure for Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions), No. 4—23-5, dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1901.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The following list of awards to Indian Exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition of 1900.

GROUP I.—EDUCATION.

Class 4.—Special Teaching of Fine Art, including Music.

Dwadkar, N. C., Girgaum, Bombay, India . . . Honourable Mention.

GROUP II.—FINE ARTS.

Class 9.—Sculpture.

Mhatre, G. K., India . . . . . Honourable Mention.

GROUP III.—LIBERAL ARTS.

Class 11.—Typography. Various Printing Processes.

Indian Government Printing Department, India . . Silver Medal.

Class 12.—Photography.

Earl, John (Griggs & Sons, Ltd.) . . . . Honourable Mention.
Griggs & Sons, Ltd., W., London . . . . Bronze Medal.
Indian Forest Department, Collective Exhibit of . . Gold Medal.
Pilgrin, F. A. (Griggs & Sons, Ltd.) . . . . Honourable Mention.

Class 13.—Books, etc.

Sutton & Sons, Reading . . . . . Gold Medal.

Class 16.—Medicine and Surgery.

Powell & Company, N., Bombay, India . . . Bronze Medal.

Class 17.—Musical Instruments.

Hallé Piano Company, London . . . . . Bronze Medal.
Ditto . . . . . Silver Medal.

GROUP VI.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Class 30.—Carriages and Wheelwrights' Work.

Pestonjee B. Press, The Fort Coach Factory, Bombay, India . . . . . Honourable Mention.
Ranking, I.M.S., Colonel G. S. A. . . . . Bronze Medal.

GROUP VII.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 39.—Vegetable Food Products.

United Planters' Association of Southern India . . Gold Medal.

Class 41.—Non-edible Agricultural Products.

Agave Fibre Company, India . . . . . Silver Medal.
Boisogomoff & Co., Calcutta, India . . . . Ditto.
Carter & Co., James, London . . . . . Bronze Medal.
Gourepore Company, Limited, Calcutta, India . . Silver Medal.
Mackertich & Co, Calcutta, India . . . . Ditto.
Nahapiet Jute Company, Dacca, India . . . Gold Medal.

GROUP IX.—FORESTRY AND SPORT.

Class 49.—Appliances and Processes used in Forestry.

India, Government of, Forest Department, Collective Exhibit of . . . . . Grand Prix.

Class 50.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of Forest Industries.

India, Government of, Forest Department . . . Grand Prix.
India, Government of, Forest Department . . . Grand Prix.
Mysore, His Highness Maharaja of, India . . . Gold Medal.
Sutton, Sons & Co., G. F., London . . . . Silver Medal.
Ditto . . . . Gold Medal.

Class 51.—Hunting and Sporting Equipments.

Datia, His Highness Maharaja of, Central India . . Silver Medal.

GROUP X.— FOOD PRODUCTS.

Class 59.—Sugar and Confectionery, Condiments and Relishes.

Amalgamated Tea Estates' Company, Limited, India . Gold Medal.
Anglo-American Direct Trading Company, India . . Silver Medal.
Assam Dooars Tea Company, Limited, India . . Honourable Mention.
Attaree-Khat Tea Company, India . . . . Ditto
Bengal United Tea Company, India . . . . Bronze Medal.
Borbaree Tea Garden, Assam, India . . . . Ditto.
British Darjeeling Tea Company, India . . . Silver Medal.
Cachar and Dooars Tea Company, India . . . Bronze Medal.
Century Tea Company, Paris . . . . . Silver Medal.
Chalouni Tea Company, Limited, India . . . Bronze Medal.
Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Cachar, India . Gold Medal.
Darjeeling Consolidated Tea Company, India . . Bronze Medal.
Doodputlee Tea Company, Limited, India . . . Ditto.
East India Tea Association, Calcutta, India, and 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. . . . . Grand Prix.
East India Tea Company, Assam, India . . . Honourable Mention.
Ethelwald Tea Estate, Assam, India . . . . Ditto.
Excelsior Fruit Canning Company, Saharanpur, India . Silver Medal.
Framjee Nowrojee, 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, India Bronze Medal.
Gielle Tea Company, India . . . . . Silver Medal.
Greenwood Tea Company, Limited, Assam, India . Bronze Medal.
Harry & Co., 1, Old Court House Lane, India Mart Office, Calcutta . . . . . Gold Medal.
Hope Tea Company, Dooars, India . . . . Silver Medal.
Imperial Tea Company, Limited, India . . . Gold Medal.
Jaipur Tea Estate, India . . . . . Honourable Mention.
Jhanzie Tea Association, India . . . . . Ditto.
Jokai Tea Company, Limited, Assam, India . . Silver Medal.
Majuli Tea Company, Assam, India . . . . Bronze Medal.
Manna & Company, H. D., 4, Guloo Ostagar's Lane, Durjeepara, Calcutta . . . . . Ditto.

Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons, Borah Bazar Street, Bombay	Silver Medal.
Merwanji Ponjiaji & Sons, India	Bronze Medal.
Mohabund Tea Company, Assam, India	Silver Medal.
Nagaisuree Tea Company, Limited, Dooars, India	Honourable Mention.
Okayti Tea Company, Limited, Darjeeling, India	Bronze Medal.
Poobong Tea Estate, Darjeeling, India	Ditto.
Radha Nath Dey, Bankipur, Bengal, India	Honourable Mention
Soom Tea Company, Limited, Darjeeling, India	Ditto.
Sreekissen Dutt & Co., 14, Old Court House Lane, Calcutta	Bronze Medal.
Teesta Valley Tea Company, Limited, Darjeeling, India	Honourable Mention.
Thorajan Tea Company, Limited, Assam, India	Ditto.
Tukvar Tea Company, Limited, Darjeeling, India	Ditto.
Turzum Tea Estate, Darjeeling, India	Ditto.
United Planters' Association, Central Travancore, India	Ditto.
Western Cachar Company, Limited, Cachar, India	Ditto.
Woodbine Tea Estate, Assam, India	Ditto.
Sharwood & Co., J. A., London	Gold Medal.

Class 62.—Various Beverages.

Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Gora Gully, Punjab, India	Bronze Medal.

GROUP XI.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 63.—Working of Mines and Quarries.

Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of, India	Honourable Mention.
Geological Survey Department, Government of India	Grand Prix.

Class 64.—Metallurgy.

Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Barrakar, India	Silver Medal.
Ghose & Co., B. L., 146, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, India	Bronze Medal.

GROUP XII.—FURNITURE AND DECORATION.

Class 66.—Fixed decoration of Public Buildings and Dwelling Houses.

Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of, India	Silver Medal.
Government of Bombay, India	Ditto.
Government of Burma, India	Grand Prix.
Government of India (assisted by Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, and other Native States), India. For Central Trophy	Gold Medal.
Government of Madras, India	Silver Medal.
Government of Mysore, India	Ditto.
Government of Punjab, India	Ditto.
Government of Travancore, India	Ditto.
Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Kapurthala, His Highness the Raja of, India	Silver Medal.
Marwar (Jodhpur), His Highness the Maharaja of, Rajputana, India	Ditto.

Class 69.—Household and Art Furniture.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay, India and London	Bronze Medal.
Armstrong, I.M.S., Major W. A.	Silver Medal.
Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co., 139, London Wall, London, E.C., India	Honourable Mention.

Class 70.—Carpets, Tapestry, and other Upholstery Materials.

Bikanir, His Highness The Maharaja of, Rajputana, India	Silver Medal.
Cochin, His Highness the Raja of, India	Ditto.
Dauvergne & Co., H., Srinagar, Kashmir, India	Grand Prix.
Davee Sahai Chumba Mull, Amritsar, India	Gold Medal.
Government of Madras, Madras, India	Silver Medal.
Nizam of Hyderabad, His Highness the, India	Ditto.

Class 72.—Pottery and Porcelain.

Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of, Rajputana, India	Silver Medal.
Madras School of Arts, India	Bronze Medal.

Class 75.—Apparatus and processes employed for Lighting other than Electric Light.

Paranjape, Vishnu Balkrishna, Bombay, India	Bronze Medal.

GROUP XIII.—TEXTILES.

Class 80.—Cotton Thread and Fabrics.

Central Spinning Company, Empress Mills, Nagpur, India	Silver Medal.

Class 81.—Threads and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, etc., Cordage.

Boisogomoff & Co., Calcutta	Bronze Medal.
Gourepore Company, Limited, Calcutta, India	Ditto.
Harton & Co., W. H., 1—2, Strand Road, Calcutta, India	Silver Medal.
Mackertich & Co., Calcutta, India	Bronze Medal.
Nahapiet Jute Company, Limited, Dacca, India	Silver Medal.
Raj Cumar Das & Co., Chatra Rope Works, Serampur, Bengal, India	Bronze Medal.

Class 82.—Woollen Yarns and Fabrics.

Davee Sahai Chumba Mull, Amritsar, India	Bronze Medal.
Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co., Bombay, India, 135, London Wall, London, E.C.	Ditto.
Sumar Chand, Sham Lall, Sadhs, Farukhabad City, North-Western Provinces, India	Ditto.

Class 83.—Silks and Silk Fabrics.

Bagchi & Co., S. S., Murshidabad, Bengal, India	Honourable Mention.
Bengal Silk Company, India	Gold Medal.

Class 84.—Lace, Embroidery and Trimmings.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay and London	Silver Medal.
Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co., London and Bombay, India	Gold Medal.
Government of Travancore, India	Bronze Medal.
Jhind, His Highness the Raja of, Punjab, India	Honourable Mention.
Kapurthala, His Highness the Raja of, India	Silver Medal
Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of, Punjab, India	Honourable Mention.
Sumar Chand, Sham Lall, Sadhs, Farukhabad City, North-Western Provinces, India	Silver Medal.

Class 85.—Tailoring, Dressmaking, and Clothing for men, women, and children.

Government of Bengal, India	Bronze Medal.
Government of Bombay, India	Ditto.
Government of Burma, India	Ditto.

Government of Kashmir, India	Silver Medal.
Government of Mysore, India	Ditto.
Hamalay Naik, Mysore, India	Bronze Medal.
India, Government of	Silver Medal.
Jhind, His Highness the Raja of, Punjab, India	Ditto.
Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.
Marwar (Jodhpur), His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.

GROUP XIV.—CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 87.—Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Burma Oil Company, Rangoon, Burma	Silver Medal.
Coventry, Bernard Dalsing Sarai, Tirhoot, Bengal, India	Ditto.
Cyona Company, Limited, London	Honourable Mention.
Sumar Chand, Sham Lall, Sadhs, Farukhabad City, North-Western Provinces, India	Ditto.
Sutton & Sons & Co., G. F., London	Silver Medal.

Class 89.—Leather and Skins.

Talati, K. E., Ahmedabad, Bombay, India	Honourable Mention.

Class 91.—Manufacture of Tobacco and Matches.

Oakes, Bros. & Co., 46, New Broad Street, London, E.C., and Madras, India	Silver Medal.
Spencer & Co., Limited, London and Madras, India	Ditto.

GROUP XV.—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Class 92.—Stationery.

Allibhoy Vallijee & Sons, Mooltan, India	Bronze Medal.

Class 95.—Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay, India	Bronze Medal.
Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of, India	Silver Medal.
Bhavnagar, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Cochin, His Highness the Raja of, India	Ditto.
Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co., 135, London Wall, London, E.C.	Ditto.
Government of Bengal, India	Silver Medal.
Jhind, His Highness the Raja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Silver Medal.
Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Travancore, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.

Class 97.—Bronzes and Works of Art in Cast Iron and Wrought Metal. Repoussé Work.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay, India	Bronze Medal.
Framji Pestonji Bhumgara & Co., London and Bombay, India	Ditto.

Class 98.—Brushes, Leather Articles, Fancy Articles and Basket Work.

Ardeshir and Byramji, Bombay, India	Bronze Medal.
Banganapalli State, India	Silver Medal.
Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of, India	Bronze Medal.
Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Silver Medal.
Bhavnagar State, India	Ditto.
Bikanir, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.
Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.

Government of Bengal, India	Silver Medal.
Government of Kashmir, India	Ditto.
Government of Mysore, India	Ditto.
Government of Travancore, India	Ditto.
Honorary Secretary, Indian Industrial Association, India	Bronze Medal.
Jhind, His Highness the Raja of, India	Gold Medal.
Jamsetjee, Sir, Principal of the Jeejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, India	Silver Medal.
Kapurthala, His Highness the Raja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Madras School of Art, Superintendent of the, Madras, India	Silver Medal.
Marwar (Jodhpur), His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Honourable Mention.
Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Bronze Medal.
Sumar Chand, Sham Lall, Sadhs, Farukhabad, India	Honourable Mention.

Class 100.—Toys.

Bindra Bros., Dial Works, Sialkote, India	Honourable Mention.
Ghanda Singh Uberoi & Co., Punjab Sports Works, Sialkote, Punjab, India	Bronze Medal.
Muhamad Din & Co., N., Sialkote, India	Honourable Mention.
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of, India	Ditto.
Uberoi & Co., Messrs. Ghanda Singh, The Punjab Sporting Works, Sialkote, Punjab, India	Ditto.

GROUP XVII —COLONISATION.

Class 113.—Methods of Colonisation.

Government of India, Forest Department, Collective Exhibit of	Grand Prix.

Class 114.—Colonial Buildings and Appliances.

Bostwick Gate and Shutter Company, Limited, London	Silver Medal.
Clowes, Charles, Architect, London	Gold Medal.
Clowes, Charles, Architect, London	Silver Medal.
Government of India, Forestry Department, Collective Exhibit of	Honourable Mention.
Hopkinson, Charles (Bostwick Company)	Ditto.
Humphreys, Limited, London	Silver Medal.
Mathews, J. (Bostwick Company)	Honourable Mention.

GROUP XVIII.—ARMY AND NAVY.

Class 120.—Administrative Departments.

Pal, Charu Chandra and Jadu Nath, Bengal, India	Bronze Medal.

AWARDS TO COLLABORATEURS.

GROUP IX.—FORESTRY AND SPORT.

Class 49 —Appliances and Processes used in Forestry.

Gleadow, Frank (Indian Forest Department)	Bronze Medal.
Jackson, A. (Indian Forest Department)	Honourable Mention.
Muriel, Charles (Indian Forest Department)	Ditto.
Oliver, John W. (Indian Forest Department)	Silver Medal.
Reynolds, William (Indian Forest Department)	Gold Medal.
Ribbentrop, Berthold (Indian Forest Department)	Grand Prix.

Class 50.—Products of the Cultivation of Forests.

Brown, Percy (Principal, Mayo School of Art, Punjab), India	Silver Medal.
Gamble, J. S. (Indian Forest Department) . . .	Gold Medal.
Ribbentrop, Berthold (Indian Forest Department) .	Ditto.

Class 54.—Appliances used in gathering wild crops.

Oliver, John W. (Indian Forest Department) . .	Silver Medal.
Ribbentrop, Berthold (Indian Forest Department) .	Gold Medal.

GROUP XI.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Class 63.—Working of Mines.

Blyth, T. R. (Indian Geological Survey Department) .	Gold Medal.

ORDER.—Ordered that the list be published for information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the several Departments of the Government of India.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, the Director of the Geological Survey of India, the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and to the Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, for information.

[True extract].

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47	2,34	2,01
Liquors:										
Spirit	38,09	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39	47,76	47,10
Other liquors	5,07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66	4,29	4,28
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,55	4,22	4,85	5,60	6,02
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96	1,88	2,32
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	6	10,09	—	—	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56	36,53	34,44
„ white	—	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33	13,61	13,60
„ coloured	—	—	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91	13,98	18,25	14,63
Other goods	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31	2,21	2,02
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70	2,75	3,20
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05	2,99	2,30
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28	2,91	2,71
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,36	6,07	6,86
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95	1,27	2,78
Iron and steel	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49	2,39	3,14
Silver	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17,77	8,95
Tin	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69	32	72
Other metals	—	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02	1,70	2,31
Oils: Petroleum	12,64	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03	29,26	33,85
Paints and colours	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32	1,48	1,58
Paper	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66	1,88	1,89
Provisions	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26	6,80	7,98
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76	6,08	9,38
Spices	—	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17	3,33	3,02	3,55
Stationery	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92	1,03	1,03
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent / additional duty	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	13,30	18,77	21,22 / 13,25
Tea	—	—	—	2,70	1,68	2,16	85	70	61	1,01
Umbrellas	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80	90	92
Wood and timber	—	—	—	79	1,12	94	87	60	87	85
Woollen goods	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01	7,68	8,66
Imports by post	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29	1,38	1,52
All other articles	3	2	18	17,36	17,97	17,72	18,10	17,63	17,29	17,87
TOTAL	58,23	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50	2,68,89	2,83,95
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68	54,49	51,17
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,04,98	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18	3,23,38	3,35,12
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,96	3,17,39	3,27,81
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal { Import	19,89	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49	1,08,15	1,12,81
Bengal { Export	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73	12,82	14,13
Bombay { Import	15,68	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79	92,86	92,12
Bombay { Export	93	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63	1,89	2,20
Sind { Import	5,07	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89	19,33	24,78
Sind { Export	52	57	40	53	48	38	53	1,10	80	64
Madras { Import	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71	22,82	23,74
Madras { Export	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50	4,95	1,89
Burma { Import	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20	21,20	24,72
Burma { Export	28,68	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92	32,57	30,78

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 21, 1901

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES TO REDUCE THE FREQUENCY OF TRANSFERS OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Nos. 224-240.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Calcutta, the 25th January 1901.

READ—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 64, dated the 25th October 1900.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 4th January 1901.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has had for some time under his consideration the question of the frequent transfer from one charge to another of officers employed in the different branches of the Civil administration. The extent to which the members of the different Civil departments have been transferred in recent years is universally recognized to be detrimental to the proper discharge of public duties in every branch of the administration. The evil effects of frequent transfers are, however, especially manifest in the case of the chief civil officer of the district, who is the direct representative of the Government in the eye of the community. Continuity in the charge is most essential to the proper administration of a district in India, since a district officer's influence must in the main depend upon the extent to which he is known and trusted by the people.

2. It is an inherent condition of the different services in India that transfers of officers should be more frequent than is desirable in the interests of the administration. The number of European officers in the administrative services is limited to strict working requirements. Every time that leave is given, on every occasion on which a promotion is made, and in every instance in which an officer retires, a vacancy is created. It is impossible, therefore, to prevent transfers; the utmost that can be done is to reduce their frequency as much as possible.

The question of such a reduction does not come before the Government of India for the first time. It was the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord Ripon's Government in 1882. It had been asserted that the change in the furlough rules of 1868, whereby officers absent on leave retain a lien on their appointments, had resulted in a largely increased number of acting appointments, and in frequent transfers or changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff, to the detriment of the public interests. The Government of India made an inquiry from the Local Governments and Administrations as to whether the change in the rules had caused practical inconvenience. The replies to this inquiry disclosed a very general opinion among the local authorities that the supposed effect of the rule in question had been much exaggerated and misunderstood, and that the statistics from the different provinces did not, when carefully analyzed, justify the withdrawal of the rule whereby an officer on furlough retains a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of like character and not less pay. Lord Ripon's Government were nevertheless of opinion that changes among the administrative, and especially among the district staff, had been too frequent in some provinces. This result appeared to be in some measure due to the Local Governments being too ready to defer to the personal wishes and inclinations of officers returning from leave. The Government of India therefore directed that, unless some special circumstances rendered it desirable to replace an acting officer by a returning incumbent, an officer in the regular line of district administration should, on return from furlough, be posted to such actually vacant office as might be suited to his rank and pay, and that, in determining where he should be posted, the only consideration which should be allowed

to weigh should be the question how his services could best be utilized with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. The Local Governments were also directed to pay more attention to regulating the time of an officer's return to duty with reference to the convenience of the public service. Directions upon these two points were issued in the Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{88 Public}}{1345-1354}$ of 7th September 1882.

3. The Governor General in Council agrees with the decision come to by Lord Ripon's Government regarding the concession made in 1868, but is of opinion that the number of transfers has been greatly increased by the custom, which has grown more frequent as communication with Europe has become more rapid, of taking accumulated privilege leave followed, after a short interval of duty, by furlough—a practice not contemplated at the time when the furlough rules, which were designed to enable officers to visit England at reasonable intervals, and not oftener, were framed. Under article 891 of the Civil Service Regulations, an officer applying for privilege leave is required to record a declaration that he has no intention of taking leave of any other kind for three months after his return to duty. An officer under the European leave rules, who has accumulated three months' privilege leave, can enjoy it during one hot season, revert to duty during the cold weather, and then apply for furlough in the ensuing hot season. So long as the aggregate number of furloughs is not exceeded, it is difficult to refuse his request except on special grounds, since he has rendered more than the continuous service required under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations before furlough can be granted to him. His two periods of leave, which may have commenced within a period of just over six months, involve three changes,—a result which is most prejudicial to the proper conduct of any office in the civil administration.

4. The Government of India have been in communication with the Local Governments and Administrations and the Secretary of State as to the best means of checking the evils which result from frequent absences due to the enjoyment of leave under these conditions. They are of opinion that the right to accumulate privilege leave as such should be retained, but that, in the interests of the administration, it is essential to put an end to the practice of taking accumulated privilege leave and furlough separately without the interposition of a sufficient interval. The Government of India have therefore determined, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to require that an officer shall, after return from accumulated privilege leave of over six weeks in duration, render eighteen months active service between the return to duty and departure on ordinary furlough. As a compensation for the restriction on the present conditions under which leave can be taken, the Governor General in Council has recommended to the Secretary of State, who has approved the proposal, that an officer who has earned privilege leave shall be permitted to take it up to the maximum of three months in combination with any other leave. To this concession will be attached a limitation of the total period of the combined leave, so that it shall not exceed two years when furlough is taken, or six months when special leave is taken, and, on the other hand, that it shall not be less than six months. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to announce that, with effect from January 21st, 1901, the date of the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction, the rules in Chapter XIII (leave rules for European services) and XIV (leave rules for Indian services) will be modified in respect of all the officers to whom these rules respectively apply, in the following particulars :—

(i) privilege leave to the amount due will be allowed to be taken as privilege leave either (*a*) by itself or (*b*) combined as privilege leave with furlough, leave on medical certificate, special leave, leave on urgent private affairs and extraordinary leave, the maximum period in each case, for which full salary can be drawn, being three months ;

(ii) when privilege leave of over six weeks in duration is taken by itself, an interval of eighteen months must elapse between the return to duty and departure on furlough other than furlough on medical certificate ;

(iii) the restriction defined in (ii) will not apply to leave on medical certificate, furlough on medical certificate, special leave on urgent private affairs, leave on private affairs, or extraordinary leave;

(iv) when privilege leave is combined with furlough, the amount of the combined leave must not exceed two years;

(v) when privilege leave is combined with special leave on urgent private affairs, or with leave on private affairs, the amount of the combined leave must not exceed six months;

(vi) when privilege leave is combined with any other kind of leave, the combined leave must be for not less than six months;

(vii) the periods mentioned in (iv), (v) and (vi) will count from the beginning of the privilege leave to the end (under the ordinary rules) of the leave with which it is combined;

(viii) officers to whom privilege leave under the ordinary rules and conditions is inadmissible under article 306, Civil Service Regulations, will be allowed to combine vacations with long leave (either at the beginning or end thereof) on the same conditions as those on which other officers are allowed to combine privilege leave.

(ix) the rule that privilege leave allowances are not payable out of India will apply in the case of privilege leave combined with other leave.

The effect of these changes will be, the Governor General in Council anticipates, to cause a material reduction in the number of transfers, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the manner in which it has been determined to give compensation for the imposition of the restriction on the taking of furlough after the enjoyment of accumulated privilege leave will be appreciated by the members of the different services. The concessions now sanctioned in regard to privilege leave are of an important character, and the Governor General in Council notifies that, should it at any time be found undesirable to continue them, they may be withdrawn without claims to compensation being recognized. It is unlikely that the introduction of the new rules will affect many members of the services injuriously, but, should a Local Government or Administration consider that the restriction that furlough may not be taken until the expiry of eighteen months after return to duty will operate with hardship or with inconvenience to the public interests in respect of any particular officer who takes accumulated privilege leave by itself before October 1, 1901, the Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider a proposal to relax the restriction in the individual case.

6. While the Government of India consider that these changes in the leave rules must operate to reduce the number of transfers which at present take place, they are convinced, as Lord Ripon's Government were in 1882, that many unnecessary transfers are caused by the manner in which the rules regarding the grant of leave are worked. The Governor General in Council therefore desires to supplement the announcement regarding the changes in the leave rules by directions to the Local Governments and Administrations as to other methods of reducing transfers. The Governor General in Council has already referred to the instructions in the Resolution of 7th September 1882, which have not, His Excellency in Council regrets, been always fully regarded. In accordance with the decision come to in 1882, it was provided in article 220 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations that the Local Government may refuse to grant the full amount of leave applied for in any case, and should, by the exercise of this power, so regulate the date of an officer's return from leave as to cause as little change as possible in administrative arrangements. In the opinion of the Government of India, unnecessary transfers can be reduced if Local Governments and Administrations generally will show less hesitation, whenever they anticipate difficulty in providing an officer with a suitable appointment on return from the full amount of leave for which he asks, in requiring him to return after the interval which may best suit the interests of the public service. The provision of the rules that no [illegible]

returning from ordinary furlough or special leave retains a lien, not on the actual appointment held by him before departure on leave, but on an appointment of like character and not less pay, and that he retains no lien on an acting appointment (article 240, Civil Service Regulations), should also be steadily kept in view.

7. The Governor General in Council also considers it essential that Local Governments and Administrations should follow more fully in practice the principle that transfers must not be made to meet the private wishes of officers. The removal of an officer from one charge to another at his own request should only be allowed when it can be made with the certainty that the public interest will not suffer therefrom.

8. Another cause, in the opinion of the Government of India, of increase in the number of transfers is the rigid and unjustifiable adherence to the principle that every vacancy, for however short a time, must be given to the next senior officer unless he is unfit for promotion. The application of this rule multiplies transfers in several ways. An officer is often brought from a long distance to the exclusion of one on the spot who may be only his junior by a short period of service. Again, the supposed claim of a senior officer holding a less eligible appointment of similar duties to be transferred to a more eligible charge in place of a junior is constantly recognized, with the result that two transfers are made when one only is necessary. A third way in which this practice increases transfers is by the appointment (which is not in accordance with the principle laid down in article 240, Civil Service Regulations) of an officer to act in a higher appointment on return from leave in place of a competent junior appointed to officiate in that appointment when he himself was absent on leave. The Government of India cannot approve of transfers made in circumstances such as these, and trust that no countenance will be given to them in future.

9. Article 119, Civil Service Regulations, provides that, as a general rule, the duties of an officer absent on privilege leave should be discharged by another officer in the same station, and that the transfer of an officer from another station to act in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave will only be allowed in exceptional cases. This article is constantly disregarded in practice, owing to the difficulty of making adequate local arrangements when the amount of privilege leave taken amounts to three months or nearly three months. As a measure supplementary to the above instructions, the Government of India will amend this article so as to make the requirement as regards the appointment of an officer, who is serving in the same station, to officiate in a vacancy caused by the departure of an officer on privilege leave of not more than six weeks stricter than it is at present. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that, except in the case of offices for which special qualifications are required, such as those of Heads of Departments, the Secretariat and the higher Judicial offices and certain Medical appointments, it should rarely be necessary to appoint an officer to officiate, during a privilege leave vacancy of not more than six weeks, who is not already serving in the same district either at headquarters or at some sub-divisional outpost. In the case of appointments held by members of the Indian Civil Service or of a Commission, if a member of that Service or Commission is not available, an officer of the Provincial Service on the spot can hold charge for this short period, in accordance with the rules published under Home Department Notification No. 2159, dated the 2nd November 1892. To ensure compliance with this regulation, His Excellency in Council directs that quarterly lists showing and explaining all cases in which the above principle has not been followed in respect of absences on privilege leave of not more than six weeks shall in future be submitted to the appropriate Department of the Government of India. The Government of India further direct that, when a vacancy is caused by the absence of an officer on privilege leave of more than six weeks, his place should also, if possible, as the rule already provides, be filled by an officer serving in the same district. The Government of India admit that this is not always feasible, but it should be done oftener than has hitherto been the case. By these means the Governor General in Council hopes that transfers on account of vacancies due to privilege leave will be substantially reduced, and that it will become a general practice for members of

the Indian Civil Service and the better paid officers under the European Service Leave Rules to accumulate their privilege leave and combine it with furlough. By this process the vacancies in important offices should gradually cease to be for less than six months.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; and to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1900, and from 1st January to 30th November 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,772	1,852	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,772	1,852	67
N.-W. P. & Oudh	9,070	18,489	30,201	15,205	96,708	42,682	...	...	...	24,275	115,197	72,883
Panjab	641	9,264	3,592	3,133	48,736	1,427	5,405	53,464	9,416	9,179	111,464	14,435
Cent. Provs.	706	...	270	15,561	27,294	8,067	...	...	...	16,267	27,294	8,337
Bombay	...	...	...	51,297	87,029	35,260	...	...	...	51,297	87,029	35,260
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,897	5,485	6,642	4,897	5,485	6,642
Madras	...	...	...	4,308	357	63	...	...	...	4,308	357	63
Berar	10,873	1,556	2,373	130,832	35,413	57,729	...	...	...	141,705	36,969	60,102
Assam	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Raj. & C. India	...	2,242	113	2,585	23,704	39	...	...	...	2,585	25,946	152
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,899	326	6,337	...	...	...	1,899	326	6,337
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,062	33,403	37,257	224,820	319,567	151,604	10,302	58,949	16,058	258,184	411,919	204,919
By Sea—												
Bengal	349	1,018	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	1,018	946
Bombay	366	...	715	596	3	653	...	...	...	962	3	1,368
Sind	...	...	...	...	9,785	...	...	...	...	...	9,785	...
Madras	4,591	17	...	908	307	224	...	...	...	5,499	324	224
Burma	2,793	55	1,879	...	307	...	...	...	...	2,793	362	1,879
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	36,740	38,283	3,904	...	2	...	36,740	38,287	3,904
Foreign countries	4	4	887	341	13,894	11,249	...	...	...	345	13,898	11,786
TOTAL	8,103	1,094	4,077	38,585	62,581	16,030	...	2	...	47,688	63,677	20,107
	31,165	34,497	41,334	263,405	382,148	167,634	10,302	58,951	16,058	305,872	475,596	225,026
	Imports from January to November											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	48,465	43,918	91,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,465	43,918	91,146
N.-W. P. & Oudh	149,201	232,495	80,841	219,607	346,907	310,038	...	...	...	368,808	579,402	390,879
Panjab	43,451	61,399	42,393	76,394	127,106	141,199	335,779	233,978	203,627	455,624	422,483	387,219
Cent. Provs.	19,515	12,946	5,674	344,635	393,758	210,031	...	...	...	364,150	406,704	215,705
Bombay	...	...	44	2,286,951	2,566,747	543,006	...	...	...	2,286,951	2,566,747	543,050
Sind	...	...	4	...	...	...	138,584	154,821	69,628	138,584	154,821	69,632
Madras	...	...	4	41,376	18,228	59,619	...	...	...	41,376	18,228	59,623
Berar	103,617	96,857	11,486	1,291,867	1,365,839	210,707	...	...	...	1,395,484	1,462,696	222,173
Assam	13,769	5,021	11,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,769	5,021	11,966
Raj. & C. India	38,131	46,987	12,986	571,144	699,739	302,977	...	...	...	603,275	746,726	315,903
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	46,896	32,408	54,053	...	...	...	46,896	32,408	54,053
Mysore	...	...	...	...	256	717	...	...	...	...	256	717
TOTAL	410,149	499,623	256,464	4,878,870	5,550,988	1,832,347	474,363	388,799	273,255	5,763,382	6,439,410	2,362,066
By Sea—												
Bengal	13,124	13,634	20,035	...	...	1,519	...	...	...	13,124	13,634	22,454
Bombay	83,472	28,870	6,450	17,574	24,256	3,580	976	350	2,266	102,022	47,482	12,296
Sind	...	...	...	56,610	42,309	67,139	...	...	...	56,610	42,309	67,139
Madras	42,340	23,332	10,693	9,982	9,795	12,422	...	...	...	53,322	33,127	23,115
Burma	33,271	36,809	11,037	200	572	16,109	...	...	...	33,271	37,381	27,146
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	761,941	1,243,111	283,208	...	2	...	761,941	1,243,113	283,208
Foreign countries	2,170	2,428	6,358	40,773	49,025	274,479	...	...	148	43,943	51,453	280,985
TOTAL	174,377	99,079	55,473	887,080	1,369,068	658,456	976	352	2,414	1,064,233	1,468,499	716,343
TOTAL IMPORTS	584,526	598,702	311,937	5,765,950	6,920,056	2,490,803	475,339	389,151	275,669	6,827,615	7,907,909	3,078,409

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1900, and from 1st January to 30th November 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899.

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	46,193	85,984	60,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,193	85,984	60,429
N.-W. P. & Oudh	304,644	68,198	68,318	94,961	14	1,968	...	...	...	304,605	68,212	70,286
Panjab	1	...	...	59,318	...	83,502	602,430	30,238	86,803	661,749	30,238	113,305
Cent. Provs.	357	...	...	31,004	1,391	1,727	...	...	...	31,361	1,391	1,727
Bombay	...	...	...	17,013	8,076	2,798	...	...	...	17,013	8,076	2,798
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	163,350	21,012	43,336	163,350	21,012	43,336
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	15,031	1,166	4,343	...	...	...	15,031	1,166	4,343
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	211	170	...	...	...	...	211	170
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	256,095	154,545	128,747	217,327	10,858	37,598	764,780	51,250	130,139	1,238,202	216,653	296,484
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	26,684	480	...	...	...	...	26,684	480
Bombay	...	...	...	9,328	284	...	...	...	...	9,328	284	...
Sind	...	...	...	108,751	52,054	167,903	...	...	...	108,751	52,054	167,903
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	1,392
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	9,878	5,137	41	...	...	...	9,878	5,137	41
Foreign countries	...	20,648	10,138	...	15,163	29,564	...	1,017	5,016	...	36,828	44,718
TOTAL	...	20,648	10,138	127,957	99,323	199,421	...	1,017	5,016	127,957	120,987	214,575
TOTAL IMPORTS	256,095	175,193	138,885	345,284	110,180	237,019	764,780	52,267	135,155	1,366,159	337,640	511,059
Imports from January to November												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	630,862	1,491,618	795,441	...	112	2,070	...	...	...	630,862	1,491,730	797,481
N.-W. P. & Oudh	4,370,145	3,254,460	702,501	1,363,622	862,566	168,427	139,065	1,001,794	...	5,872,832	5,118,820	870,928
Panjab	124,674	9,101	232	1,042,131	488,399	127,277	7,621,903	5,323,683	1,485,528	8,788,708	5,821,183	1,613,037
Cent. Provs.	2,950	702	...	1,449,155	948,360	18,052	...	...	...	1,452,105	949,062	18,052
Bombay	...	...	...	1,309,300	1,781,513	41,294	...	...	...	1,309,300	1,781,513	41,294
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,749,490	936,407	610,099	1,749,490	936,407	610,099
Madras	...	...	...	27	3,864	272	...	...	...	27	3,864	272
Berar	...	...	...	7,278	288	128	...	...	...	7,278	288	128
Assam	840	1,641	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	1,641	513
Raj. & C. India	70	...	...	445,771	213,905	23,863	23	2	...	445,864	213,907	23,863
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,345	16,254	177	...	...	...	1,345	16,254	177
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...
TOTAL	5,129,541	4,757,522	1,498,657	6,618,629	4,317,636	382,460	9,510,481	7,261,886	2,095,627	21,258,651	16,337,044	3,976,744
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	37	...	15	54,133	16,057	...	...	...	15	54,170	16,057
Bombay	...	...	...	67,954	20,834	1,775	96	...	2	68,050	20,834	1,777
Sind	...	...	...	718,000	710,873	1,459,201	...	2	...	718,006	710,875	1,459,201
Madras	1,069	70	...	78	120	202	...	...	...	1,147	190	202
Burma	5	...	7	...	...	40,475	...	...	...	5	...	40,482
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	301,492	342,765	6,508	890	...	...	302,392	342,765	6,508
Foreign countries	...	20,648	255,258	32	16,049	365,796	...	1,109	22,046	32	37,806	643,100
TOTAL	1,074	20,755	255,265	1,087,487	1,144,774	1,890,074	986	1,111	22,048	1,089,547	1,166,640	2,167,387
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,130,615	4,778,277	1,753,922	7,706,116	5,462,410	2,272,534	9,511,467	7,262,997	2,117,675	22,348,198	17,503,684	6,144,131

ANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the Ci of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1900, and from 1st January to 30th November 1900, and the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899

	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Imports in November												
and River—												
al	[illegible]	133,536	40,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	338,364	133,536	40,307
C. P. & Oudh	[illegible]	31,413	9,636	6,209	4,739	7,039	...	...	...	137,631	36,152	16,675
	...	...	...	233	153	907	3,678	9,105	29,279	3,911	9,258	30,186	
Provs.	6,340	253	...	24,029	15,506	7,601	...	...	...	30,369	15,759	7,601
bay	...	...	...	63,968	13,698	3,120	...	...	...	63,968	13,700	3,120
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
ras	...	...	...	2,991	59	417	...	...	...	2,991	59	417
r	...	...	...	19,848	324	1,516	...	...	...	19,848	324	1,516
m	67	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	97
& C. India	...	...	...	33,588	4,000	1,697	...	...	...	33,588	4,000	1,697
m's Territory	...	...	...	15,908	4,612	1,725	...	...	...	15,908	4,612	1,725
ire	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54
TOTAL	476,303	165,204	50,040	166,774	43,091	24,076	3,678	9,105	29,290	646,845	217,400	103,406
al	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	...	...
bay	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...
	...	...	...	...	558	12,103	...	...	...	...	558	12,103
as	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	104	282	33	...	...	...	104	282	33
gn countries	...	...	...	2,169	1,587	5,018	...	...	...	2,169	1,587	5,018
TOTAL	391	...	...	2,906	2,427	17,154	...	...	...	3,297	2,427	17,154
IMPORTS	476,784	165,204	50,040	169,680	45,518	41,230	3,678	9,105	29,290	650,142	219,827	120,560
Imports from January to November												
and River—												
l	3,804,328	4,111,521	2,953,654	21	74	10,921	...	...	...	3,804,349	4,111,595	2,964,575
P. & Oudh	1,510,765	1,644,642	1,094,327	224,224	287,341	508,306	1,773	4,056	...	1,745,762	1,936,039	1,602,533
	...	249	...	748	444	9,059	8,494	29,042	96,728	9,242	29,735	105,787
Provs.	43,402	39,223	248	647,937	475,263	64,240	...	...	...	691,339	514,486	64,488
y	...	2	...	686,216	572,856	26,839	...	...	...	686,216	572,858	26,839
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	26	...	688	26
a	...	...	...	36,639	36,476	2,546	...	...	...	36,639	36,470	2,546
	...	...	...	325,748	122,180	9,207	...	...	...	325,748	122,180	9,209
	66,669	99,381	42,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,669	99,381	42,345
C. India	20,447	26,072	...	327,149	334,625	44,203	...	...	...	347,596	360,697	44,203
's Territory	...	...	...	197,453	211,124	18,442	...	...	...	197,453	211,124	18,442
	...	...	...	...	3,672	905	...	...	...	...	3,672	905
TOTAL	5,454,611	5,921,090	4,090,474	2,446,135	2,044,055	694,670	10,267	33,786	96,754	7,911,013	7,998,931	4,881,898
	1,855	308	881	...	3	... 8	... 12	...	...	1,855	311	881
	...	...	...	1,337	1,733	8		...	...	1,349	1,733	8
	...	...	...	2,343	2,420	31,830	...	...	...	2,343	2,420	31,830
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in India	...	...	...	2,108	48,489	2,323	...	...	...	2,108	48,489	2,323
countries	...	...	...	5,285	4,115	8,568	...	13	9	5,285	4,128	8,577
TOTAL	1,855	308	881	11,073	56,760	42,729	12	13	9	12,940	57,081	43,619
IMPORTS	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,091,355	2,457,208	2,100,815	737,399	10,279	33,799	96,763	7,923,953	8,056,012	4,925,517

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the C[ity]
of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1900, and from 1st January to 30th November 1900, and
the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900			
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,942	2,605	83	...	...	...	...	...	...			
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,642	8,012	...	12	...	...	...	...	...			
Panjab	...	10	...	...	...	...	372	931	2,621			
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay	...	...	...	540	206	7	...	...	...			
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	425	221	408	425	
Madras	...	...	...	90	87	106	...	...	...	90	87	
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	291	70	...	...	...	...	291	70	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	38	447	...	...	...	...	38	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	8,584	10,627	83	933	401	560	780	1,356	2,842	10,297	12,384	3,
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sind	...	...	...	514	850	1,114	...	...	...	514	850	1,
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foreign countries	2	2	2	...	...	...	102	...	...	104	2	
TOTAL	2	2	8	514	850	1,114	102	...	...	618	852	1,
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,586	10,629	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	882	1,356	2,842	10,915	13,236	4,
	Imports from January to November											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	11,866	19,490	8,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,866	19,490	8,
N.-W. P. & Oudh	12,492	14,073	1,915	15	40	35	...	...	...	12,507	14,113	1,
Panjab	...	142	17	24	2	...	3,553	5,676	7,769	3,577	5,820	7
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bombay	...	...	...	3,039	1,830	170	...	...	...	3,039	1,830	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,445	5,075	3,469	4,445	5,075	3,
Madras	...	...	...	715	413	239	...	...	...	715	413	
Berar	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Assam	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	587	458	61	...	...	...	587	458	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	38	1,502	...	...	...	...	38	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	24,358	33,706	9,986	4,380	2,783	2,007	7,998	10,751	11,238	36,736	47,240	23,
By Sea—												
Bengal	30	...	...	29	112	10	...	...	...	[illegible]	112	
Bombay	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	40	[illegible]	
Sind	...	...	...	4,501	6,983	6,758	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Madras	5	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	40	[illegible]	
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Foreign countries	4	6	3	...	35	3	102	...	...	106	41	
TOTAL	39	6	13	4,565	7,130	6,775	112	3	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
TOTAL IMPORTS	24,397	33,712	9,999	8,945	9,913	8,782	8,110	10,734	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

ANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by s CALCUTTA in November 1900, and from 1st January to 30th November 1900, and in the corresp periods of 1898 and 1899

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	
	Imports in November								
ail and River—									
ngal	2,714,711	2,299,599	3,085,010	48,489	48,270	46,311	666,171	853,308	
W. Provinces and Oudh	11	...	2,490	256	238	46	530	...	
njab	...	...	...	54	123	199	9	...	
ntral Provinces	...	...	184	...	...	...	1,482	...	
mbay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
dras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
am	19,095	14,297	9,697	102,150	125,187	140,084	845	4,574	
iputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
am's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	2,733,817	2,313,896	3,097,381	150,949	173,818	186,640	669,037	857,882	
s—									
gal	2,312	11,010	7,857	1,238	1,542	1,315	4,617	11,352	
bay	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	
ras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
na	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	6,594	
-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ign countries	...	...	...	187	117	25	38	39	
TOTAL	2,312	11,010	7,857	1,430	1,660	1,340	5,398	17,985	
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,736,129	2,324,906	3,105,238	152,379	175,478	187,980	674,435	875,867	8
	Imports from January to November								
l and River—									
al	15,043,884	12,652,745	14,778,287	337,127	322,038	351,371	8,104,895	10,082,065	11,14
. Provinces and Oudh	261	265	2,937	2,320	3,417	1,444	2,916	891	
ab	...	...	...	2,636	1,836	1,266	107	149	
al Provinces	...	...	1,222	2	2	...	105,621	36,409	
bay	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	
as	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	85,057	45,690	51,587	654,583	770,653	834,674	7,338	44,949	23
itana and Central India	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	1	
a's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	15,129,202	12,698,700	14,834,033	996,669	1,097,955	1,188,766	8,220,877	10,164,464	11,38
l	17,395	21,410	9,541	6,193	12,752	7,680	649,688	135,713	20
ay	...	...	...	13	2	16	231	5	
a	...	...	234	10	133	203	37	14	
	7	71	...	127	6	6	119,447	119,037	39
ritish Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
n countries	1,622	125	...	5,824	1,492	948	145	1,502	
TOTAL	19,024	21,606	9,775	12,167	14,385	8,855	769,548	256,271	60
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,148,226	12,720,306	14,843,808	1,008,836	1,112,340	1,197,621	8,990,425	10,420,735	11,98

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statis

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

OTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the ıcial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
on-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
he dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually he numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 29th December 1900.			For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272 72	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	498	5,052	5,550	433	4,988	5,421	438	6,050	6,488	399	6,465	6,864
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,442	4,630	6,072	1,665	3,819	5,484	1,789	3,462	5,251	1,943	3,197	5,140
Broach . .	341,490	1,631	2,370	4,001	1,508	1,276	2,784	2,402	1,078	3,480	2,177	636	2,813
Thana . .	819,580	...	60	60	...	46	46	...	51	51	...	49	49
Sholapur .	750,689	76,955	14,433	91,388	75,607	13,409	89,016	75,404	13,225	88,629	76,876	13,139	90,015
Ahmednagar .	888,755	30,311	8,168	38,479	33,284	8,153	41,387	35,758	8,682	44,440	39,189	9,140	48,329
Poona . .	1,067,800	20,083	535	20,618	19,832	504	20,336	20,539	432	20,971	19,795	1,623	21,418
Khandesh .	1,460,851	2,090	447	2,537	1,290	536	1,826	...	663	663	...	553	553
Nasik . .	843,582	1,893	42	1,935	1,278	39	1,317	1,478	38	1,516	1,508	36	1,544
Satara . .	1,225,989	6,747	981	7,728	8,118	1,166	9,284	9,193	1,145	10,338	8,287	1,061	10,424
Bijapur .	790,339	6,309	2,377	8,686	8,053	2,454	10,507	8,610	2,564	11,174	2,506	2,709	9,657
TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	9,430,204	147,959	39,095	187,054	151,018	36,390	187,408	155,611	37,390	193,001	152,680	38,608	196,806
Central Provinces.													
Saugor .	591,743	...	22	22	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	20	20
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	591,743	...	4,839	4,839	...	3,432	3,432	...	21	21	...	20	20
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	11,294,019	147,959	43,934	191,893	151,018	39,822	190,840	155,611	38,087	193,698	152,680	40,985	193,185
Rajputana States.													
Marwar .	2,528,178	...	396	396	...	363	363	...	347	347	...	...	...
Bikaner .	831,943	142	153	295	47	144	191	...	141	141	...	...	...
Tonk . .	380,069	...	80	80	...	80	80	...	80	80	...	...	...
Bundi . .	295,675	...	200	200	...	206	206	...	200	200	...	...	...
Shapura .	43,946	...	28	28	...	25	25	...	25	25	...	...	...
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES .	4,098,571	142	857	999	47	818	865	...	793	793	...	...	...
Central India States.													
Indore . .	1,099,800	...	804	804	...	800	800	...	741	741	...	737	737
Jaora . .	117,650	...	39	39	...	32	32	...	20	20	...	28	28
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,217,550	...	843	843	...	832	832	...	761	761	...	765	765

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 29th December 1900			For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	T
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,997	1,235	3,232	1,993	1,232	3,225	1,956	716	2,672	1,918	722	
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	6,895	5,743	12,638	7,774	5,603	13,377	8,768	5,384	14,152	8,228	4,985	1
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	558	865	1,423	693	835	1,528	942	787	1,729	678	640	
2	Palanpur .	645,526	351	471	822	330	431	761	326	357	683	239	313	
3	Cambay .	89,722	...	50	50	...	51	51	...	52	52	...	55	
4	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	600	42	642	759	149	908	834	166	1,000	790	184	
5	Aundh . .	65,146	105	6	111	97	6	103	115	6	121	115	6	
6	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,538	424	3,962	3,462	314	3,776	3,331	432	3,763	3,139	427	
7	Jath . .	71,443	7,272	532	7,804	8,025	540	8,565	8,644	532	9,176	9,317	533	1
8	Daphlapur .	8,343	...	14	14	...	11	11	...	8	8	...	9	
9	Akalkot . .	75,774	229	197	426	233	107	340	234	73	307	215	35	
10	Mudhol .	61,815	707	...	707	870	...	870	1,029	...	1,029	1,001	...	
11	Phaltan .	66,383	303	4	307	312	3	315	312	3	315	312	3	
	Total Bombay Native States	4,672,224	13,663	2,699	16,362	14,781	2,465	17,246	15,767	2,416	18,183	16,806	2,205	1
	Total Native States	23,940,781	22,697	11,377	34,074	24,595	10,950	35,545	26,491	10,070	36,561	26,452	8,677	3
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	35,234,800	170,656	55,311	225,967	175,613	50,772	226,385	182,102	48,157	230,259	179,132	49,662	23

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, bu figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of .

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 13TH JANUARY 1900, AND FROM 1ST TO 12TH JANUARY 1901.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1901*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1900.	First 13 days of January 1900.			First 12 days of January 1901.			Earnings from 1st to 13th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st to 12th January 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
ate lines worked by companies.											
ndard gauge—	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*Miles.*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
East Indian	758	1,746	25,48,514	1,459	1,872	20,32,000	1,085	25,48,514	20,32,000	...	5,16,514
Bengal Central	169	139	35,998	259	139	38,800	240	35,998	38,800	...	2,698
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	263	1,192	5,19,659	436	1,598	3,55,000	222	5,19,659	3,55,000	...	1,64,659
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	252	868	4,22,856	487	872	3,49,000	400	4,22,856	3,49,000	...	73,856
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	1,491	15,27,155	1,024	1,560	18,05,000	1,157	15,27,155	18,05,000	2,77,845	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	351	21	6,966	332	21	6,500	309	6,966	6,500	...	466
Viziagapatam-Waltair section (East coast state)	...	...	(*b*) ...	...	486	1,14,000	235	(*b*)...	1,14,000	1,14,000	...
re gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	353	1,841	11,35,370	616	1,785	7,89,000	442	11,35,370	7,89,000	...	3,46,370
Palanpur-Deesa	60	17	1,738	102	17	900	53	1,738	900	...	838
South Indian	166	1,031	3,12,574	303	1,034	2,98,000	288	3,12,574	2,98,000	...	14,574
Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	54	7,971	148	54	8,700	161	7,971	8,700	729	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	1,165	2,32,110	199	1,165	2,16,000	185	2,32,110	2,16,000	...	16,110
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	296	37,756	128	296	44,400	150	37,756	44,400	6,644	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	163	1,085	2,50,269	231	1,162	2,50,000	215	2,50,269	2,50,000	...	269
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	231	49,266	213	231	39,700	172	49,266	39,700	...	9,566
Assam-Bengal	75	434	62,388	144	578	61,500	106	62,388	61,500	...	888
Burma	221	994	4,43,240	446	1,124	4,27,000	380	4,43,240	4,27,000	...	16,240
Shadipalli-Balotra	...	...	...	...	69	1,700	25	...	1,700	1,700	...
Total	325	12,605	75,93,830	602	14,068	68,31,700	486	75,93,830	68,31,700	...	7,62,130
ate lines worked by the State.											
dard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	244	3,023	12,24,284	406	3,145	11,03,000	351	12,24,284	11,03,000	...	1,21,284
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	235	1,013	4,56,147	450	1,115	3,72,000	333	4,56,147	3,72,000	...	84,147
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	332	834	4,85,340	582	843	5,11,000	606	4,85,340	5,11,000	25,660	...
East Coast (*e*)	148	802	1,95,377	244	...	(*e*)...	...	1,95,377	(*e*)...	...	1,95,377
ıat gauges—											
Jorhát	57	28	3,053	109	30	2,400	80	3,053	2,400	...	653
Cherra-Companyganj (*f*)	...	8	537	67	...	...	...	537	...	...	537
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	1,500	37	...	1,500	1,500	...
Total	228	5,708	23,64,738	414	5,173	19,89,900	385	23,64,738	19,89,900	...	3,74,838
nes worked by guaranteed cos.											
dard gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	461	7,07,405	1,535	461	5,35,000	1,161	7,07,405	5,35,000	...	1,72,405
Madras	254	843	3,81,000	452	845	3,68,000	436	3,81,000	3,68,000	...	13,000
Total	436	1,304	10,88,405	835	1,306	9,03,000	691	10,88,405	9,03,000	...	1,85,405
OTAL (Guaranteed and State).	304	19,617	1,10,46,973	563	20,542	97,24,600	473	1,10,46,973	97,24,600	...	13,22,373
Assisted companies.											
dard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	162	49,204	304	162	40,100	248	49,304	40,100	...	9,104
Parkessur	327	22	10,417	473	22	9,200	418	10,417	9,200	...	1,217
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	423	70,027	166	423	72,400	171	70,027	73,400	2,373	...
Tapti Valley	106	139	26,209	189	156	27,000	173	26,209	27,000	791	...
South Behar	124	79	16,144	204	79	12,900	163	16,144	12,900	...	3,244
Hardwar-Dehra	122	...	...	...	32	4,600	144	...	4,600	4,600	...
gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	25	3,467	139	59	5,800	98	3,467	5,800	2,333	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	54	4,986	92	53	5,400	102	4,986	5,400	414	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	66	12,211	185	66	7,900	120	12,211	7,900	...	4,311
Segowlie-Raxaul	32	18	932	52	18	1,300	72	932	1,300	368	...
Bengal Doars	132	36	7,890	219	36	10,500	291	7,890	10,500	2,610	...
Bongal Doours Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	1,000	15	...	1,000	1,000	...
Sibru-Sadiya	229	78	29,917	384	78	31,100	399	29,917	31,100	1,183	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	108	55	9,198	167	55	6,300	115	9,198	6,300	...	2,898
Nilgiri	241	17	5,233	308	17	4,300	252	5,233	4,300	...	933
ıl gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	51	18,725	367	51	16,000	314	18,725	16,000	...	2,725
Kirsi	245	21	5,631	268	21	6,900	329	5,631	6,900	1,269	...
Total	127	1,246	2,70,191	217	1,394	2,62,700	188	2,70,191	2,62,700	...	7,491
s owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
ard gauge—											
Ina-Goona-Baran	71	148	7,860	53	148	6,700	45	7,860	6,700	...	1,160
Nopal-Ujjain	219	114	44,849	395	114	17,700	155	44,849	17,700	...	27,149
Agdá-Ujjain	194	34	12,072	355	34	3,200	94	12,072	3,200	...	8,872
he Nizam's guaranteed state	316	334	1,56,349	468	334	1,36,000	407	1,56,349	1,36,000	...	20,349
he Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	2,254	173	13	1,700	131	2,354	1,700	...	654
Jpura-Bhátinda	133	108	28,046	260	108	23,300	216	28,046	23,300	...	4,746
Kolar Gold-fields	344	10	6,459	646	10	7,200	720	6,459	7,200	741	...
gauge—											
Iysuntpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	68	67	5,683	85	67	5,800	86	5,683	5,800	117	...
he Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	93	14,258	153	93	11,600	125	14,258	11,600	...	2,658
olhápur	86	29	3,609	124	29	4,000	138	3,609	4,000	391	...
ur-Shimoga	37	39	2,520	65	38	1,500	39	2,520	1,500	...	1,020
derabad-Godávari Valley	67	155	21,674	140	386	45,300	117	21,674	45,300	23,626	...
gauges—											
he Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	7,096	90	79	8,100	103	7,096	8,100	1,004	...
ipipla	31	37	1,676	45	37	1,100	30	1,676	1,100	...	576
och Behar	53	33	3,181	96	34	2,700	79	3,181	2,700	...	481
Total	153	1,293	3,17,586	246	1,524	2,75,900	181	3,17,586	2,75,900	...	41,686
s owned & worked by n. states.											
gauge—											
Navnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	334	68,610	205	334	42,500	127	68,610	42,500	...	26,110
Rajkot	91	46	5,162	112	46	4,800	104	5,162	4,800	...	362
Wadhwan	61	54	4,432	83	54	2,700	50	4,432	2,700	...	1,732
Jodhpur-Bikaner	64	21	1,872	89	21	1,300	62	1,872	1,300	...	572
Udaipur-Chitor	92	476	75,877	159	622	42,400	68	75,877	42,400	...	33,477
ıl gauge—											
Porvi	94	94	14,945	159	94	10,500	112	14,945	10,500	...	4,445
Total	105	1,025	1,84,908	169	1,238	1,11,600	90	1,84,908	1,11,600	...	73,308
GRAND TOTAL	276	23,248	1,18,19,658	508	24,698	1,03,74,800	420	1,18,19,658	1,03,74,800	...	14,44,858

) Includes Waltair Bisang section (East Coast State ry.) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch 2′ 6″.
Worked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.
Includes Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda ry.
Includes Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys. and

(*e*) The line is worked partly by Bengal-Nagpur and partly by Madras rys. from 1st January 1901 (*vide* foot note *a* and *b*.)
(*f*) Closed for traffic. The figures shown represent earnings for hand-shunting.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Week ending first 13 days of January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	First 12 days of January 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 13th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st April 1900 to 1st January 1901.	Increase.	Decre
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	722	1,746	25,48,514	1,459	1,872	20,32,000	1,085	4,98,71,322	5,19,04,000	20,32,678	...
Bengal Central	160	139	35,998	259	139	33,300	240	8,96,514	10,64,000	1,67,486	...
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	171	1,192	5,19,659	436	1,598	3,55,000	222	70,62,807	87,02,000	16,39,193	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	180	868	4,22,556	487	572	3,49,000	400	57,04,272	72,40,000	15,35,728	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	438	1,491	15,24,155	1,024	1,560	18,05,000	1,157	2,59,71,995	2,67,07,000	7,35,005	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	6,966	332	21	6,500	309	2,80,005	2,72,000	...	8,(
Visagapatam-Waltair Section (East Coast State)	...	...	(*b*) ...	...	486	1,14,000	235	(*b*) ...	1,14,000	1,14,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	294	1,841	11,35,370	616	1,765	7,89,000	442	2,08,19,297	2,10,65,000	2,45,703	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	56	17	1,788	102	17	900	53	37,066	28,400	...	8,(
South Indian	161	1,031	3,12,574	303	1,034	2,98,000	288	68,21,973	70,13,000	1,91,027	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	7,971	148	54	8,700	161	1,96,019	1,90,000	...	6,(
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	2,32,110	199	1,165	2,16,000	185	51,05,029	52,83,000	1,77,971	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	72	296	37,756	128	296	44,400	150	8,72,196	11,27,000	2,54,804	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,985	2,50,269	251	1,102	2,50,000	215	61,45,676	60,20,000	...	1,25,(
Lucknow-Bareilly	118	231	49,366	213	231	39,700	172	10,07,021	9,26,000	...	81,(
Assam-Bengal	74	434	62,388	144	578	61,500	106	12,32,263	13,17,000	81,732	...
Burma	190	994	4,43,240	446	1,124	4,27,000	380	66,66,539	81,13,000	14,46,461	...
Shadipalli Balotra	...	...	...	...	63	1,700	25	...	(*d*)2,700	2,700	...
TOTAL	265	12,005	75,93,830	602	14,063	68,31,700	486	13,86,93,599	14,70,88,100	83,94,501	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*e*)	227	3,023	12,24,284	406	3,145	11,03,000	351	2,81,34,670	2,42,75,000	...	38,59,(
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	4,56,147	450	1,115	3,72,000	333	89,55,692	87,21,000	...	2,37,(
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	374	834	4,85,340	582	843	5,11,000	606	1,29,16,311	1,37,71,000	8,54,629	...
East Coast (*f*)	118	802	1,95,377	244	...	(*f*) ...	...	35,40,586	(*f*) 44,27,000	8,86,414	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	3,053	109	30	2,400	80	76,437	69,200	...	7,(
Cherra-Companyganj (*g*)	...	8	537	67	...	...	...	3,128	800	...	2,(
Nowshera-Dargai (*h*)	...	...	...	...	40	1,500	37	...	1,500	1,500	...
TOTAL	231	5,708	23,04,738	414	5,173	19,89,900	385	5,36,29,884	5,12,65,500	...	23,64,(
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	7,07,405	1,535	461	5,35,000	1,161	1,40,23,533	1,30,05,000	...	10,18,(
Madras	250	843	3,81,000	452	845	3,68,000	836	86,16,946	87,78,000	1,61,954	...
TOTAL	435	1,304	10,88,405	835	1,306	9,03,000	691	2,26,39,979	2,17,83,000	...	8,56,(
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	280	19,617	1,10,46,973	563	20,542	97,24,600	473	21,49,63,002	22,01,36,600	51,73,538	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	49,204	304	162	40,100	248	11,52,011	10,60,000	...	92,(
Tarkessur	273	22	10,417	473	22	9,200	418	2,33,409	2,55,000	21,591	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	423	70,027	166	423	72,400	171	11,54,592	13,01,000	1,46,408	...
Tapti Valley	88	139	26,209	189	156	27,000	173	2,46,544	4,90,000	2,43,456	...
South Behar	108	79	16,144	204	79	12,900	163	(*i*) 2,19,472	3,51,000	1,31,528	...
Hardwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	4,600	144	...	1,45,000	1,45,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	3,467	139	59	5,800	98	39,767	1,16,000	76,233	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	4,986	92	53	5,400	102	54,827	1,25,000	70,173	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	135	66	12,211	185	66	7,900	120	3,63,455	3,36,000	...	27,(
Segowlie-Raxaul	21	18	932	52	18	1,300	72	(*j*) 12,838	(*k*)20,300	7,462	...
Bengal Docars	157	36	7,890	219	36	10,500	291	2,42,598	2,85,000	42,402	...
Bengal Docars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	1,000	15	...	(*l*) 11,700	11,700	...
Dibru-Sadiya	215	78	29,917	384	78	31,100	399	6,78,433	7,60,000	81,567	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	84	55	9,198	167	55	6,300	115	1,76,061	1,87,000	10,939	...
Nilgiri	220	17	5,233	308	17	4,300	252	(*m*) 1,10,121	1,45,000	34,879	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	18,725	367	51	16,000	314	5,73,371	6,27,000	53,629	...
Barsi	133	21	5,631	268	21	6,900	329	1,07,942	80,800	...	27,1(
TOTAL	117	1,246	2,70,191	217	1,394	2,62,400	188	53,66,441	62,95,800	9,30,359	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	41	148	7,860	53	148	6,700	45	2,10,739	3,50,000	1,39,261	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	133	114	44,849	395	114	17,700	155	4,97,196	6,41,000	1,43,804	...
Nágda-Ujjain	123	34	12,072	355	34	3,200	94	1,29,720	1,49,000	19,280	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	1,56,349	468	334	1,36,000	407	32,73,435	37,07,000	4,33,515	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	117	13	2,254	173	13	1,700	131	61,419	59,400	...	2,01
Rájpura-Bhatinda	120	108	28,046	260	108	23,300	216	5,60,200	5,28,000	...	32,20
Kolar Gold-fields	338	10	6,459	646	10	7,200	720	1,43,053	1,77,000	33,937	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore From. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	52	67	5,683	85	67	5,800	86	1,36,397	1,78,000	41,603	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	93	14,258	153	93	11,600	125	3,03,120	2,92,000	...	11,12
Kolhapur	64	29	3,609	124	29	4,000	138	74,978	1,05,000	30,022	...
Birur-Shimoga	47	39	2,520	65	38	1,500	39	(*n*) 5,707	48,000	39,293	...
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	21,674	140	388	45,300	117	(*o*) 85,067	9,20,000	8,34,933	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	7,096	90	79	8,100	103	2,02,395	1,71,000	...	31,3(
Majpipla	23	37	1,676	45	37	1,100	30	38,349	34,200	5,851	...
Cooch Behar	52	33	3,181	96	34	2,700	79	70,089	72,800	2,711	...
TOTAL	133	1,293	3,17,586	246	1,524	2,75,900	181	57,84,924	74,32,400	16,47,476	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	111	334	68,610	205	334	42,500	127	14,03,525	14,03,000	...	5(
Jetalsar-Rájkot	84	46	5,162	112	46	4,800	104	1,53,923	1,54,000	77	...
Jamnagar	47	54	4,482	83	54	2,700	50	1,01,882	1,14,000	12,118	...
Dhrangadrá	59	21	1,872	89	21	1,300	62	47,639	42,700	...	4,9(
Jodhpur-Bikaner	88	476	75,877	159	622	42,400	68	16,68,783	13,19,000	...	3,49,78
Udaipur-Chitor	35	67	13,960	208	67	7,400	110	1,82,813	2,13,000	30,187	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	14,945	159	94	10,500	112	3,32,606	3,24,000	...	8,60
TOTAL	92	1,092	1,84,908	169	1,238	1,11,600	90	36,91,171	35,69,700	...	3,21,47
GRAND TOTAL	255	23,248	1,18,19,658	508	24,698	1,08,74,800	420	23,00,04,598	23,74,34,500	74,29,902	...

(*a*) Includes Waltair Barang section (East Coast State ry.) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch, 2' 6".
(*b*) Worked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.
(*c*) Includes Godhra-Ratlam-Nárda ry.
(*h*) Opened for traffic from 1st January 1901.
(*i*) From 3rd July 1899 to 13th January 1900.
(*j*) From 1st to 29th June 1899 and from 15th October 1899 to 13t

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

No. 295.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 29th January 1901.

The Governor General in Council announces that the Funeral of HER LATE MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND EMPRESS OF INDIA, will take place at Windsor on February 2, 1901.

The Governor General in Council hereby directs that all Offices of Government throughout India be closed, and trusts that all subjects of HIS MAJESTY will, as far as possible, abstain from doing business, on that day of mourning.

A Memorial Service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral at midday.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, the Members of the Governor General's Council, and the Judges of the High Court, will attend the service.

Admission to the Cathedral will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral.

Full Dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform, and Review Order by Military Officers: gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

Eighty-one minute guns, corresponding with the age of HER LATE MAJESTY, will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and at all the principal Garrisons and Stations in India; the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 85-M.

Calcutta, the 26th Januar[illegible] 1901.

INTELLIGENCE having been received of the d[illegible]h of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United [illegible]ingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, Court mourning is o[illegible]ced till 24th January 1902.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer attached to His Excellency's Private Secretary's office :—

Mr. O. Wynne Cole, Registrar.

W. R. LAWRENCE,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1901.

No. 295.—The Governor General in Council announces that the Funeral of HER LATE MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND EMPRESS OF INDIA, will take place at Windsor on February 2, 1901.

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Admission to the Cathedral will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral.

Full Dress will be worn by all Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform, and Review Order by Military Officers : gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear Morning Dress.

Eighty-one minute guns, corresponding with the age of HER LATE MAJESTY, will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William and at all the principal Garrisons and Stations in India; the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets.

The 1st February 1901.

No. 384.—In continuation of Home Department Notification published in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of 23rd January 1901, the Governor-General in Council now directs as follows :—

It is expected that all persons will remain in deep mourning up to March 6th, inclusive, and in half mourning up to April 17th, inclusive. Officers of His Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services will, when in uniform, wear a band of crape on the left arm up to July 24th, inclusive.

No. 394.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following officers to be Gazetted officers :—

Mr. A. B. Wilson, Registrar of the Legislative Department ;
Mr. A. R. Tucker, Registrar of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture ;
Mr. F. Cartland, Chief Clerk of the Military Department ;
Mr. J. Roberts, Registrar of the Foreign Department ;
Mr. J. L. Milne, Registrar of the Home Department ;
Mr. T. J. Fern, Registrar of the Public Works Department ;
Mr. J. McCann, Registrar of the Finance and Commerce Department.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 1st February 1901.

No. 59.—Mr. W. Blennerhassett is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

MEDICAL.

The 29th January 1901.

No. 114.—The services of Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 116.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in that College during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 117.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Captain H. G. Melville, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College, during the deputation of Captain D. W. Sutherland, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), to officiate as Professor of Medicine, Lahore Medical College, or until further orders.

No. 118.—The services of Captain J. M. Crawford, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 31st January 1901.

No. 142.—With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 1018, dated the 28th May 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician to the College Hospital, from the 27th August 1900.

No. 149.—The services of Captain F. O. N. Mell, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 1st February 1901.

No. 151.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewtas, M D, I.M S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital, with effect from the 7th December 1900.

SANITARY.

(PLAGUE.)

The 1st February 1901.

No. 277.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 30th January, 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical inspection on arrivals from Alexandria, Port Said, Smyrne at first Ottoman port having sanitary office. Disinfection suppressed.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 21st January, 1901.

No. 480.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in

Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend section 41A of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), as amended by Bombay Act I of 1900, to the Province of Sind.

By order,

W. T. MORISON,

Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1901.

No. 264—7-12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 106 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as amended by the Indian Emigration Act (1883) Amendment Act, 1896 (I of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 707—2-18, dated the 11th May 1896, namely:—

(1) In paragraph 1 of the said notification, for the words "on or in connection with the railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza" the words "British Central Africa or Uganda" shall be substituted.

(2) In the first proviso to the said paragraph, after the words "British East Africa" the words "British Central Africa or Uganda, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

(3) In paragraph 2 of the said notification, in the heading of Colonial Emigration Form No. 4 as amended thereby, after the words "*British East Africa*" the words "*British Central Africa and Uganda*" shall be inserted.

FORESTS.

The 30th January, 1901.

No. 156-*F.*—41-2.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 156-For., dated the 7th instant, Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, is placed on special duty, under the Inspector General of Forests, as Forest Entomologist, for a period of two years, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January, 1901.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 31st January, 1901.

No. 12-*I.E.*—The name of His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, who was appointed to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, 1901, is EDUARDO AUGUSTO RODRIGUES GALHARDO, and not as stated in Notification No. 1-I.E. of that date.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 30th January, 1901.

No. 147-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Jules Claine as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon.

The 31st January, 1901.

No. 154-*G.*—Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., of the Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 156-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Henderson as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Rangoon.

No. 428-*I.B.*—The services of Mr. C. E. Crawley are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce with effect from the 23rd March, 1901.

The 1st February, 1901.

No. 237-*F.*—The following appointments are made to the Khyber Rifle Corps:—

Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Indian Staff Corps, to be Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant E. G. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, appointed Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, from the 28th December, 1900, to the 2nd January, 1901.

Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, Indian Staff Corps, Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, from the 3rd January, 1901, *vice* Lieutenant E. G. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, resigned.

No. 239-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant E. G. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd January, 1901, the date from which he relinquished charge of his duties as Quarter-Master in the Khyber Rifle Corps.

No. 161-*G.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for one year, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th February, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 86.—The following direct appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments, with effect from the date of joining:—

40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Muhammed Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, on the re-constitution of the regiment.

17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Varrikkodan Kunhi Moidin to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 87.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in supersession of all previous rules, regulations and notifications on the same subject so far as they apply to the Cantonment of Aden, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the second day of March 1901, the rules and applied enactments known as the Cantonments Code, 1899, and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as amended by Notifications Nos. 1065, 115, 253, 706, 895 and 1197, dated the 29th September 1899, 2nd February, 9th March, 13th July, 31st August and 21st December 1900, respectively, shall be in force in the said cantonment.

On and with effect from the date aforesaid, the notification first above cited shall be read as though the words "other than Aden" were omitted.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 88.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 4th January 1901, page 86.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 4th January 1901.

MEMORANDA.

Captain E. J. E. Swayne, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst in command of the Native Levy in the Somaliland Protectorate. Dated 1st December 1900.

"London Gazette," dated the 8th January 1901, pages 160, 161 and 162.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 8th January 1901.

Unattached List.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th January 1901:—

Maurice Guy Simonds.
Charles Thomas Davis (Queen's India Cadet).
Alfred George Lyell.
Robert Coulson Young.
Frederick King Hensley
Henry Talbot Shakespear.
Bernard Gordon Channer (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Charles George Vaughan Morgan Wardell (Queen's Cadet)
William Hamilton Padday.
Alban Lothair Arthur Flint.
John Gordon Skene (Queen's India Cadet).
Vivian Pericles Barrow Williams.
John Hugh McCudden.
John Symons Crosthwaite (Queen's India Cadet).
Cecil Hulton Clutterbuck.
John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).
Lister Henry Alton Batchelor.
Ronald Charles Llewellyn Morice (Queen's India Cadet).

STAFF.

The following appointments to the Staff made in South Africa are confirmed :—

Captain J. M. Camilleri, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Transport. Dated 5th October 1900.

BREVET.

Captain A. W. N. Taylor, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Myitkyina Military Police Battalion, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the action with Chinese near Hpare on 13th February 1900. Dated 9th January 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 89.—Colonel Augustus Henry Turner, C.B., Indian (late Bengal) Staff Corps (unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 17th November 1900, in succession to Colonel Lachlan Foster Jamieson, deceased.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 90.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in-command, Indian Army :—

Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke. 16th December 1900.

No. 91.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

1st February 1901.

James Mann Ransom.

William Stratford Mardall.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Bengal.

No. 92.—In G. G. O. No. 817, dated 10th August 1900, *for* "No. 707 Mendhu Lal Garg" *read* "No. 707 Mahendu Lal Garg."

[redacted] ARMY.

6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 93.—In G. G. O. No. 1172 of 1900 under the heading "Bengal Command," line 8, *for* Dafadar Mahtab Singh, *read* Dafadar Mahbub Singh.

No. 94.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Naick Kamin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Khan, seconded, for service in China, with effect from the 1st July 1900.

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Harditt Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Pargat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rupa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Khaku Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Khan, transferred to the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Khazan Singh, from the 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, and Jemadar Maluk Singh, from the 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadars, and Havildar Dewa Singh, from the 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, and Havildar Narayan Singh, from the 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be Jemadars, on the re-organisation of the regiment, with effect from dates of transfer.

46th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Badi-ul Zaman, from the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Vishnu Narwekar to be Subadar, and Havildar Govind Chauhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Amin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 4th October 1900.

25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment).

Havildar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaisukh Ram, deceased, with effect from 24th December 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Taj Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bostan Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Dafadar Ashgar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahim Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Ismail Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Kamal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Hasan, seconded, for service with the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the 1st August 1900.

Jemadar Kapur Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sher Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad, seconded, for service in China, with effect from the 21st September 1900.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 95.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, for the quarter ending 31st March 1901.

Without gratuity.

1st class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) William Watts, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Staff Sergeant William Robert Parsons, Commissariat-Transport Department.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 96.—Second Lieutenant Norman William Faith to be Lieutenant with effect from the 29th November 1900, *vice* Scovell, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant William Francis Henry Pelly to be Lieutenant with effect from the 17th November 1900, *vice* Hood, transferred.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 97.—Lieutenant Ernest Sinclair Oliver resigns his commission with effect from the 1st November 1900.

Lieutenant George Hubert Boyne resigns his commission with effect from the 1st November 1900.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 98.—Charles Crowdy, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant with effect from 1st April 1900, *vice* Allen, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 99.—Captain Francis Thomas Fellowes Wilson resigns his commission with effect from 1st November 1900.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 100.—In G. G. O. No. 892 of 1900, *for* Frederick Scott-Clarke, *read* Fredrick Scott-Clarke.

Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

No. 101.—James Thomson Rankin, Esquire, to be Captain with effect from the 1st November 1900, *vice* Savage, promoted.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 102.—In G G. O. No. 625 of 1900, *for* Frederick Bremerman, *read* Friedrich Bremerman.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 103.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars, clause 101 of 1894).

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Captain Francis Gyde Heaven.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 19th January and 1st February 1901.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Commissariat Department	Sub-Conductor William Lowe.	30th November 1900.	Kalimpong		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th January and 1st February 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Marcus William dela Poer Beresford (a).	Captain	3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.	8th August 1900.	Intestate	1,857 15 6	...	Estate made over to the Administrator General of Bengal.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father*:—George Beresford, Esq., Ovenden, Sevenoaks, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1901.

No. 628-A.—In pursuance of rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N. B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
013380 3½% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1899	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	424/D, dated 1-8-00	January, 1900.
043092 „ 1865	500	Kedar Nath Sing	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435/D, dated 3-8-00	Ditto.
016155 4% 1879	500	Nilmony Chatterjee	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee.	475/D, dated 13-8-00	Ditto.
363641 „ 1865	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389/D, dated 23-7-00	Ditto.
003971 3½% 1893-94	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ld.	June 30, 1896			
046613 „ 1865	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645/D, dated 27-9-00	Ditto.
087281 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller General.	„	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703/D, dated 25-10-00	Ditto
087282 „ „	1,000		„			
268468 4% „	500	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyangar, M. A. Srinivas Iyangar, certificate-holders to the Estate of M. A. Kistna Iyangar.	723/D, dated 30-10-00	Ditto.
003153 3½% 1879	500	Rojoni Mony Dassy	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others executors to the estate of Rojony Money Dossee.	748/D, dated 8-11-00	Ditto.
025611 4% 1865	1,000	Brojo Mohon Buxi	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, Certificate-holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi.	811/D, dated 24-11-00	Ditto.
* 029423 3½% 1854-5	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	427/D, dated 1-8-00	Ditto.
* 108303 „ 1865	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	Bank of Madras	674/D, dated 17-10-00	Ditto.
*Bom. on 12958 „ 1842-43	500	Martand Waman	Feb 1, 1896	Martand Waman	680/D, dated 18-10-00	Ditto.
*B. 002144 „ 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, „			
*Bom. on 2174 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India.	June 30, „			

* Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of the Security when first mentioned.
	₹					
000055 4 % 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack .	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar .	644 D, dated 13-10-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894
009710 „ 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888
025480 „ „	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy .	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	869 D, dated 8-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897
024314 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898
051414 „ 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1876	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888
170948 „ „	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	493 D, dated 25-7-91 . .	Feb. 20, 1892
159316 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621 D, dated 9-9-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
103146 „ „	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto .			
153774 „ „	100	Debnath Sreemany .	Ditto .			
158481 „ „	100					
158484 „ „	100					
171815 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1887			
171816 „ „	100					
037065 „ „	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52 D, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
17877 „ „	1,000	Rajnarain Roy . .	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	77 D, dated 26-4-93 . .	Ditto.
17879 „ „	1,000					
189049 „ „	500	Sowdamini Dabee . .	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	646 D, dated 13-10-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894.
134612 „ „	200	Cowkur Kamalaboyammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	992 D, dated 24-1-94 . .	Oct. 13, 1894.
134613 „ „	300					
134614 „ „	500					
134615 „ „	2,800					
095713 „ „	500	Ram Lall Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal .	1551 D, dated 22-10-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
24077 „ „	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee .	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lukshimoni Dassee.	2090 D, dated 29-12-94 . .	Ditto.
170719 „ „	500	Rashmoney Dassee .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2266 D dated 18-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 „ „	500					
C155453 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	878 D, dated 1-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
C155530 „ „	500					
183550 „ „	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose .	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826 D, dated 25-7-95 . .	Ditto.
075300 „ „	100	Kartick Chunder Bural .	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen .	2028 D, dated 7-2-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 „ „	500	Amrito Lall Bose .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	130 D, dated 24-4-96 . .	Ditto.
117858 „ „	1,000					
206861 „ „	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151 D, dated 29-4-96 . .	Ditto.
170518 „ „	500	Deenbai . . .	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai . .	601 D, dated 1-7-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
198202 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187 D, dated 25-9-96 . .	Ditto.
C159865 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414 D, dated 30-10-96 . .	Ditto.
165422 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .				
202887 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	919 D, dated 17-8-96 . .	Ditto.
156397 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	2354 D, dated 15-2-97 . .	Sep. 11, 1897.
263577 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	5 D, dated 1-4-97 . .	Ditto.
018714 „ „	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandurai Dulputrai.	347 D, dated 17-6-97 . .	Ditto.
109131 „ „	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar .	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	389 D, dated 29-6-97 . .	Ditto.
C120432 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 „ „	500					
123918 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemuty Kamini Dasee.	451 D, dated 12-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 „ „	500					
108529 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	490 D, dated 20-7-97 . .	Ditto.
145550 „ „	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu .	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu .	692 D, dated 27-8-97 . .	Ditto.
231182 „ „	500	The Agra Bank, Ld. .	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai . .	823 D, dated 27-9-97 . .	Ditto.
B007126 „ „	500					
163788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	986 D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Ditto.

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	R					
059043 4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Aug. 13, 1898.
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	1168/D, dated 31-12-97 . .	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall .	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98 . .	Aug. 13, 1898.
037850 " "	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty .	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
148484 " "	1,000	Loke Nath Jana . .	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das .	365/D, dated 3-7-99 . .	Feb. 2, 1900.
022401 3½% "	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty .	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	507/D, dated 3-8-97 . .	Aug. 13, 1892.
038805 " "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482/D, dated 10-8-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1898.
029713 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee .	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98 . .	Ditto.
007477 " "	5,000					
007430 " "	2,500	Madhoby Dassee .	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	1087/D, dated 9-1-00 .	Aug. 11, 1900.
007196 " "	000					
Ct. 10299 4% 1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman . .	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87 . .	Ditto
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92 .	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 " "	1,700					
055896 " "	1,300	S. Appu Row . .	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row .	1169/D, dated 13-3-94 . .	Ditto.
051998 " "	500					
052081 " "	500	Nemy Churn Dey . .	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Dey .	308/D, dated 6-7-94 . .	Ditto.
062340 " "	5,000	Vurjeevandoss . .	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss .	190/D, dated 15-1-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
062341 " "	5,000	Madhowdoss . .		Madhowdoss .		
071604 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji .	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	446/D, dated 3-6-96 .	Ditto.
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne .	919/D, dated 17-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy .	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee .	1923/D, dated 16-12-96 .	Ditto.
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
038066 " "	2,000					
038007 " "	500	Uma Churn Ghose .	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395/D, dated 20-2-97 . .	Sep. 11 1897.
Bom.002242 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza .	2555/D, dated 22-3-97 . .	Ditto.
Cal. 091472						
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis .	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11 97 .	Feb. 5, 1895.
054275 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye . .	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97 .	Ditto.
065115 " "	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
054136 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeataonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858/D, dated 24-11-98 . .	Ditto.
35532 " "	500	D. C. McAllum . .	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Raghavachary.	86/D, dated 25-4-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
055562 " "	500	Nawab Siad Mohomed Wali Khan.	Jan. 30, 1899	Sah Boodhooji .	284/D, dated 27-6-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
013200 3½% "	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan .	1188, dated 27-2-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 7013 " "	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy .	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D, dated 16-1-99 . .	Ditto.
5256 4% 1865	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural .				
048213 " "	500	Mooltan Chand . .	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal . .	31, dated 29-12-82 . .	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Ditto.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1878			

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	£					
227104 4% 1865	1,000					
227105 „ „	1,000					
227106 „ „	1,000		May 1, 1886			
227107 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .		T. Luchman Pillai.	$\frac{1473}{D}$, dated 25-3-90 . .	Aug. 2, 189
234771 „ „	1,000					
234772 „ „	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234773 „ „	1,000					
225114 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	$\frac{481}{D}$, dated 27-7-91 . .	Feb. 20, 18
161977 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .				
191011 „ „	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokoe . .	$\frac{737}{D}$, dated 3-10-91 . .	Ditto.
093425 „ „	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass . .	$\frac{974}{D}$, dated 18-12-91 . .	Ditto.
093426 „ „	1,000					
087717 „ „	5,000	Bolaki Dass . .	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass . .	$\frac{975}{D}$, dated 18-12-91 . .	Ditto.
087764 „ „	2,000					
242257 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
221180 „ „	100	Omrito Lall Sen . .	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	$\frac{621}{D}$, dated 9-9-92 . .	Feb. 11, 18
221181 „ „	100					
229064 „ „	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	$\frac{574}{D}$, dated 21-9-93 . .	Feb. 17, 189
277723 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .	Kumud Behary Samanta.	$\frac{1162}{D}$, dated 10-3-94 . .	Oct. 13, 18
205875 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souravinv Dassee.	$\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 25-9-94 . .	Feb. 23, 18
232068 „ „	500	Agra Bank, Limited .	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	$\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 27-9-94 . .	Ditto.
232069 „ „	500					
156555 „ „	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo .	$\frac{1983}{D}$, dated 4-12-94 . .	Ditto.
Bom.003368 Cal. 301944 „ „	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	$\frac{2233}{D}$, dated 16-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 18
235977 „ „	500					
235978 „ „	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee				
235979 „ „	500					
235991 „ „	500		May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	$\frac{2268}{D}$, dated 18-1-95 . .	Ditto.
220245 „ „	500	Tarini Churn Ghose .				
206706 „ „	500	Comptroller General .				
163493 „ „	500	Ramjiban Ghosh . .				
037502 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito Kumari Dassee.	$\frac{42}{D}$, dated 5-4-95 . .	Ditto.
191030 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll . .	$\frac{980}{D}$, dated 14-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 18
191031 „ „	1,000					
325177 „ „	1,000					
325178 „ „	1,000					
325179 „ „	1,000	Ditto .	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	$\frac{1694}{D}$, dated 7-12-95 . .	Ditto.
325180 „ „	1,000					
325181 „ „	1,000					
306355 „ „	1,000	Ganoda Debi . .	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	$\frac{1960}{D}$, dated 24-1-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896
321307 „ „	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany .	May 1, 1892			
299598 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1890			
158605 „ „	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose . .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96 . .	Ditto.
281383 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897
219907 „ „	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
219908 „ „	500		Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	$\frac{1219}{D}$, dated 30-9-96 . .	Ditto.
332563 „ „	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
264758 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	$\frac{673}{D}$, dated 7-7-96 . .	Ditto.
273273 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1890	Mussmut Hosseinee Begum.	$\frac{2557}{D}$, dated 22-3-97 . .	Sep. 11, 189
257741 „ „	500					
294511 „ „	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	$\frac{113}{D}$, dated 27-4-97 . .	Ditto.
195947 „ „	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.	C. Chuckerai Chetty	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97 . .	Ditto.
280318 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .				
045008 „ „	500	Peary Mohun Ghose .	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	$\frac{451}{D}$ dated 12-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 18
145609 „ „	500					
147973 „ „	500	William Moran & Co. .	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	$\frac{449}{D}$, dated 12-7-97 . .	Ditto.
329258 „ „	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	$\frac{821}{D}$, dated 27-9-97 . .	Ditto.
130739 „ „	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis .				
282491 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon .	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97 . .	Ditto.

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	R					
174591 4% 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082/D, dated 7-12-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
174592 „ „	500					
228625 „ „	100	Deepchand Nalchand				
228626 „ „	100					
228630 „ „	100					
197376 „ „	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 „ „	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.				
110326 „ „	1,000					
190265 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190266 „ „	1,000					
233713 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98	Ditto.
234661 „ „	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27-7-98	Feb. 25. 1899.
339872 „ „	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579/D, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
038346 „ „	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991/D, dated 3-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
277677 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136/D, dated 9-2-99	Ditto.
236970 „ „	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993/D, dated 3-1-99	Ditto.
125078 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759/D, dated 6-10-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 „ „	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Monini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 „ „	1,000		Ditto.			
255959 „ „	500	Comptroller General	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435/D, dated 30-3-00	Ditto.
211000 „ „	500	Rajendra Ganguly	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the Estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1190/D, dated 30-1-00	Ditto.
023716 3½% „	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee.	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
023717 „ „	500					
Bom.000653 „ „	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036/D dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom.14324 „ „	1,000					
024223 „ „	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65/D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
Bom.13839 „ „	1,000	Gridhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95/D, dated 12-5-00	Ditto.
080430 „ „	1,000	Comptroller General	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das	186/D, dated 6-6-00	Ditto.
065839 „ „	500	Chundra Moni Dabee	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the Estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00	Ditto.
015282 4½% 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Nov 1, 1894	Papannah	1113/D dated 18-9-96	March 6, 1897.
023973R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan 28, 1888.
008776 „ „	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
056857 „ „	5,000	Ram Lall Budreedas	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass	974/D, dated 18-12-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
062887 „ „	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A032274 „ „	100	Balchand Tarachand	Jan. 16, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574/D, dated 21-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
A032275 „ „	100					
A027214 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1890	Gopal Ch. Gooptu	755/D, dated 17-11-93	Ditto.
A017810 „ „	10,000	Ditto	July 16, 1882	Morlee Dass Ram Dass, and Gavardana Dass Ram Dass.	862/D, dated 13-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of lication u Act XII 1886 of in whicl Security first tioned.
	£					
A020023 4% 1879	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty .	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2116/D, dated 3-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1
A020024 „ „	1,000					
A023717 „ „	1,000	Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan .				
A028378 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Madras .				
062851 „ „	500	Promotho Nath Bose .	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96 . .	Mar. 6, 18
006517 „ „	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jany. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96 . .	Ditto.
A029044 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 18
042335 „ „	500	Elizabeth M. Phillips .	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97 . .	Ditto.
A040787 „ „	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1
A040788 „ „	500					
A040789 „ „	500					
A018744 Red „ „	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1
007296 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Jan. 16, 189 6	Sirdar Natha Sing	928/D, dated 14-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1
049181 „ „	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1887	B. Wiggin, administrator of Mrs. J. E. Wiggin.	1212/D, dated 8-3-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1
073556 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein .	724/D, dated 13-11-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1
072756 „ „	500	Ditto .	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H. Hearn.	1263/D, dated 22-9-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1
079105 „ „	500					
082145 „ „	100					
082146 „ „	100	Wm. Watson & Co. .				
082147 „ „	100					
082148 „ „	100					
082149 „ „	100					
Mooo124 Cal.080685 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves .	1424/D, dated 29-10-95 .	Feb. 22.
087335 „ „	300					
003548 „ „	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Ditto .	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286/D, dated 13-3-96 . .	Aug. 8, 18
043016 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai . .	1330/D, dated 24-10-96 . .	Mar. 6, 18
066208 „ „	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sept. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row .	582/D, dated 5-8-97 . .	Feb. 5, 18
005600 „ „	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1
005601 „ „	5,000					
042450 4½% „	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand, R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti .	49/D, dated 18-4-98 . .	Aug. 13, 1
042457 „ „	1,000					
042458 „ „	1,000					
031472 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
031473 „ „	500					
085202 „ „	500	Comptroller General .	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26/D, dated 6-4-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall .	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	760/D, dated 18-8-94 . .	Feb. 23, 18
000082 4% Fovl. Deb Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the K.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 19
Non-transferable Treasury Note 000002 5% .	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1
*9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai .	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai .	352/D, dated 8-7-98 . .	Feb. 25, 18
†188573 4% 1842-43	500	Goormukh Singh . .	Aug. 1, 1838	Goormukh Singh .	1921/D, dated 7-12-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1
†190711 „ „	800	The Bank of Madras .	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	266/D, dated 4-5-95 . .	Aug. 10, 18
*131670 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556/D, dated 21-11-95 . .	Feb. 22, 18
*151922 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta .	Ditto .	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432/D, dated 2-6-96 . .	Aug. 8, 18
*133848 „ „	500	Chander Madhub Ghose .	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews . .	843/D, dated 29-9-97 . .	Feb. 5, 18
†164021 „ „	1,000	The Agra Municipality .	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984/D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Ditto.
*074218 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981/D, dated 30-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	₹					
*113093 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick .	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal . .	1070/D, dated 24-1-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
*164317 „ „	1,000	Delsuk Rai .				
†049386 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray .	479/D, dated 1-8-99 . .	Feb. 2, 1900.
†B001945 „ „	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto .	Dinmahomed Assodamal.	838/D, dated 1-11-99 . .	Ditto.
†097461 4% 1854-55	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon . .	11/D, dated 2-4-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
†039431 „ „	500	Ghunesham Mitter .	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter .	1130/D, dated 21-9-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% „	1,000					
†042241 „ „	1,000					
†042242 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	754/D, dated 14-10-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
†042243 „ „	1,000					
†042244 „ „	1,000					
Bom. 3738 „ „	500					
* „ 3741 „ „	100	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec. 31, 1896	Man Khan, Walad Karim Khan.	1370/D, dated 9-3-00 . .	Ditto.
„ 3742 „ „	100					
„ 3743 „ „	100					
*033633 5½% 1859-60 .	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	672/D, dated 6-7-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
†B135450 „ „	5,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 22-9-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
†147021 „ „	500	Bunsee Dhur . .	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	2650/D, dated 13-3-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
†210155 „ „	1,000	King Hamilton & Co. .	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	157/D, dated 22-4-95 . .	Ditto.
†209218 „ „	1,500					
*344705 „ „	500	Ekkari De, certificate holder in the estate of Rambullov De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	250/D, dated 4-5-95 . .	Ditto.
†194443 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .	Radha Madhub Gossamee.	1157/D, dated 9-9-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 „ „	1,500	The Bank of Bengal .	Ditto .	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402/D, dated 30-10-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
*350999 „ „	1,500					
‡321444 „ „	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramoney Dabee.	2448/D, dated 2-3-97 . .	Sep. 11, 1897.
*073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2398/D, dated 22-6-97 . .	Ditto.
*029045 „ „	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose .	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029040 „ „	100					
†099129 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	947/D, dated 20-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
†038896 „ „	800	Bindrabun . . .	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun .	1038/D, dated 16-1-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
†053030 „ „	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi .	479/D, dated 1-8-99 . .	Feb. 2, 1900.
†053027 „ „	1,000					
Bom. 17592 „ „	1,000	Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar.	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	1370/D, dated 9-3-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
†032661 4½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Sep. 16, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairal Jambekar	2601/D, dated 27-3-97 . .	Sep. 11, 1897.
A014138 „ „	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	Ditto .	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 23-9-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
A026951 „ „	1,000	Salum Meenatchi .	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785/D, dated 24-7-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
A010934 „ „	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr.	671/D, dated 7-7-96 . .	Ditto.
07540 3½% „	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	913/D, dated 9-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany .	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
*020112 „ „	100	H. W. Barber . .				
*020113 „ „	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 31st January, 1901.

No. 582-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the entry relating to "Bonds" in Appendix B to the rules promulgated with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 786-S. R., dated the 17th February, 1899, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) Bonds . . . . . 15, 16, 26, 34, 56, 57."

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 1st February, 1901.

No. 521.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (*a*) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austrian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary from the 1st of August 1899 to the 31st of July 1900 inclusive, and (*b*) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austrian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was shipped from the Austrian port of export during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Kinds of sugar.	(*a*) Rates of additional duty actually charged.	(*b*) Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.	Difference to be refunded.
	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent, polarization	0 15 0	0 12 5	0 2 7
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization .	1 5 0	1 1 10	0 3 2

No. 523.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against Austria-Hungary in the Notification in this Department, No. 3559 S. R., dated the 3rd August 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 2nd of February 1901 :—

For

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. R a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent, polarization.	1·46 florins per 100 kilograms .	0 15 0
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization .	2·10 florins per 100 kilograms .	1 5 0

Read

Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. R a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent, polarization.	3·20 krones per 100 kilograms .	1 0 3
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization .	4·60 krones per 100 kilograms .	1 7 4

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 30th January, 1901.

No. 534-*P.*—Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., officiated as Accountant General, Madras, from the 8th to the 22nd of December, 1900, both days inclusive.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1901.

No. 37.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in extension of that for 12 months granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 43, dated the 7th February, 1900.

The 30th January, 1901.

No. 40.—Mr. J. Riekie, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is, on relief of his duties on the East Coast Railway, appointed Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North Western Railway.

No. 41.—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1901.

No. 38.—Babu Karuna Kumar Dutt, passed student, Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an apprentice, and is posted to Bengal.

The 30th January, 1901.

No. 39.—Mr. D. H. Coble, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 14th January, 1901, under article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 412 P.—AN application in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed, as of the 11th January 1901, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act :—

No. 25 A. of 1901.—James Frederick Robinson, engineer, of Boyd's Ice Factory, Bombay. *Means for communicating, through the post, monetary information intelligible solely to the communicant.*

No. 413 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th January 1901 :—

No. 29 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric brakes.*

No. 30 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S A. *Improvements in electric brakes.*

No. 31 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric brake shoes.*

No. 32 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in automatic regulators for electric brakes.*

No. 33 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electrical brakes for railway cars.*

No. 34 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric brakes.*

No. 35 of 1901.—Samuel Miller Hopping, gentleman, of Galveston, Texas, U. S. A. *An improvement in rail-road rail-joints.*

No. 36 of 1901.—Henry John Glennie Reid, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, Dharmsala. *A combined leather sock and sandal.*

No. 37 of 1901.—John Sketchley Morton, gentleman, of 121 Lake Street, Oakland, county of Alameda, state of California, U. S. A. *Improvements in pumps.*

No. 38 of 1901.—Augustine John Madden, metal-worker, of No. 187 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia. *Improved automatically cleansing filter.*

No. 414 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a

fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 170 of 1900.—Bomonjee D. Pudumjee, Bullion keeper of His Imperial Majesty's Mint, Bombay, of Charni Road, opposite Allbless Bág, Bombay. *"The triplex lamp" for carriages, cycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 19 January 1901.)

No. 179 of 1900.—Jehu Baxter Schafer, commercial agent, of 21 Pine Road, Cricklewood, in the county of Middlesex. *Improvements in refrigerators, freesers and the like.* (Specification filed 21 December 1900.)

No. 227 of 1900.—Frederick Silas Dunkin, surgeon dentist, of 99 Cannon street, London, E.C., England. *A new or improved puzzle or game.* (Specification filed 15 January 1901.)

No. 458 of 1900.—Clifford Beckett, Deputy Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Calcutta. *Improvements in shoots and skips for handling coal.* (Specification filed 21 January 1901.)

No. 415 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 94 of 1894.—George Murray Collom. *An improved tea sorting and sifting machine.* (From 12 January 1901 to 12 January 1902.)

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *An improved automatic low water alarm apparatus.* (From 5 February 1901 to 5 February 1902.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such [illegible] however, add to the risk [illegible] going astray, more [illegible] essed to Non- of the telegram [illegible] and men), especially when addre[illegible] Commissioned Officers [illegible] respe[illegible] and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *viâ* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

[illegible] *the 13th December, 1900.*

Calcutta [illegible] revised notification is

No. 39.—The following [illegible] published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüssel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuat Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.

(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.

(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above-named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information:—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras:—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku - - „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 26th January, 1901.

No. 560.—Munshi Durga Sahai, Native Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for 49 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th January, 190

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th January, 1901.

No. 96.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of R4 per seer on Ganja imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st April, 1901.

By order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Saklespur, the 20th January, 1901.

No. 36.—Mr. Hampden Francis Wilkieson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Resident in Mysore by the Government of Madras, is appointed, with the approval of the Government of India, to officiate, in succession to Mr. J. E. David, as District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Hewetson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. J. E. David are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of relief by Mr. Wilkieson.

By Order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, dated 28th January, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. C. S. Rennick, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for nine months, with effect from 23rd March, 1901.

No. 2.—Captain C. W. Wilkinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Temporary rank, is granted, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 7 months, with effect from the 26th February, 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. J. H. Heap, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Temporary rank, is granted, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for 1 year and 7 months, with effect from the 6th April, 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd January, 1901.

No. 80-65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1901:—

No.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1901	Tuesday	
2	Good Friday	5th April, 1901	Friday	
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1901	Friday	
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1901	Wednesday to Tuesday	
				10
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	18th February, 1901	Monday	1
2	Holi	4th and 5th March, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	13th March, 1901	Wednesday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	3rd May, 1901	Friday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	29th August, 1901	Thursday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	5th September, 1901	Thursday	1
7	Savitri Fair	21st September, 1901	Saturday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	23rd September, 1901	Monday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	24th September, 1901	Tuesday	1
10	Anant Chaudas	27th September, 1901	Friday	1
11	Dasera	21st and 22nd October, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Dip Malika	11th and 12th November, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	2
13	Yam Duj	13th November, 1901	Wednesday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	22nd to 26th November, 1901	Friday to Tuesday	
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
	Idul Fitar	23rd January, 1901	Wednesday	
	Moharram	29th and 30th April, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	
	Bara Wafat	29th June, 1901	Saturday	
	Urs Khwaja Sahib	18th and 19th October, 1901	Friday and Saturday	
	Sabi Barat	27th November, 1901	Wednesday	

No. 82-65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1901:—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1901	Tuesday	
2	Good Friday	5th April, 1901	Friday	
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1901	Friday	
4	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1901	Wednesday to Tuesday	
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	18th February, 1901	Monday	
2	Holi	4th and 5th March, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	
3	Silsaptmi Fair	13th March, 1901	Wednesday	
4	Baisakhi Fair	3rd May, 1901	Friday	
5	Raksha Bandhan	29th August, 1901	Thursday	
6	Janam Ashtmi	5th September, 1901	Thursday	
	Savitri Fair	21st September, 1901	Saturday	
	Tejaji Fair	23rd September, 1901	Monday	
9	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	24th September, 1901	Tuesday	
10	Anant Chaudas	27th September, 1901	Friday	
11	Dasera	21st and 22nd October, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	2
12	Dip Malika	11th and 12th November, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	2
13	Yam Duj	13th November, 1901	Wednesday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	22nd to 26th November, 1901	Friday to Tuesday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
	Idul Fitar	23rd January, 1901	Wednesday	
	Moharram	29th and 30th April, 1901	Monday and Tuesday	
	Bara Wafat	29th June, 1901	Saturday	
	Urs Khwaja Sahib	18th and 19th October, 1901	Friday and Saturday	
	Shabi Barat	27th November, 1901	Wednesday	

Note.—(1) All Sundays in the year.

(2) In English and Vernacular Offices where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday.

(3) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(4) Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon's being visible and fall on the day following that event.

(5) With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun or the moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following. This year there will be two eclipses of the moon on the 3rd May, 1901, Friday, and on the 27th October, 1901, Sunday, and one solar eclipse, on the 11th November, 1901, Monday. The resulting holidays will be observed on the 4th May, 1901, the 28th October, 1901, and the 11th November, 1901, respectively.

(6) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, when there are no arrears of work.

(7) The Civil Court vacation commences on the 1st of August, 1901, and ends on the 30th September 1901. No fresh suits shall during that period be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Court will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work.

By order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th January, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,91,904 11 1		
	1,60,45,837	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches	62,53,933 3 7		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,34,84,623	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,35,325	13	7
Sundries	13,10,720	1	2
RUPEES	11,15,26,507	3	8

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	44,93,672	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,18,236	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,38,15,375	11	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,11,85,981	9	6
Bills discounted and purchased	1,49,10,188	7	2
Balances with other Banks	20,08,387	5	11
Bullion	368	8	4
Dead Stock	18,56,543	2	2
Stamps	13,237	11	3
Sundries	10,31,412	3	7
	7,69,33,402	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ₹ 1,59,63,970 3 0	3,45,93,104	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ₹ 1,86,29,134 5 8			
RUPEES	11,15,26,507	3	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 2,70,285 0 0
† Do. do. do. ,, 2,40,787 8 0
₹ 5,11,072 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 31st January, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 42·61.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th January, 1901.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 102 (*c*) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following Bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said law:—

Chapter III—*continued.*

Sanitation and other purposes.

Bye-Law Transport of Carcasses from Municipal. Slaughter-houses.

Bangalore Municipal Law, section 102 (*c*).

1. All mutton and beef carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-houses to the markets and to different retail shops in the Municipal carts, or private carts of the approved Municipal pattern.

2. There shall be separate carts for beef and mutton carcasses.

3. A fee of 3 pies for each sheep carcass and 9 pies for each beef carcass shall be charged for each conveyance in carts belonging to the Municipal Commission.

4. The fee for conveying carcasses shall be paid to the Veterinary Inspector immediately after the arrivals are examined and passed by him.

5. The owner or his servant shall be present at the slaughter-houses at 5-30 A.M., and shall hand over the carcasses to the Veterinary Inspector, who shall give him a receipt for the same. The owner or his servant shall be present to receive the carcasses at the place of delivery, and shall return to the driver of the cart the receipt given to him at the slaughter-house.

6. The owner shall take the responsibility for miscarriage or injury to any carcass or carcasses.

7. All carts for the conveyance of meat shall be present at the slaughter-house daily at 5-30 A.M., and all meat shall be delivered at the markets before 7 A.M., and at the retail shops before 7-30 A.M.

8. All carts for conveying meat shall be washed and cleansed once every day.

9. Whoever fails to comply with the above Bye-law shall be liable, on conviction, before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding ₹20.

L. T. HARRIS,
President, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. Loan of 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January 1901 .	1,56,61,900	2,26,72,500	12,25,17,700	3,49,60,900	1,31,43,100	1,100	20,88,400	20,53,86,700	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,11,57,334
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 24th January, 1901 .	...	...	2,30,800	2,000	2,000	...	...	2,54,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,54,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 26th January, 1901 .	3,000	3,000	2,15,000	1,000	22,000	...	1,000	2,42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1901 . . .	...	5,600	1,00,500	42,000	...	...	...	1,48,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,100
	1,56,64,900	2,26,84,100	12,30,83,700	3,50,05,900	1,31,67,100	1,100	20,89,400	20,60,31,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,18,04,934
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers . .	...	1,000	15,62,000	2,000	2,300	...	2,50,000	18,17,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,17,300
Balance on 31st January, 1901 .	1,56,64,900	2,26,83,100	12,15,21,700	3,50,03,900	1,31,64,900	1,100	18,39,400	20,42,14,100	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	21,99,87,734

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1900, enfaced from India 10,795 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,999 lakhs.
" 1st Dec., 1900, " 15th Dec., " ditto 17 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 40 " ditto 23 "
" 1st Jany., 1901 " 15th Jany., 1901, ditto 41 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "

10,902 lakhs. 10,058 lakhs.
10,058 "

Balance against India . 844 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st February, 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
Calcutta .	2,29,30,000	11,49,58,915	13,78,88,915	1,77,49,811	4,24,10,394	48,40,925	6,50,01,130
Allahabad		1,20,31,070	1,20,31,070	60,13,878	20,00,272		80,14,150
Lahore .	...	2,04,53,550	2,04,53,550	44,40,342	22,89,218		67,29,560
Bombay .	60,92,075	6,48,88,480	7,09,80,555	82,70,997	6,12,72,368	1,29,98,764	8,25,42,129
Karachi .	...	71,96,875	71,96,875	9,29,255	13,43,880		22,73,135
Madras .	36,91,620	2,76,89,805	3,13,81,425	89,97,057	11,69,558		51,66,615
Calicut .		10,30,205	10,36,205	3,20,880	1,25,685		4,46,565
Rangoon .		1,06,00,390	1,06,60,390	1,57,61,715	52,52,760		2,10,14,475
	3,27,13,695	25,89,15,290	29,16,28,985				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,76,280				
Total R			29,07,52,705	5,74,83,935	11,58,64,135	1,78,39,689	19,11,87,759
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							4,35,000
Net Total R .							19,07,52,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
Grand Total R .							29,07,52,705

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXIX. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI and new series, Vol. I, 1-2. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1897. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1898. Price 12*a*.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1901.

No. 53.—For the number "51" after the word "No." in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 51, dated the 8th January 1901, *read* "52."

No. 54.—Major W. St. J. Richardson, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted leave within Indian limits (*p.a.*), for six months, under Rule 10 of the Regulations of 1875 (the first sixty days being on full staff pay under subsidiary Rule III), with effect from the 29th January, 1901.

The 1st February, 1901.

No. 55.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service, 11th year, commenced 11th December, 1900.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant General Military Department.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. J. H. Lovell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on the 8th June, 1900, treasure consisting of three gold coins, valued at about R17-10-4, was found imbedded in a mud wall of a ruined house near a Darga called Murtuja Khadary Darga in the fort at Adoni, Adoni Taluk, Bellary District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on Monday, the 1st July, 1901, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Collector.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 24th January, 1901.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 12th November, 1900, one copper "lota" containing R142 in cash was found by one Ganpat Laxmon, a labourer, whilst digging (with two others named Rama Ganpat and Narayan Tukaram) on a plot of ground belonging to Jan Mahomed Oosman situated at Cooliewada, Reay Road, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his office in the Town Customs House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1901, at 1 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. GRAY,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 28th November 1900.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1901.

No. 522-*Ap.*—Lalas Sundar Lal and Sukhdyal Das, Officiating Superintendents of Post Offices, 4th grade, are appointed temporarily as Superintendents of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, and until further orders.

Mr. N. M. Cama is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the same date, and until further orders.

The 31st January, 1901.

No. 533-*Ap.*—The privilege leave granted to Mr. Dorabji M. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is extended by one month, with effect from the 16th January, 1901.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th January, 1901.

Adamson, Harvey.	Mackenzie, A. G.	Warner, Mrs. E.
Bialla, Mrs. Mary.	Mackenzie, W. S.	Weddefield, Miss.
Desherghur Colliery Co.	Oquaga Publishing Co.	Wheelmer, Capt. J. C. M.
Edmunds, C.	Palmer, E. L.	Wise, J. E.
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.	Palmer, Mr.	Wright, Geo. W. E. J.
Lampard & Co., Crossfield.	Prang and Co.	Young, Percy, Agent of.
	Scriven Brothers & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Adams, R. H. H.
Adrian, Mrs. E.
Allen, C. H.
Baker, J. L.
Barros, Mr. D'Arcs Marionettes.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Bennett, G. B.
Berger, Miss.
Berklie, Mrs. Clegg.
Billinghuist, P.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, Edward.
Borooah, B.
Bourne, A. G.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Bron, Miss S.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Browning, Miss A.
Burnell, T. G.
Butler, M. A.
Butter, T. P.
Cading, Miss.
Calquhoun, Hugh.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, D.
Carron, James E.
Cator, Mrs. E. E. S.
Chapin, M.
Clare, Miss M.
Comins, Major H.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Corrigan, Mrs.
Cowley, Rev. H. G. B.
Creed, W. J.
David, I.
Davies, B.
Devine, H. P.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Edwards, S.
Einhorn, Wilhelm.
Elias, M. S.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fenn, Mr.
Field, Mrs.
Field, Revd. F. F.
Firth, Capt. R. A.
Fisher, Fred. J.
Ford, J. A.
Francis, H.
Franks, Mrs. G.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gillon, Mrs. J.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gohes, G. G., Dr.
Grace, Mrs. M.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Grey, Miss M.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Harmston, Mr.
Hopkins, F.
Henry, James.
Hennessy, Mr.
Holmes, William.
Hudson, T.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Kaiser, A,
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Lees, Geo.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Levitin, N.
Lewis, R.
Liddiard, Thos J.
Ludbrook.
Lumton, D. W.
Macauliffe, M.
Macdonald, J., S.S. *Bankura*.
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Mansfield, L. E. A.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
Mason, R.
Maxwell, C. M. (Jr.)
McCue, Mr.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mills, J. H.
Morgan, J. C.
Morphy, E. A.
Morrison, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Mounsey, H. F.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Nash, A. S.
Nelthropp, Mrs. E.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Perrault, Eugene.
Plant, Joseph S.
Power, A. L.
Prentis, Mrs. F. F.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, P. W.
Robson, B.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Rosenberg, L.
Rowe, T. E.
Rowlings, Elizabeth (Telegram).
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Schiller, F.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Seymour, H., Mrs.
Simpson, Mrs.
Slaughter, J. R., Miss (M. D.)
Smith, B. W.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, Miss Rachel.
Smith, Mrs. F. N.
Spencer, T. J.
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Stokes, Miss E.
Stone, A.
Stuart, Miss M. E.
Taylor, Mrs F. C.
Taylor, F. C.
Thomas, J.
Tomkin, J.
Tumpowski, J.
Upton, John G.
Valentine, I.
Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Vignan, A. D.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, John.
Walker, J. A.
Walker, J. Napier.
Walker, P. G., Major.
Walton, W. A.
Watson, R.
Wheeler, Miss Annie.
Williams, Capt. A
Williams, H.
Williams, Mrs. J. M.
Winzer, Dr. Hugo.
Woodell, W.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).
Zabriskie, Miss L.
Zabriskie, Mrs. J. L.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Comins, H., Major.
Diodati Gabriel LeComte.
ames, Herbert.
Roe, George B.
Stobbs, W.
Waters, Miss Esther.
Zabriskie Edwin, G.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th January, 1901.

Woogstraten, A. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Blohm, Edward.
Brodckie, Sophie.
Barbasch, Hermann.
Brown, W. T.
Brown, Sophia.
Cameron, Mrs.
Caillot, E.
Connell, R. A.
Cardini, Alexandre.
Dupholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Flocker, Fritza.
Freilich, Marcus.
Guillet, Louise, Mrs.
Hand, F.
Hervey, M., Mrs.
Hirsch, W. Antone.
Hanly, Geo. C. H.
Murray, G. H.
Miller, John.
Matignon, I. T.
Moore, G. F.
Meer Sina, Miss.
Neilsen, J.
Nickson, W.
Policaff, Mrs.
Peyton, Mrs.
Presman, N.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Roberts, John, Mrs.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Searson, Miss.
Schuh, Samuel.
Standi, R.
Usborne, Gordon.
Votbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 2nd February, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.			Route by which despatched.
	1901.		P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	7th	Feb.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	6th		Parcels 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M. P.M.	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	4th		1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo (if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	4th	,,	8-30	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
†Straits Settlements, (also China and Japan, if the steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	8th	,,	8-30	Per Str. *Kumsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	7th	,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	2nd	,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th		7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	2nd		7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto .	4th	,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	5th	,,	A.M. 5-30 P.M.	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	4th	,,	7-30	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

†Correspondence for China and Japan is despatched daily to Colombo, so that it may proceed by the first steamer available.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce in, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی- يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post-free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০
½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৲০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲০	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট [illegible] সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া [illegible]তেছে। ইহা কেবল মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের বোটানিক্যাল বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

FOR SALE.

Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95. By JAMES GRUNDY, Inspector of Mines in India (1894 and 1896). Price R1 and R2, respectively.

To be had on application to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, India, Alipore, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1*a*. 6*p*. for each copy outside Calcutta.

Indian Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

*Agni Purana, (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 0 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R6-12.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14

Aphorisms of Sandiya, (English) Fasc. I. 12*a*.

Astasahasrika Prajnaparamita, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Acvavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

*Bhamati, (Text) Fasc. IV—VIII, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Branma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12*a*.

Brhaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brnaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

*Caturvarga Chintamani, (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 0 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 0 each. R4-14.

Crauta Sutra of Acvalayana, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 0. R4-2.

*Crauta Sutra of Latyayana, (Text) Fasc. IV—IX, at annas 0 each. R2-4.

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

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* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST, INDEX TO ENACTMENTS AND LISTS OF BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN NATIVE STATES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

REVISED EDITIONS OF THE BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN NATIVE STATES HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—Statutes.

A Collection of Statutes, relating to India, Volume I, containing the Statutes up to the end of 1890. Edition, 1899. R6 (10s.)

B.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Edition 1898. R7. (10s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1868 to 1876. Edition 1898. R5. (10s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Edition 1898. R5. (9s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Edition 1898. R7. (10s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Edition 1898. R5. (9s.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. Edition 1898. R7. (10s.)

C.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3), and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10s.)

The Burma Code. Edition 1899. R5. (9s.)

The Baluchistan Code, Edition 1900, containing the local enactments in force in British Baluchistan and Agency territories, with Chronological Tables and an Index. R5. (10s.)

In the Press.

Collection of Statutes, relating to India, Vol. II, containing the Statutes from 1871 to 1898.

The Madras Code. 3rd Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st July, 1899, with an Index. Rs-8. (6a.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. R1. (2a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. R1. (2a.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st September, 1899. As-4. (2a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. 11a. (2a.)

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Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st March, 1900. 15a. (2a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. R3. (6a.)

Act V of 1883 (Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. 7a. (1a.)

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Act XIV of 1887 (Indian Marine), as modified up to 15th February, 1899. 8a. (1a.)

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Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st October, 1899. 6a. 6p. (1a.)

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In the Press.

Act VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove) as amended by Act XII of 1891.

Act II of 1882 (Trusts) as amended by Act XII of 1891.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1898 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1898 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. In Urdu. 1a. 0p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

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IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VIII of 1873 (Northern India Canal and Drainage), as modified up to 15th July, 1899. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st April, 1899. In Urdu. 5a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-Revenue as modified up to the 1st November, 1898. In Urdu. 9a. (1a. 6p.)
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Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1899. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

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Act XIV of 1899 (Tariff Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
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IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XVII of 1899 (Indian Registration Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XVIII of 1899 (Land Improvement Loans Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act XX of 1899 (Presidency Banks). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XXI of 1899 (Central Provinces Tenancy Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act VIII of 1900 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act IX of 1900 (Amendment of Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
In the Press.
Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st September, 1899. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.
Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st March, 1900. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.
Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 1st April, 1900. In Hindi.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

List of General Rules and Orders under Statutes and General Acts in force in British India corrected up to 31st December 1899. R1-8 (4*a*.).
Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council for 1898 and 1899. The price is noted on each.
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1898 to date. Super-Royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (8*l*.); single issue 4*a*. [illegible]
Index to [illegible] Statutes. Chronological Tables and Index to [illegible] Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12 (R1).
Copies of the first edition, compiled by the late Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by Sir W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2 (12a.).

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

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THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST, INDEX TO ENACTMENTS AND THE LISTS OF BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN NATIVE STATES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

C.—Local Codes.

The Ajmer Code, Ed. 1883. R3. (7*a*.)
The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*s*.)
The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)
The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a*.)
The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a*.)
The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a*.)
The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a*.)
The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5. (10*a*.)
The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)
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Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-Presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)
Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)
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Act VIII of 1873 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a.*)

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Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a* (2*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2*a.*)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a.*)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10 (3*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

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Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmer Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1877.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1897. 8vo. Stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

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Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.).

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.).

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.).

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.).

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.).

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.).

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.).

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (3a.).

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (3a.).

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum, 1898. R2 (5*a*.).

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898. R1 (2*a*.).

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2*a*.).

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7*a*.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Final Report on the Survey-Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2*a*.).

Report on the Khurda settlement of 1897-98. R5 (4*a*.).

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Tikari Ward's Estates in Gaya, seasons 1893—98. R2 (3*a*.).

Hand-Book of Sericulture by N. G. Mookerjee, M.A. R3 (4*a*.).

Report on the Material Condition of small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1898. R2 (2*a*.).

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6*a*.).

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4*a*.).

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2*a*.).

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a*.).

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Ditto *ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13*a*.).
Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10*a*.).

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897, and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3*a*.).

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong. Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8*a*.).

Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a*.).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a*.).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S P. G., RANCHI. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5*a*.).

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.).

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a*.).

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.).

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895. R1 (3*a*.).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3*a*.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.).

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.).

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.).

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6*a*.).

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animal in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6*a*.).
Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5*a*.).

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3*a*.).

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 079920 of the three half per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and last endorsed to Shyama Sundari Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

PEARY MOHAN ROY.

No. 85, AMHERST STREET, CALCUTTA.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 040068 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Akhauri Thakur Purshad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AKHAURI THAKUR PURSHAD,

Pleader

AURANGABAD, DISTRICT GAYA.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st February, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

DEATH OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Hon'ble Members having taken their seats, His Excellency THE PRESIDENT addressed them as follows:—

"Here, at this table, where we are met to exercise the legislative powers, for the benefit of the people of India, that have been devolved upon us by the

Crown of Great Britain, we ought not, I think, to meet today without paying such tribute of humble respect as is open to us to the memory of the great and good Sovereign who has worn that Crown for nearly two-thirds of a century, and now, in the fulness of years and honour, has passed away. The British Empire has had no such Queen, gracious, wise, dignified, symbolising all that was most enlightened and progressive in her time, of pure and stainless life. India, in its long cycles, has had no such Empress, tender-hearted, large-minded, just, humane, the loving parent of her subjects of every race and clime. All the Princes of India have been proud to own their fealty to so noble an example of sovereignty, and the hearts of all the Indian peoples have been drawn together by this singular and beautiful combination of mother, woman, and queen. Those of us who, in any official capacity, either here or elsewhere, have served Her Majesty have felt it to be our proudest distinction that it was her warrant that we acknowledged, her Empire that we were engaged in safeguarding, her example that inspired us. Whether we are young or old, we shall none of us ever forget that we were honoured by wearing the uniform of Queen Victoria.

"It would be easy for me to say much about the mark that this marvellous reign has left upon the history of India, and to indicate, at many points, the sagacious hand and influence of the deceased Sovereign. But perhaps the present occasion is not the best for such a purpose, while, after all, are not all her reign and character, in their relation to this country, summed up in the famous Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Carta of India, the golden guide to our conduct and aspirations?

"It has been the fashion in history to designate some Sovereigns by the distinguishing attributes of their personality or reign. Thus we have read of the Great, the Conqueror, the Just, the Lion-hearted, the Saintly, the Strong. Should it ever be desired to find such an appellation for the late Queen, it would be admitted by all that she deserves pre-eminently to be called by the title which she herself, I believe, gave to her own husband, namely, the Good. It is the virtue of her character, and the benignity of her influence, that her people have admired, quite as much as, if not more than, the splendour of the Victorian Era, or the unequalled glory of her reign. If blame or reproach ever fell upon her country, no shadow of it touched herself. She was above all, as well as over all. She set an example not merely to Courts and nations, but to every human hearth; and at every hearthstone in the Empire is the feeling not merely that a great monarch is dead, but that a bright and beautiful ray has been extinguished.

"Nowhere, I am convinced, in the wide orbit of the British Empire is there a more genuine sorrow, or a more profound sense of loss, than in India today. We are truly a nation in mourning. During the past ten days, many hundreds of telegrams and letters have poured in upon me testifying to the grief of communities and individuals. The newspapers have been full of similar evidence. All these records tell the same tale. They speak of the simple emotions that spring from the heart, of the sadness with which, even when it is a throne that is left vacant, men gaze upon the parting sail 'that sinks with all we love below the verge.'

"And yet the occasion is not one for lamentation only. We may mingle a sense of pride and of gratitude with our tears. For the Queen's life was extended far beyond the normal span. It had covered four-fifths of one century, and had crossed the threshold of another. Nature seemed for a while to have relaxed its inexorable laws in her favour, and in extreme old age, even to the end, she retained the freshness, the warmth of affections, and the energy of youth. In her more than eighty years of life, she had represented, as no other living man or woman, the higher aspects of the spirit of the age. She had shared in its trials—indeed had borne more than her portion of them—had steadied its impulses, and had sympathised with its struggles and hopes. There was left to her no public or private duty undone, no glory unattained. It may be said of her that she turned Great Britain into a world-wide Empire, with India as its corner-stone. If a part of the result is to be attributed to the statesmen who met at her Council, and part also to the movement of those unseen forces which are beyond human control, it yet remains true that her ministers were as often guided by her as she was by them, and that it was her personality and character, and the devotion which they excited that

gave to those forces the direction which they assumed. And so, having summed up in her own career the aims and achievements of the Nineteenth Century, she has now, in the very hour of the dawn of its successor, been relieved of the burden, and has handed on the trust to others. The British Empire, and the entire world, may count themselves fortunate if the new century produces any figure at all comparable with the central and shining figure of the old.

"I propose, as a mark of respect, that this Council should not proceed further with its business this morning, but should stand adjourned until this day week."

The Council accordingly adjourned to Friday, the 8th February, 1901.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st February, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th January, 1901.

Weather conditions were very disturbed in North-West and Central India during the first-half of the week, due to a depression which entered Sind on the last day of the previous week and advanced into Rajputana on Sunday. The primary depression was accompanied by a secondary in the Punjab in which pressure was in large defect. Unusually heavy rain and snow was received in the North-West Himalayas and rain in the plains of the North-West Punjab. Cherat reported a very heavy fall of 4·21 inches, Murree of 3·50 inches, and Rawalpindi of 2·75 inches, while falls of about one inch had been recorded at Peshawar, Khushab and Minimarg. Showers had also fallen in Sind, Central India and parts of the North-Western Provinces. In addition to the depressions in Rajputana and the Punjab a low pressure area was shown lying over the Gulf of Cambay on Saturday which drifted into Berar and the adjacent districts on Sunday, giving showers in Bombay and the Central Provinces, the most important falls being 1·13 inches at Hoshangabad and 1·01 inches at Saugor. The depressions travelled slowly eastwards during the next 24 hours and gave general rain in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, the west and central districts of the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Rajputana and Central India, and rain and snow continued in the North-West Himalayas. The precipitation was again unusually heavy for this time of the year, Chakrata reporting 2·84 inches, Mussooree 2·25 inches, Simla 1·71 inches, and Bahraich, Meerut, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Lahore, Sialkot, Ranikhet, Murree, Ahmednagar, Amraoti and Pachmarhi amounts

ranging from one to one and a half inches. The depression in the Punjab broke up in the Simla and Mussooree hills during the day and a rapid to very rapid rise of the barometer occurred in North-West India, the rise exceeding three-tenths of an inch at several stations in the Punjab. The depression passing through Rajputana had advanced to the south-east of the North-Western Provinces, and the depression in the Central Provinces was shown lying over the eastern districts, but both depressions had partly filled up and were no longer of any importance. Rain and snow had again fallen in the Upper India hills during the previous 24 hours and rain had been general in the East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, West Bengal, the east of Central India and the western and central districts of the Central Provinces, the most important falls reported being 2·16 inches at Chakrata, 1·63 inches at Ranikhet and Mussooree, 1·13 inches at Dehra Dun and Benares and 1·11 inches at Gorakhpur but with the filling up of the depressions in the North-Western and Central Provinces skies cleared and fine weather set in over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and only a few light showers were reported on Wednesday from stations in North Bengal and Bihar.

On Wednesday the barometer fell briskly in Gujarat and another depression was shown over the Gulf of Cambay which drifted in an easterly direction into Berar and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces on Thrusday, but it gave no rain till next day when it advanced into the east of the Central Provinces and Ganjam and intensified slightly. Showers were reported on Friday from the east of the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Lower Bengal, Chaibassa receiving 1·25 inches, Balasore 1·13 inches, and False Point 1·10 inches, and light showers on Saturday from Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Ganjam and Upper Burma. These showers were partly due to unsettled conditions introduced by a fall of the barometer and the formation of a low pressure area along the Eastern Himalayas.

On Saturday the barometer fell briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Sind, and a shallow depression was entering Sind from Baluchistan.

Rain.—Rain has been fairly general over the whole country and has been heaviest in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The only divisions in which no rain has fallen are Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Arakan, Malabar Coast, Kathiawar, Hyderabad (south) and Central Madras The average fall of the division has exceeded two inches in the hills division of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the North Punjab.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are: —

		inches.
N.-W. Provinces	Najibabad	5·43
	Chakrata	4·61
Punjab	Nawashahr	4·60
	Una	4·37
	Murree	7·60
	Abbottabad	4·73
Berar	Pimpalgaon Raja	4·56

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 30th to January 19th, was equal to or in excess of the normal over the whole country, except in Lower, Central and Upper Burma, and Coorg. No rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Kathiawar, but the normal rainfall of the period of these divisions is also *nil*.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending January 19th, 1901.			Rainfall data from December 30th, 1900, to January 19th, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to January 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·01	0·02	— 50
	4. Upper do.	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	0·05	0·07	— 28
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0·05	0·02	+ 150
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·17	0·10	+ 0·07	0·28	0·33	— 15
	7. Assam Surma	0·22	0·11	+ 0·11	0·32	0·38	— 16
	8. Do. Hills	0·44	0·15	+ 0·29	0·69	0·50	+ 38
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·48	0·22	+ 0·26	0·94	0·56	+ 68
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·23	0·06	+ 0·17	1·08	0·26	+ 315
	11. Central do.	0·21	0·08	+ 0·13	0·83	0·25	+ 232
	12. North do.	0·24	0·14	+ 0·10	0·55	0·24	+ 129
	13. Bengal Hills	0·89	0·23	+ 0·66	1·29	0·38	+ 239
	14. Orissa	1·15	0·04	+ 1·11	2·22	0·13	+ 1,608
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·67	0·12	+ 0·55	3·35	0·30	+ 831
	16. South Bihar	0·29	0·15	+ 0·14	2·83	0·36	+ 686
	17. North do.	0·69	0·15	+ 0·54	1·85	0·34	+ 444
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·88	0·10	+ 0·78	3·66	0·35	+ 946
	19. South Oudh	1·04	0·13	+ 0·91	2·34	0·40	+ 485
	20. North do.	1·47	0·12	+ 1·35	2·53	0·32	+ 691
	21. N.-W. P. Central	1·02	0·11	+ 0·91	2·50	0·38	+ 558
	22. Do. West	0·61	0·11	+ 0·50	1·68	0·28	+ 500
	23. Do. East Submontane	1·40	0·08	+ 1·32	2·61	0·28	+ 832
	24. Do. West do.	1·54	0·30	+ 1·24	2·96	0·69	+ 329
	25. Do. Hills	2·74	0·51	+ 2·23	4·93	1·18	+ 318
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·69	0·12	+ 0·57	1·54	0·38	+ 305
	27. South do.	0·36	0·09	+ 0·27	0·62	0·40	+ 55
	28. Central do.	1·19	0·21	+ 0·98	1·67	0·69	+ 142
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·82	0·28	+ 1·54	2·73	0·84	+ 225
	30. Do. Hills	3·12	0·49	+ 2·63	5·87	1·07	+ 449
	31. North Punjab	2·34	0·33	+ 2·01	3·35	0·94	+ 256
	32. West do.	0·34	0·14	+ 0·20	0·66	0·28	+ 136
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·47	0·26	+ 81
	34. Madras South Central	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	1·39	0·19	+ 632
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·09	0·21	— 57
	36. Mysore	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	0·21	0·07	+ 200
	37. Konkan	0·13	0·02	+ 0·11	0·23	0·10	+ 130
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·38	0·02	+ 0·36	0·40	0·06	+ 567
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0·82	0·04	+ 0·78	0·85	0·11	+ 673
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	1·73	0·11	+ 1·62	2·09	0·25	+ 736
	42. Central Provinces West	0·76	0·19	+ 0·57	1·10	0·29	+ 279
	43. Do. Central	0·97	0·19	+ 0·78	1·87	0·36	+ 419
	44. Do. East	0·11	0·10	+ 0·01	1·04	0·24	+ 333
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0·05	0·01	+ 0·04	0·05	0·02	+ 150
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0·41	0·06	+ 0·35	0·86	0·25	+ 244
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·33	0·43	— 0·10	3·26	1·36	+ 140
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·86	0·18	+ 0·68	1·46	0·34	+ 329
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·14	0·06	+ 0·08	0·72	0·14	+ 414
	51. West Rajputana	0·05	0·05	0	0·33	0·18	+ 84
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·14	0·09	+ 0·05	0·93	0·15	+ 520
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·10		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·22	0·05	+ 340
	55. East Coast Central	0·03	0·25	— 0·22	0·53	0·34	+ 56
	56. Do. South	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·37	0·41	— 10
	57. Madras South	0·26	0·11	+ 0·15	1·61	0·46	+ 250

SIMLA;
The 24th January, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 26th January, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was moderate in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, light in parts of the Carnatic and the southern districts, and none elsewhere. Water supplies are insufficient for irrigation in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and the central districts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are generally fair, but are fading in parts of Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot and Salem. Pasture and fodder are generally available. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are stationary or slightly easier, though rice continues above scarcity rates in Kistna, and dry staples in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects are generally fair but are not encouraging in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. Weavers relieved—Cuddapah—1,651 men and 1,301 women.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell in parts of Karachi during the week. Harvesting of autumn crops is still progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly over in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Sindh. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan, and parts of Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Belgaum, and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Young spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, and are generally suffering from want of moisture, except in irrigated lands. Preparation of lands for next season has been commenced in parts of Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but is scanty in parts of Sholapur and the Karnatak. Agricultural stock is in good condition but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal and, compared with the corresponding week of 1900, is easier. The price of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat, and considerably over normal in the Konkan, the Karnatak and the Deccan, though much easier than in 1900. The price of *juar* is about normal in Gujarat, and considerably over normal elsewhere, and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier in Gujarat, and slightly easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat, and the Konkan, and about double normal elsewhere, but is slightly easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, and about the same in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on test works, 392; on relief works, 119,866; dependants, 23,730; total on works, 143,988. In poor-houses, 2,960; on village relief, 28,124; total on gratuitous relief, 31,084. Figures for Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 9,640; dependants, 3,427; total on relief works, 13,067. In poor-houses, 1,052; on village relief, 903; total on gratuitous relief, 1,955. Figures for Daphlapur and Mudhol are incomplete. Grand total, 190,094.

Bengal.—Practically no rain has fallen during the week, except light showers in Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Sonthal Parganas and Angul. The winter rice is nearly all harvested and is now being threshed. The pressing of sugarcane still continues. The prospects of spring crops, poppy and other cold weather crops are generally good. Rain is wanted in Nadia, Bogra, Farid-

pur and Noakhali. There is no want of fodder anywhere. The price of common rice has fallen in 10 districts, risen in 19 and is stationary in the rest (17).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather is generally clear. Spring crops are flourishing, but wheat has been slightly damaged by rust in a few districts. Sugarcane pressing and preparation of land for extra crops are progressing. Poppy is being weeded. Prospects are good, markets well stocked, fodder ample, and prices almost stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Umballa, Jullundur, Multan and parts of Karnal, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. A slight fall is also reported from one tahsil in Hissar and in the Lahore District. Prices of wheat are generally stationary; they are rising in Amritsar and Rawalpindi, and are falling in Multan and Dera Ismail Khan. The prices of other food staples are unsettled. Sugarcane pressing continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Extra spring crops are being sown in Umballa and Shahpur. The condition and prospects of standing crops are said to be satisfactory. The outturn of sugarcane is reported above average in Sialkot. Sunshine is needed for standing crops in Umballa. The Sidhnai Canal in Multan is still flowing. The wheat crop on light soils in one tahsil of Umballa has been attacked with rust, and the grain crop in the same district has also suffered from stagnant rain water. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage is said to be sufficient in all districts, except parts of Multan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping is approaching completion and threshing and winnowing are progressing. The estimated average outturn is normal. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy is nearly completed and sowing of dry weather paddy in most places continues. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops on islands is progressing, while reaping of *juar* and sesamum still continues in parts. Portions of the crops in the Taungdwin and Myothit townships of the Magwe district have been damaged by floods and rats, and in the Yeu Sub-division of the Shwebo district sesamum is suffering from want of rain. The condition of crops, on the whole, though, is good. The price of paddy is unchanged except in Meiktila, where it has largely gone up.

Central Provinces.—The weather is occasionally cloudy and is cool. Crop prospects are generally good. Insects continue to cause damage to pulse and linseed in parts. Cotton picking, threshing of rice and reaping of *juar* are reaching completion. Reaping of wheat has been commenced in parts of Bhandara. Sowing of the second rice crop is completed in the Sirongha tahsil of the Chanda district. Reaping of *tur* has been commenced in Nimar. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices on the whole show a tendency to rise. The cheapest prices are wheat 12¼, gram 14, rice 14½ and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. *Juar* is selling at 21¾ seers per rupee in the Multai tahsil of the Betul district. The dearest prices are wheat 7½, gram 8, rice 8½ and *juar* 13⅔ seers per rupee. There are 18 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor-house.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice has been finished. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. Prospects of sugarcane are fair. Outturn of late rice and prospects of pulses and mustard are fair in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, and bad in other districts. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice—Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet 11¼, Dhubri 10, Gauhati 13, Tezpur 13 3/16, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 10½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the civil and military station. Standing crops are in good condition throughout, except in parts of Mysore, Kadur and Chittaldrug. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur, and are favourable in Hassan. In parts, paddy and horse-gram, Bengal-gram and *ragi* are being harvested, whilst in other parts paddy is being sown. Prices are stationary at Chittaldrug, have slightly risen in parts of Mysore and Kadur, and have slightly fallen throughout other districts. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient, except in Dodballapur in the Mysore district, and in Chennigeri in the Shimoga district where scarcity of water is being felt, and in Chittaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

COORG.—Rice harvesting and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Harvesting of *juar* and picking of cotton still continue. Winter crops are generally in fair condition. Wheat and linseed have been damaged in the Melghat. The fodder and water supply are enough for requirements. Prices are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The total from 1st January has been 24 cents. The rainfall of the first and second weeks of January has improved agricultural prospects in the Aurangabad Division. Winter rice is in fairly good condition. The water supply is adequate to wants. Grain prices are steady. Prices—wheat 5⅛, coarse rice 6⅞ and *juar* 11⅛ seers per hali rupee.

Rajputana.—The average rainfall in cents was in Bikaner 11, Alwar 2, Ajmer-Merwara 2. Agricultural operations are progressing. The condition of crops and cattle is good. Pasturage and fodder are ample. The cheapest prices range between 12 and 32 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief—Native States—Marwar—on gratuitous relief, 210. Reports from Haraoti and Tonk have not been received.

Central India.—No rain fell throughont the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops and probable outturn are good. Crops have been damaged at low-lying places in Malwa. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Malwa, and is good elsewhere. Pasturage is sufficient everywhere. The price of food grain is steady in Gwalior and Malwa, normal in Bundelkhund, above average in Baghelkhand, and fluctuating in Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior and Malwa, and the crop has been sown in Indore. Average prices in Gwalior 16 to 19, Bundelkhand 12 to 15, Indore 7 to 20, Malwa 16½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief—on gratuitous relief—Jaora, 28. Reports from Bhopawar and Bhopal have not been received.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition. The state of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 34, wheat 19, rice, superior, 13, inferior 19 pounds per British rupee. Average number on relief works 8,866, and on gratuitous relief, 4,605.

Kashmir.—The weather has been cloudy for the most part and bright for short intervals. No more snow has fallen. Prices are normal, rice being 25 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain fell. Prices are falling slightly. Wheat is selling from 10 to 17, and *maize* 18 to 25, seers per rupee. The conditon of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather is cloudy, frosty and very cold. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952	+118
Bombay	144,579	38,619	183,198	143,988	31,084	175 072	—8,126
Central Provinces	...	19	19	...	18	18	—1
Total British Provinces	144,579	41,472	186,051	143,988	34,054	178,042	—8,009
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	506	506	...	210	210*	—296
Central India States	...	749	749	...	28	28†	—721
Hyderabad	1,836	722	2,558	...	...	...	—2,558
Baroda	8,678	4,383	13,061	8,866	4,605	13,471	+410
Bombay Native States	14,438	2,346	16,784	13,067	1,955	15,022	—1,762
Total Native States	24,952	8,706	33,658	21,933	6,798	28,731	—4,927
GRAND TOTAL	169,531	50,178	219,709	165,921	40,852	206,773	—12,936

* Figures for Harauti and Tonk not received.
† Figures are for Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually are the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	...	...	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	433	4,988	5,421	438	6,050	6,488	399	6,463	6,864	532	6,875	7,407
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,665	3,819	5,484	1,789	3,462	5,251	1,943	3,197	5,140	1,907	3,284	5,191
Broach . .	341,490	1,508	1,276	2,784	2,402	1,078	3,480	2,177	636	2,813	1,918	367	2,285
Thana . .	819,580	...	46	46	...	51	51	...	49	49	...	104	104
Sholapur .	750,689	75,607	13,409	89,016	75,404	13,225	88,629	76,876	13,139	90,015	65,528	12,788	78,316
Ahmednagar .	888,755	33,284	8,153	41,387	35,758	8,682	44,440	39,189	9,140	48,329	41,273	9,140	50,413
Poona . .	1,067,800	19,832	504	20,336	20,539	432	20,971	19,795	1,623	21,418	17,086	1,651	18,737
Khandesh .	1,460,851	1,290	536	1,826	...	663	663	...	553	553	...	479	479
Nasik . .	843,582	1,278	39	1,317	1,478	38	1,516	1,508	36	1,544	1,757	34	1,791
Satara . .	1,225,989	8,118	1,166	9,284	9,193	1,145	10,338	8,287	1,061	10,424	8,176	914	9,090
Bijapur .	796,339	8,053	2,454	10,507	8,610	2,564	11,174	2,506	2,709	9,657	6,402	2,983	9,385
TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	9,430,204	151,018	36,390	187,408	155,611	37,390	193,001	152,680	38,608	196,806	144,579	38,619	183,198
Central Provinces.													
Saugor	591,743	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	19	19
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	591,743	...	3,432	3,432	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	19	19
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	11,294,019	151,018	39,822	190,840	155,611	38,087	193,698	152,680	40,985	199,183	144,579	41,472	186,051
Central India States.													
Indore .	1,099,900	...	800	800	...	741	741	...	737	737	...	705	705
Jaora . .	117,650	...	32	32	...	20	20	...	28	28	...	44	44
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,217,550	...	832	832	...	761	761	...	765	765	...	749	749
Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,993	1,232	3,225	1,956	716	2,672	1,918	722	2,640	1,836	722	2,558
Baroda . .	2,415,396	7,774	5,603	13,377	8,768	5,384	14,152	8,228	4,985	13,213	8,678	4,383	13,061

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 5th January 1901.			For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	693	835	1,528	942	787	1,729	678	640	1,318	879	781	
2	Palanpur .	645,526	330	431	761	326	357	683	239	313	552	...	277	
3	Cambay .	89,722	...	51	51	...	52	52	...	55	55	...	52	
4	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	759	149	908	834	166	1,000	790	184	974	816	183	
5	Auudh . .	65,146	97	6	103	115	6	121	115	6	121	110	5	
6	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,462	314	3,776	3,331	432	3,763	3,139	427	3,566	2,914	433	3
7	Jath . .	71,443	8,025	540	8,565	8,644	532	9,176	9,517	533	10,350	8,128	568	8
8	Daphlapur .	8,343	...	11	11	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	9	
9	Akalkot . .	75,774	233	107	340	234	73	307	215	35	250	164	35	
10	Mudhol .	61,815	870	...	870	1,029	...	1,029	1,001	...	1,001	1,101	...	1
11	Phaltan .	66,383	312	3	315	312	3	315	312	3	315	326	3	
	Total Bombay Native States	4,672,224	14,781	2,465	17,246	15,767	2,416	18,183	16,306	2,205	18,511	14,438	2,346	16,
	Total Native States	19,842,210	24,595	10,950	35,545	26,491	10,070	36,561	26,452	8,677	35,129	24,952	8,200	33,
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	31,136,229	175,613	50,772	226,385	182,102	48,157	230,259	179,132	49,662	234,312	169,531	49,672	219,

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but ures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	30·19	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·59	26·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	31·53	32·81	48·12	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·45	31·37	34·04	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thóngwa	...	...	29·91	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32·49	33·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·78	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	36·57	37·21	30·33	43·24	...	...	...	...	18·13	12·08
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	34·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19	25·2
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	11·25	33·12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	17·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	33·75	22·5	39·37	[illegible]	...	...	...	12·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	33·65 and 35·57	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	35	37·5	...	...	22·5	23·75	21·25	...
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	29·69	24·53	26·56	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	35	26·25	35	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25·31	23·44	35·62	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	24·37	22·19	26·25	25·37	...	...	18·75	16·87	15·62	17·5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	23·75	22·81	31·77	26·25	...	...	17·5	18·75	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	25·78	30·78	27·5	...	...	20	20·94	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	19·69	41·3	33·33	34·48	33·33	37·29	39·63	25·47	25·47	...	26·35
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·06	19·48	33·33	32·66	34·06	34·06	36·35	38·07	21·04	26·67	17·03	29·11
Jhánsi	15·52	25	42·08	44·43	36·35	37·19	43·23	43·85	38·02	30·21	20	31·35
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	40	40	33·33	33·33	37·19	39·01	24·22	29·63	17·4	...
Agra	25	47·08	50	50	35·52	36·35	40	37·81	24·06	31·98	17·76	31·98
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14·53	20	30·78	38·12	30·78	33·33	...	...	19 06	26·67	17·4	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·33	20	33·33	34·06	33·06	34·37	38·02	39·06	21·09	28·07	19·06	28·07
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	42·5	40	33·26	32·03	...	...	23·75	26·56	...	26·56

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·32	29·76	48·12	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	30·19	31·37	34·04	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thongwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·26	33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	18·34	...	...	...	49·23	42·11	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	26·46	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	8·06	12·9	29·91	23·45	55·17	54·27	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	30·05	31·68	28·69	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38·1	61·54	53·33	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	40	52·5	47·5	450	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	25	45	37·5	420	350	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	320	Midnapur
25	37·5	...	...	20	27·5	32·5	25	40	37·5	390	350	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	25	44·37	33·12	410	320	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	28·59	53·12	43·75	530	550	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	27·5	32·5	30	50	40	420	350	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	20·31	31·37	19·06	393·75	285	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·25	20·62	19·37	19·37	23·12	27·5	360	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
—	...	...	...	17·5	19·06	25	19·69	45	35·31	372·5	360	Bhágalpur
...	...	15·31	19·06	16·25	23·67	25	22·19	38·12	33·28	355·62	290·98	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
23·7	30·57	...	...	20·42	28·23	29·17	25·36	37·66	33·91	419·01	317·13	Benares
												Central—
20	34·06	...	...	16·67	28·07	27·6	27·6	...	...	376·46	278·23	Cawnpore
20·52	34·06	...	...	17·76	29·63	34·79	30·78	34·79	34·79	355·62	256·09	Jhánsi
												Western—
19·74	...	...	...	18·59	...	38·12	30·78	...	...	376·46	284·37	Meerut
17·76 and 20·62	38·12	...	...	18·59	31·98	33·23	29·53	42·08	31·98	376·46	272·5	Agra
19·06	31·98	...	...	16·67	...	28·59	28·54	...	...	375 and 380	285	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
19·79	31·98	...	...	19·53	38·07	27·92	28·54	...	24·01	380	300	Lucknow
												Northern—
22·81	...	...	...	18·28	...	26·72	25	...	...	380	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	20·58	21·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·78	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·7	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·89	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	75	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	52·5	50	37·5	36·25	128·75	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	62·5	36·87	36·25	100	70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	50 to 55	52·5	35·62	35	75 and 110	75 and 97·5	...	..	...	...	1·77 to 2·24	1·51
Calcutta	47·5	48·75	33·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	10	7·5	7·5	5
Central—												
Bardwan	36·87	41·25	32·81	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·56	2·5
Pabna	50	43·12	38·12	38·44	110	90	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	62·5	40	40	75	80	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	57·5	31·25	30	42·5	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5·62	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	37·5	35	35	34·37	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	40	35	36·25	37·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	33·12	25·78	38·12	34·37	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	45·83	44·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44·43	36·35	...	...	60	55	135	155	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	44·43	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	50	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	162·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	38·12	36·35	...	...	...	...	135 and 140	140 and 145	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	36·35	...	...	70	75	...	...	3·33	4·43	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
1·56	2·81	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	20	40	...	...	44·43	50	...	...	27·97	40	19·06	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	18·12	25	50	44·43	36·35	36·35	42·08	42·08	25	30·78	21·04	33·33
Central—												
Lahore	23·54	26·25	45·1	44·43	37·24	35·36	42·13	40·68	24·22	28·02	21·04	32·07
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	28·59	40	42·08	34·79	36·35	38·07	42·08	24·43	30·78	16·35	34·79
Submontane—												
Amritsar	24·22	26·67	42·08	43·23	34·06	34·06	35·07	38·07	...	...	21·04	31·35
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	22·19	25	52·03	61·03	32·66	36·3	36·35	38·12	25	23·54	18·12	23·54
Western—												
Multan	19·06	19·06	32·03	34·74	37·97	31·67	43·23	36·35	25·36	24·22	22·19	25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	36·87	37·5	37·81	36·25	...	...	23·12	32·5	...	35
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	35·62	31·09	...	...	25·94	...	18·75	27·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	36·25 to 37·5	33·75 to 36·25	55	56·25	27·5 to 28·12	26·25 to 28·75	24·37	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	45·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	41·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	41·56	...	...	41·98	46·25	...	...	...	...	28·49	42·4
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	50·47	...	...	...	...	24·48	41·82
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	36	38	40	39	50	50	...	...	23	33·62
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	33·31	36·37	34·75	42	40	...	...	19	28·56
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32	40	38	38	48	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	28·84	44·23
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·67	61·54	53·33	72·78	64	...	...	25	40
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	60	47·5	46·25	54·87	55·31	...	...	22·5	36·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	26·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	27·9
Cuddapah	31·8	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6	29·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·1	26·7	49·6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·9	24	40·9	38·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	22·24	24·96	40·22	45·71	54·43	47·54	67·77	65·88	...	...	21·93	25·59
Bangalore	33·58	26·09	49·64	44·72	43·76	41·19	60·82	56·94	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Gehi		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
												Rajputana—
21·09	50	...	...	19·06	44·43	44·43	40	...	...	492·34	320	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
20	36·35	...	...	21·61	30·78	36·98	33·33	57·13	57·13	395	286·25	*Southern—* Ferozpur
20·52	33·33	...	...	22·86	28·54	37·24	32·97	47·76	44·43	400	320	*Central—* Lahore
16·77	36·35	...	...	18·59	31·98	34·79	31·98	38·07	36·35	400	312·19	*South-eastern—* Delhi
21·61	...	...	...	21·93	28·59	38·07	33·33	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
22·19	33·33	...	...	20	27·6	36·35	31·98	40	40	328·75	267·13	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
23·59	30·78	...	...	24·22	27·6	38·96	32·66	...	...	426·61	320	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
26·87	41·25	...	...	...	...	42·19	32·5	...	...	...	360	Karáchi
20·94	35·31	...	...	...	...	42·34	31·25	...	...	...	304·06	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	27·5	32·5	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	45	360 to 420	315 to 355	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
29·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
30·42	44·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
30·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
30·62	41·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
29·37	46·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	30	56	44	467	333·25	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	30·75	...	...	360	260	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	35	...	...	400	270	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
32·54	50	...	...	...	...	53·33	44·44	66·67	50	533·33	320	Ellichpur
27·5	47	...	...	...	...	37·5	40	55	50	420	330	Amráoti
												Madras—
20·7	23	...	...	...	...	55·2	54·8	...	...	325·7	330·4	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	22·7	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	359·6	342·4	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	37	...	29·4	380·9	317·4	*Central—* Bellary
25·1	32·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	279·6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	27·7	28·6	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	29·7	...	...	362·1	313·7	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	26·5	23·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
27·7	28·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·4	30·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·47	30·37	...	...	32·54	23·51	110·18	68·57	413	366·75	Mysore
...	...	27·08	27·43	...	...	31·85	27·43	64·05	45·4	376·75	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·33	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	50	44·43	...	...	66·67	66·67	160	160	5	3·28	9·37	7·97
Central—												
Lahore	43·28	43·85	...	...	64·01	61·56	152·24	139·11	10	13·33	8·91	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	42·08	38·07	...	...	80	80	160	152·4	5	8·91	7·24	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·29	7·97
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	43·12	40	...	...	40	40	132·33	110	5·73	8·02	6·67	11·41
Western—												
Multan	48·44	42·03	5[illegible]	...	80	57·08	160	160	4·37	4·01	5	5·68
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	...	...	...	...	...	140	137·5	11·98	...	...	...
Shikárpur	42·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	71·61	49·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	[illegible]	150	[illegible]	1 01	...		
Western—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	120	210	125	100	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Wásim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	138·33	87·5	...	...	400	200	200	160	10	5	...	...
Amráoti	100	70	...	...	225	140	80	150	2(a)	1(b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	113·1	114·8	...	...	7	7
Ceded—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	95·5	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	52·7	39·5	122·7	98·7	...	...	...	...
Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	3·6
Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	51	...	...	123·4	120·2	131·7	115·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	65·54	60·33	...	...	374	374	155·33	155·33	6·25	10·71	9·75	7·14
Bangalore	68·23	64·22	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	128·44	5·3	14·6	7·3	12·85

(a) Per 400lb (b) Per 100lb

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
5	8·02	...	...	60	50	...	...	70	50	Rawalpindi
										Western—
3·33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kardéhi
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	8·02	11·25	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	40	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	60	Ellichpur
2·5(a)	6(b)	...	...	45	55	...	...	100	40	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	100	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
6	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	100	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

(a) Per 400lb (b) Per 200lb

J. B. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

Finance and Commerce Department
January 31, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1900 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 6	...	...	12 —	12 2	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 9	13 7	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 10	11 10	17 4	17 4	43 9	43 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 11	13 11	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	10 12	21 1	21 1	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 10	11 13	11 13	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	12 5	14 9	51 2	46 5	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 —	23 5	19 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 6	11 3	11 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	6 8	...	...	7 9	7 4	10 15	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	31 —	32 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	5 5	...	...	6 2	6 12	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 4	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12 and 12 12	12 — and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 4 and 12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 10	11 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 6	11 13	...	14 —	10 —	13 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	...	16 —	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Tur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 8	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	18 8	18 8	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	*Pegu (inland)—* Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 5	14 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	37 9	37 9	6 14	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 9	45 1	45 1	7 3	7 2	11 14	11 14	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 9	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 15	42 7	27 12	5 14	5 14	16 11	14 4	Meiktila
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	*Arakan—* Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	*Surma—* Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 24	Cachar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 10	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*Hill tracts—* Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 14	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 12	8 14	8 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	*Eastern hill tracts—* Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	*Eastern—* Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	*Deltaic—* Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	11 13	18 —	22 —	10 10	8 14	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	15 4	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	11 —	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	13 4	9 4	...	...	...	12 8	9 12	9 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 190—*continued*—(*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	26 4	27 —	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	14 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 12	14 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	12 —	27 —	32 —	...	...	14 6	15 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	13 12 and 15 4	13 2 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	[illegible]	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	16 — [illegible] 8	7 8 to 11 —	11 —	16 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	to 11 —	to 11 —	12 —	15 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 11	10 11	11 4	10 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	[illegible]	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 — and 15 —	13 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	13 —	13 14	26 —	[illegible]	...	...	13 4	14 6	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	13 —	24 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	18 8	21 —	...	...
Patna	15 —	16 —	21 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	13 —	15 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	22 12	22 12	...	...	17 —	16 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 8	14 4	27 7	24 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 —	13 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 8	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 4	13 —	14 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Benares	11 5	11 5	15 3	15 3	8 15	8.15	9 15	9 10	19 4	17 14	16 8	16 4
Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	14 12	14 2	6 14	6 14	12 13	12 13	17 8	19 14	14 6	14 14
Jaunpur	12 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Allahabad	10 —	10 4	16 —	15 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 4	11 —	12 8	11 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	27 —	25 8	18 8	18 8
Fatehpur	11 4	11 8	17 —	15 4	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 —	23 —	21 —	19 12	18 —
Hamirpur	11 8	11 4	13 12	13 12	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	25 4	24 —	20 8	18 6
Jalaun	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	19 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 6	11 10	18 8	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 —	21 8	19 8	19 —
Jhansi	11 —	11 —	13 12	16 8	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	23 12	23 8	19 6	19 8
Etawah	12 —	12 8	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	21 8	20 —
Farukhabad	12 1	12 4	20 7	20 7	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	23 8	22 8	22 8	21 1
Mainpuri	12 6	12 14	19 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 8	21 8	21 8	20 12
Etah	12 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	19 12	19 12
Agra	10 12	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	20 8	21 —
Muttra	11 8	11 8	19 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	26 —	25 8	21 —	19 8
Aligarh	12 —	11 8	18 8	18 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	23 —	23 4	20 —	20 —
Bulandshahr	12 8	12 12	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	21 8	21 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	17 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 1	11 1	14 —	14 —	7 1	7 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	16 10	16 10	11 4	10 6	13 8	13 15	20 11	20 11	15 5	14 6
Basti	12 8	12 12	19 4	19 12	[illegible]	9 —	13 12	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Rice (various kinds)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 2	10 2	Bankura
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 8	11 8	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	21 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	*Northern*— Rangpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 —	10 12	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 — and 8 8	8 — and 8 8	*Hills*— Darjeeling
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 5	*Orissa*— Puri
...	...	...	...	11 12*	13 2*	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 —	12 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	*Chota-Nagpur*— Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum
29 —	31 —	...	...	12 — to 13 —	12 — to 13 —	27 —	26 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	Ranchi
...	20 4	...	...	12 8	14 1	19 2	14 1	...	9 9	9 12	9 9	Palámau
24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
...	...	...	...	16 —	19 2	23 —	23 6	13 —	12 9	10 —	10 8	*Bihár, south*— Monghyr
...	20 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	16 —	20 8	22 —	10 —	16 —	10 8	10 12	Gaya
...	...	21 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	26 —	17 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	19 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 12	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	*Bihár, north*— Purnea
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	22 12	22 12	12 —	12 10	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
25 4	25 4	...	...	15 8	17 9	25 4	26 7	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 4	Darbhanga
25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	24 —	25 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
20 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	23 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Saran
26 —	26 —	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 8	27 —	10 12	11 —	10 —	10 8	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	13 12	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 15	12 7	13 4	13 5	18 8	17 14	10 4½	10 4½	10 2	10 2	Benares
...	16 12	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 4	19 12	19 12	10 14	10 14	8 14	8 14	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 8	10 —†	10 —†	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	11 8†	11 —†	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 4	20 8	20 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	14 4	Bánda
...	...	15 —	...	12 8	12 —	19 —	...	11 4†	10 —†	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 6	18 6	10 4	11 —	10 8	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 8	Jalaun
21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	13 12	13 12	23 8	24 —	11 —	10 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 5	23 5	23 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Etáwah
...	...	24 8	24 8	12 15	12 15	26 9	25 14	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
26 8	27 8	...	...	12 12	13 4	26 4	27 8	12 8†	12 8†	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	27 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 12	20 12	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Agra
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	11 12	11 12	Muttra
...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 5	24 —	24 —	9 12	9 12	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	18 8	11 10	11 10	25 —	23 8	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	15 8	20 —	19 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 8	19 4	19 4	10 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
19 18	19 18	14 14	14 14	14 6	14 6	20 11	20 11	11 3	11 3	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
20 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	22 —	21 —	12 —†	12 —†	10 —	10 —	Basti

* Kalai

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 12	12 12	21 —	20 8	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	20 8
Budaun	13 —	12 4	19 8	19 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	26 8	25 —	24 8	24 —
Pilibít	12 11	12 10	18 4	18 4	5 4	5 4	12 2	12 2	23 —	23 —	19 8	19 2
Bareli	11 14	11 14	17 8	18 12	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	23 2	25 —	22 8	21 14
Moradabad	12 10	12 10	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	11 10	12 2	26 4	23 12	23 6	21 12
Bijnor	11 8	12 6	18 —	19 2	4 8	4 8	11 13	12 10	...	...	20 13	21 10
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	12 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	19 4	19 14
Saháranpur	12 10	12 10	17 11	17 11	4 13	4 13	9 11	9 11	23 10	23 10	22 —	22 —
Dehra-Dún	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	9 12	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 8	18 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Almora	10 4	10 4	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	21 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Sultanpur	12 4	13 —	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	17 —	18 —
Rae-Bareli	12 12	12 8	22 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	12 12	23 8	22 —	22 —	21 —
Unao	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	11 8	12 —	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 4	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hardoi	12 12	12 8	...	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 —	21 —	...	14 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	22 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Gonda	13 —	13 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	23 —	21 —	22 —	19 —
Bahraich	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 8	26 —	26 —	20 —	19 —
Sitapur	12 8	12 12	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Kheri	12 8	12 12	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	25 —	22 —	22 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	7 14	8 12	7 —	7 —	3 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	14 —	12 4	14 —	12 4
Bánswára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 15	9 10	12 9	12 3	7 4	7 8	8 4	7 15	15 7	15 —	13 8	13 9
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	8 10	8 8	10 —	10 8	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	12 4
Erinpura	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	8	16 8	16 —	15 4	15 —
Ajmer	9 10	10 —	14 8	14 2½	6 —	6 —	8 —	—	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Abu	9 10 and 9 15	8 15 and 9 2	13 9	12 6	5 13	5 13	8 1	14	14 7	...	15 —	12 14
Kishangarh	11 —	10 10	16 —	15 8	4 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	25 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Bundi	9 5	9 —	10 8	9 5	5 12	5 4	6 13	6 11	19 12	18 10	15 12	16 —
Kotah	9 4	8 12	7 8	8 4	5 6	5 4	5 14	5 12	15 —	14 8	13 8	13 8
Jhalawar	9 1	8 1	7 11	7 11	7 —	6 13	8 7	8 5	11 9	11 6	11 3	10 14
Tonk	7 9	7 13	11 3	10 1	6 3	6 3	6 12	6 12	22 —	22 5	23 2	22 3
Jaipur	9 2	9 7	13 3	19 8	6 7	6 7	7 7	7 7	24 10	25 15	24 —	25 10
Karauli	9 1	8 12	11 14	13 12	10 10	8 12	14 14	10 —	28 12	26 14	27 8	26 14
Dholpur	10 9	10 11	13 9	13 4½	7 9½	7 9½	8 7	8 7	24 11½	24 10	24 13	23 11½
Bharatpur	10 12	10 12	19 10	19 3	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	27 11	26 10	25 9	24 4
Alwar	11 —	11 —	18 3	17 12	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	27 —	26 6	25 —	23 11
Deoli	8 4	8 4	10 4	9 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	21 9	21 —	20 8
Nasirabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	16 —
Bálmer	9 12	9 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 2	...	...	22 12	20 4
Anádra	9 5	8 15	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 2	8 2	...	...	14 4	12 5
Shahpura	6 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	14 8	12 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 8 and 9 13	8 2 and 9 11	18 18	17 2	6 4	6 4	7 —	7 13	8 2	13 12	15 11	16 4
Jaisalmer	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 8
Bikaner	9 8½	9 8½	11 5	11 8½	8 5½	8 4	4 8½	4 —	...	...	15 10½	15 2½
Central India—												
Indore	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8	8 8	8 —	9 —	8 12	17 —	17 —	17 —	15 —
Nimach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 —	16 —	15 8
Gwalior	9 12½	9 11	13 —½	12 14	7 1½	7 8	7 13	7 15	21 —½	21 8	18 8½	18 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	11 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	18 —	25 8	23 —
Ferozpur	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 8	10 6	16 —	15 4	...	...	8 8	8 7	18 2	17 12	18 8	16 12
Gujranwála	11 7	11 7	14 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	18 —	17 —
Gujrát	11 4	11 4	13 —	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	19 —	18 —
Jhelam	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	17 —	17 —

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Maya*)		Arhar, or thur, gadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*continued*
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	12 —§	12 —§	11 —	11 —	*Submontane, west*—
...	...	22 —	22 —	12 4	12 4	23 —	30 —	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12	Shahjahánpur
...	...	13 2	18 —	14 14	14 14	23 15	23 14	10 9	10 10	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	20 —	23 12	11 4	11 14	25 —	25 —	21 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Pilibít
...	...	22 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	24 14	22 10	9 8§	9 8§	11 —	11 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	...	24 12	12 6	11 4	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 8	21 —	9 13	8 9	11 —	10 7	Bijnor
23 10	23 10	22 9	22 9	11 9	11 9	21 —	21 —	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
21 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 8	21 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Saharanpur
												Dehra-Dún
12 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*—
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	8 4	8 4	Naini Tal
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Almora
												Garhwál
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	**Oudh**—
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 8	20 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	*Southern*—
25 —	25 —	16 —	16 8	16 —	14 8	16 —	16 —	12 —§	11 —§	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
20 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	23 8	23 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
...	...	17 —	16 12	13 12	13 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Rae-Bareli
18 —	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —§	12 —§	...	11 —	Unao
												Lucknow
												Hardoi
...	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	*Northern*—
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	24 —	26 —	10 8	11 —	10 12	10 12	Barabanki
32 —	32 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Gonda
...	...	...	17 —	14 8	14 —	24 —	23 —	9 8§	9 8§	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	25 8	25 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
												Kheri
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 14	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	**Rajputana**—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern*—
...	...	9 3	8 7	9 11	9 14	14 15	16 13	8 3	8 14	10 3	10 5	Partábgarh
												Bánswára
—	—	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
												Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	11 6	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 5½	21 13½	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Erinpura
												Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	15 12	15 1	7 9	7 7	11 9	11 2	Abu
*	*	*	*	12 8	11 8	25 —	25 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 5	...	21 4	19 5	...	...	9 6	8 13	Bundi
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	17 —	18 4	6 10	6 6	8 12	8 10	Kotah
...	...	10 9	10 9	8 5	8 14	14 5	13 10	5 15	6 1	8 6	8 6	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 6	28 5	27 11	...	...	11 8	10 13	Tonk
*	*	19 8	19 8	11 5 and 23 5	11 15 and 23 5	24 10	27 4	20 12	20 12	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	26 4	26 4	13 —	13 12	...	...	15 8	15 10	11 4	10 10	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 7½	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 11	11 9½	Dholpur
...	...	17 8	17 8	12 10	11 6	23 8	22 14	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	14 13	11 8	11 8	24 10	23 8	17 6	15 10	12 8	12 9	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 13	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	16 —	16 10	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	22 4	22 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	Anádra
												Shahpura
...	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	18 12	17 11	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	*Western*—
												Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	...	...	...	8 13½	9 11½	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Jaisalmer
												Bikaner
*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 8	...	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	**Central India**—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 14	12 —	Indore
...	...	5 12	5 12	10 5½	11 8	21 12½	21 3	8 5½	8 7	10 14	10 12	Nimach
												Gwalior
†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	**Panjab**—
		19 —	19 —	10 —	10 4	17 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	*Southern*—
												Hissar
												Ferozpur
†	†	19 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	16 8	17 —	8 8	8 2	12 12	12 12	*Central*—
†	†	†	20 —	10 10	10 14	17 —	16 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Lahore
†	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujranwála
*	*	*	*	10 4	10 8	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrát
												Jhelam

* Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable § Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	26 11	26 —
Delhi	11 —	11 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	28 8	23 —	23 —	22 8
Rohtak	11 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Karnál	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 4	11 12	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	17 —
Ludhiána	11 12	11 12	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	20 —	18 12	20 —	18 8
Jalandhar	11 4	12 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	11 4	11 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	14 —	17 —	15 —
Gurdáspur	12 4	12 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	18 —	17 —	18 —	17 —
Siálkot	10 14	10 14	15 —	14 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 12	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	‡	‡	15 —	13 —
Kángra	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	21 —	19 —	17 —	15 —
Hasára	13 4	13 4	16 8	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 4	12 —	12 —	12 —
Pesháwar	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Kohát	10 3	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	‡	‡	16 9	16 9
Bannu	10 —	10 1	12 8	12 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	14 1	13 7
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 6	12 2	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 8
Jhang	11 2	11 6	16 —	16 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 4	17 —	15 8	15 8
Multan	10 4	11 4	15 4	14 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	16 8	17 —
Montgomery	11 2	11 2	‡	‡	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 4	19 —	17 12	17 10
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	9 11	13 4	12 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 12	17 8	15 —	15 5
Muzaffargarh	10 12	12 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 —	10 —	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 8	15 8	16 4	17 13
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	19 —
Shikárpur	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	17 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	18 8	18 —
Quetta	10 8 to 11 —	11 4 to 11 12	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 12	14 8	13 —	13 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 10	9 10	8 9	8 9	8 7	8 7
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 7	8 11	11 12	10 11	11 11	9 12	11 4	9 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	*	*	11 11	9 14
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 1	10 1	14 2	11 5	13 4	12 2
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 7	8 15	10 —	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 12	10 12
Satara	5 13	5 13	...	...	8 14	8 7	9 1	8 11	8 13	8 2	10 1	9 11
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	10 4	9 13	12 15	12 8
Bijapur	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 14	7 6	9 8	8 9	13 11	10 13	13 3	12 5
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 14	7 4	8 8	7 13	8 10	8 10	12 10	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	10 5	9 10	12 7	11 11
Násik	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 9	5 14	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 14	12 10
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 8	9 8	14 14	15 5	13 2	13 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 10	10 3	16 10	12 15	13 14	12 8
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	16 —	13 —	15 —	12 8
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	16 8	16 —
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 8	13 8	13 —
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	17 8	17 —	17 8	16 8
Godhra	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	*	...	16 —	16 —
Dísa	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	18 8	18 8	15 —	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 8	9 2	8 11	14 8	*	12 13	13 5
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 10	10 —	...	...	7 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	17 7	17 8	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 5	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	16 —	17 —	...	...
Betul	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	25 2	18 8	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 6	23 —	20 —	...	...
Nagpur	9 5	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 —	16 1	15 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 6	17 12	14 9	...	...

* Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
†	†	†	†	10 12	10 8	23 —	23 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
†	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	24 —	23 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
25 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Karnál
†	†	‡	‡	11 —	11 8	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	*Submontane*— Ambala
†	†	15 —	14 8	10 4	10 8	18 12	18 —	10 —	9 8	13 8	12 —	Ludhiána
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 4	17 8	17 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	17 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
†	†	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	‡	‡	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur
†	†	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
†	†	‡	‡	10 4	10 12	17 —	16 8	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
14 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	8 8	8 12	15 —	13 —	7 —	7 8	8 8	9 —	*Hills*— Simla
‡	‡	*	*	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
*	*	15 —	15 —	10 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára
†	†	17 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	9 8	8 14	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
†	†	‡	‡	9 14	10 3	17 14	17 14	†	†	15 5	15 5	Kohát
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8	10 11	11 5	19 1	18 —	8 2	8 2	18 12	20 10	Bannu
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
30 —	30 —	25 4	25 —	10 —	10 6	17 —	17 8	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
†	†	20 —	20 —	10 —	9 12	15 8	16 8	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 12	10 6	18 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 12	Montgomery
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 10	10 6	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 8	16 —	16 8	Dera Ismael Khan
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	10 —	‡	*	6 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 12	8 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
		*										**Sind and Baluchistan—**
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi
‡	‡	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
‡	‡	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 10	9 4	14 —	14 —	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
11 11	12 9	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	10 10	*Konkan*— Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Alibág
7 5	7 5	...	...	8 12	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna
13 9	13 2	...	...	8 11	8 3	...	...	6 15	7 6	12 —	12 6	*Deccan*— Dharwar
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 12	10 12	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	7 13	8 5	...	...	5 14	5 15	10 6	10 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	9 3	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 1	...	...	7 2	7 9	11 6	11 6	Bijapur
*	*	...	...	10 6	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 13	11 13	Poona
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	*Khandesh*— Ahmadnagar
15 15	17 2	...	...	9 5	8 10	...	...	6 7	6 12	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 13	7 13	11 —	10 4	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 5	...	...	6 8	7 6	11 2	11 2	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
19 —	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	Godhra
*	*	...	...	10 4	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 13	12 13	Disa
*	*	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 10	7 —	98 8	98 8	*Káthiawár*— Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	6 5	7 4	11 5	11 4	*Western*— Nimar
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 1	...	...	7 15	7 15	9 —	8 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	6 14	6 14	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

* Not sold † Not produced ‡ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1900—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 —	6 6	9 10	9 10	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	10 8	10 5	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	19 —	...	...
Damoh	8 14	9 6	...	...	10 —	9 6	10 9	10 —	20 —	17 7	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	13 —	20 —	21 —	...	...
Mandla	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 8	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 12	8 —	...	...	10 —	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 13	15 8	12 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	12 —	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	13 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	11 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	11 —	12 —
Basim	9 5	9 5	...	...	4 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 14	12 4	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	9 —
Amráoti	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Wun	7 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	11 8	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 3	5 3	*	*	3 12	3 12	9 7½	8 12	11 14	10 —	15 11½	15 11½
Boláram	*	*	*	*	*	*	8 15	7 5	10 1	8 —	*	*
Chadarghát	4 11	5 —	*	*	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 3	14 13	17 3	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 3	13 3	13 2	13 2
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	12 6	12 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 3	12 3	13 2	13 2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	15 2	14 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	19 13	16 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 8	10 8	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	12 6	10 5	13 6	11 6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 6	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 11	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	15 6	15 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 10	11 14	11 14	14 8	15 3
Southern—											16 8	15 8
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 14	13 14	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 10	14 10	14 —	14 —
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 12	8 11	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 13	6 13	6 13	9 7	8 6	12 10	11 9	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	5 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	11 6	11 6	9 3	9 3

*Not sold

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, cholam, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 4	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 12	10 —	...	...	6 4	7 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	10 —	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 —	9 12	Básim
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
15 —	15 —	*	*	8 7½	8 2	*	*	7 8½	7 13	9 7½	9 13½	Secunderabad
*	*	*	*	8 1	6 4	*	*	*	*	9 7	7 8	Boláram
*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	*	*	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara
												South, central—
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 11	Nilgiris
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
												Central—
14 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	12 10	Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
13 8	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam
17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
13 6	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madras
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
12 13	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
16 —	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 3	5 8	9 2	10 —	Mysore
13 —	13 —	...	...	6 13	7 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	...	9 —	10 —	Hassan
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	Kadur
13 10	13 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 7	8 15	Shimoga
15 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
12 —	13 8	...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	Coorg
*	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

* Not sold

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 20TH JANUARY 1900, AND FROM 1ST TO 19TH JANUARY 1901.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1901*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1900.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Week ending 19th January 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 20th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st to 19th January 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	758	1,746	14,34,781	822	1,872	13,18,000	704	39,83,245	33,50,000	...	6,33,245
Bengal Central	169	139	17,361	125	139	18,800	135	53,359	54,200	...	1,159
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	268	1,192	3,24,467	272	1,598	2,34,000	146	8,44,128	5,89,000	...	2,55,126
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	252	868	2,39,105	275	872	2,04,000	234	6,61,961	5,52,000	...	1,09,961
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	1,491	7,91,719	535	1,561	8,56,000	548	23,24,874	26,62,000	3,37,126	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	351	21	5,285	252	21	3,000	143	12,251	9,600	...	2,651
Washermenpet-Vizagapatam section (East Coast State)	...	...	(*b*)	...	486	72,000	148	(*b*)	1,86,000	1,86,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	353	1,787	6,13,655	343	1,785	5,11,000	286	17,34,559	13,00,000	...	4,34,559
Palanpur-Deesa	60	17	854	50	17	500	29	2,592	1,400	...	1,192
South Indian	166	1,031	1,34,568	131	1,034	1,25,000	121	4,47,142	4,23,000	...	24,142
Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	54	3,001	56	54	3,000	56	10,972	11,700	728	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	1,165	1,22,557	105	1,165	1,28,000	110	3,54,667	3,44,000	...	10,667
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	296	21,025	71	296	25,400	86	58,781	69,700	10,919	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	163	1,085	1,54,730	142	1,162	1,44,000	124	4,04,999	3,94,000	...	10,999
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	231	25,658	111	231	25,900	112	74,924	65,600	...	9,324
Assam-Bengal	75	434	35,248	81	578	37,400	65	97,636	99,000	1,364	...
Burma	221	994	2,47,993	249	1,124	2,69,000	239	6,91,233	6,95,000	3,767	...
Shadipalli-Balotra	...	...	...	...	69	800	12	...	2,500	2,500	...
Total	325	12,551	41,77,957	533	14,064	39,75,800	283	1,17,57,321	1,08,06,700	...	9,50,621
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*d*)	244	3,077	6,43,915	209	3,145	7,08,000	225	18,82,665	18,10,000	...	72,665
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	235	1,013	2,38,190	235	1,115	1,96,000	176	6,89,337	5,68,000	...	1,21,337
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	332	834	3,09,209	371	843	3,00,000	356	7,94,549	8,11,000	16,451	...
East Coast (*e*)	148	802	1,19,254	149	...	(*e*)	...	3,14,631	(*e*)	...	3,14,631
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	57	28	1,203	43	30	1,200	40	4,256	3,600	...	656
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	542	68	...	(*f*)	...	1,079	(*f*)	...	1,079
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	1,600	40	...	3,100	3,100	...
Total	228	5,762	13,07,313	227	5,173	12,06,800	233	36,86,517	31,95,700	...	4,90,817
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	523	461	3,91,040	848	461	2,94,000	638	10,98,445	8,29,000	...	2,69,445
Madras	254	843	1,95,582	232	845	1,95,000	231	5,76,582	5,63,000	...	13,582
Total	456	1,304	5,86,622	450	1,306	4,89,000	374	16,75,027	13,92,000	...	2,83,027
Total (Guaranteed and State).	304	19,617	60,71,892	310	20,543	56,71,600	276	1,71,18,865	1,53,94,400	...	17,24,465
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	162	22,528	139	162	24,700	152	71,732	64,800	...	6,932
Tarkessur	327	22	5,130	233	22	6,300	286	15,547	15,400	...	147
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	423	34,032	80	423	38,500	91	1,04,059	1,11,000	6,941	...
Tapti Valley	106	139	15,352	110	156	12,500	80	41,061	39,000	...	2,061
South Behar	124	79	8,659	109	79	9,800	124	24,803	22,800	...	2,003
Hardwar-Dehra	122	...	...	...	32	2,600	81	...	7,300	7,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	25	1,905	76	59	3,400	58	5,372	9,100	3,728	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	54	3,210	59	53	3,000	57	8,196	8,500	304	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	66	5,419	82	66	4,400	67	17,630	12,300	...	5,330
Segowlie-Raxaul	32	18	476	26	18	700	39	1,408	3,000	592	...
Bengal Dooars	132	36	6,207	172	36	6,100	169	14,097	16,600	2,503	...
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	700	11	...	1,700	1,700	...
Dibru-Sadiya	229	78	16,109	207	78	16,800	209	46,026	47,400	1,374	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	108	55	5,550	101	55	3,400	62	14,748	9,700	...	5,048
Nilgiri	241	17	2,909	171	17	2,700	159	8,142	7,000	...	1,142
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	51	11,263	221	51	8,000	157	29,988	24,000	...	5,988
Bársi	245	21	3,430	163	21	3,300	152	9,061	10,100	1,039	...
Total	127	1,246	1,42,179	114	1,394	1,46,300	105	4,12,370	4,09,200	...	3,170
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	71	148	4,699	31	148	5,000	34	12,559	11,800	...	759
Bhopal-Ujjain	219	114	25,199	221	114	13,000	114	70,048	30,700	...	39,348
Nágda-Ujjain	194	34	6,295	185	34	1,600	47	18,967	4,800	...	13,567
The Nizam's guaranteed state	316	334	94,514	283	334	68,600	205	2,50,863	2,05,000	...	45,863
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	13	1,165	90	13	900	69	3,419	2,600	...	819
Rájpura-Bhatinda	133	108	13,066	121	108	11,200	104	41,112	34,500	...	6,612
Kolar Gold-fields	344	10	3,726	373	10	4,400	440	10,185	11,600	1,415	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	68	67	8,657	55	67	8,500	52	9,340	9,300	...	40
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	93	8,073	87	93	7,800	84	22,331	19,500	...	2,831
Kolhapur	86	29	1,682	58	29	2,000	69	5,291	6,000	709	...
Sirur-Shimoga	37	39	964	25	38	900	24	3,484	2,400	...	1,084
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	67	155	10,418	67	386	35,000	91	32,092	80,300	48,208	...
Light gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,846	49	79	3,500	44	10,942	11,600	658	...
Rajpipla	31	37	876	24	37	600	16	2,553	1,700	...	852
Cooch Behar	53	33	1,586	48	34	1,600	47	4,767	4,200	...	567
Total	153	1,293	1,79,766	139	1,622	1,59,600	105	14,97,352	4,36,000	...	61,352
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	334	42,905	128	334	25,500	76	1,11,515	67,900	...	43,615
Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	46	3,198	69	46	2,600	57	8,360	7,400	...	960
Jámnagar	61	54	3,077	57	54	2,100	39	7,559	4,800	...	2,759
Dhrangadrá	64	21	1,443	69	21	900	43	3,315	2,100	...	1,215
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	476	34,133	72	622	25,900	42	1,10,010	68,300	...	41,710
Udaipur-Chitor	113	67	5,981	89	67	6,700	100	19,941	14,100	...	5,841
Light gauge—											
Morvi	94	94	6,776	72	94	7,500	80	21,721	18,000	...	3,721
Total	105	1,092	97,513	89	1,286	71,200	55	2,82,421	1,82,600	...	99,821
GRAND TOTAL	276	23,248	64,91,350	279	24,699	60,45,700	245	1,88,11,008	1,64,22,200	...	18,88,808

(*a*) Includes Waltair Barang section (East Coast State ry.) and Rajpur-Dhamtari branch 2′ 6″.

(*b*) Worked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.

(*c*) Includes Godhra-Ratlam-Nágda ry.

(*d*) Including [illegible]

(*e*) The line is worked partly by Bengal-Nagpur and partly by Madras rys. from 1st January 1901 (*vide* foot notes *a* and *b*).

(*f*) Closed for traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Week ending 20th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 19th January 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 20th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st April 1900 to 19th January 1901.	Increase.
State lines worked by companies.										
Standard gauge—	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	722	1,746	14,34,781	822	1,872	13,18,000	704	5,13,06,053	5,32,22,000	19,15,947
Bengal Central	160	139	17,361	125	139	18,200	135	9,13,875	10,33,000	1,69,125
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	171	1,192	3,24,467	272	1,598	2,34,000	146	73,37,274	89,56,000	15,68,726
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itárai)	180	868	2,39,105	275	872	2,04,000	234	59,43,377	74,44,000	15,00,623
Great Indian Peninsula system	488	1,491	7,97,719	535	1,561	8,56,000	548	2,67,69,714	2,76,25,000	8,55,286
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	5,285	252	21	3,000	143	2,85,290	2,80,000	...
Waltairmenpet-Vizagapatam Section (East Coast State)	...	...	(*b*) ...	...	186	72,000	148	(*b*) ...	1,86,000	1,86,000
Metre gauge—										
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	294	1,787	6,13,655	343	1,785	5,11,000	286	2,11,94,989	2,16,05,000	4,10,011
Pálanpur-Deesa	56	17	954	50	17	500	29	37,920	29,200	...
South Indian	161	1,031	1,34,568	131	1,034	1,25,000	121	69,55,541	71,33,000	1,81,459
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	3,001	56	54	3,000	56	1,99,020	1,93,000	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	1,22,557	105	1,165	1,28,000	110	52,27,586	54,24,000	1,96,414
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	72	296	21,025	71	296	25,400	86	8,54,241	11,49,000	2,55,779
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,085	1,54,780	142	1,162	1,44,000	124	63,00,406	61,55,000	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	118	231	25,658	111	231	25,900	112	10,33,279	9,57,000	...
Assam-Bengal	74	454	35,245	81	578	37,400	65	12,70,516	13,55,000	84,484
Burma	190	994	2,47,993	249	1,124	2,69,000	239	69,14,532	84,09,000	14,94,468
Shadipalli Balotra	...	...	...	...	64	800	12	...	(*d*)3,500	3,500
TOTAL	265	12,551	41,77,957	333	14,064	39,75,800	283	14,26,33,593	15,12,18,700	85,80,107
State lines worked by the State.										
Standard gauge—										
North-Western (*e*)	227	3,077	6,43,915	209	3,145	7,08,000	225	2,90,16,548	2,49,83,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	2,88,190	280	1,115	1,96,000	176	91,91,882	89,44,000	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	374	834	3,09,209	371	843	3,00,000	356	1,32,25,580	1,40,71,000	8,45,420
East Coast (*f*)	118	802	1,19,254	149	...	(*f*) ...	...	36,59,840	(*f*) 44,27,000	7,67,160
Special gauges—										
Jorhát	66	28	1,203	43	30	1,200	40	77,640	70,400	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	542	68	...	(*g*) ...	...	3,670	(*g*)800	...
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	1,600	40	...	(*h*)3,100	3,100
TOTAL	231	5,762	13,07,313	227	5,173	12,06,800	233	5,51,75,100	5,34,99,500	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.										
Standard gauge—										
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	3,91,040	848	461	2,94,000	633	1,44,14,573	1,33,04,000	...
Madras	250	843	1,95,582	232	845	1,95,000	231	88,11,628	89,78,000	1,66,372
TOTAL	435	1,304	5,86,622	450	1,306	4,89,000	374	2,32,26,201	2,22,82,000	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	280	19,617	60,71,892	310	20,543	56,71,600	276	22,10,34,954	22,59,99,000	49,60,046
Assisted companies.										
Standard gauge—										
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	22,528	139	162	24,700	152	11,74,539	10,85,000	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,130	233	22	6,300	286	2,38,539	2,61,000	22,461
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	66	423	34,032	80	423	38,500	91	11,88,624	13,39,000	1,50,376
Tapti Valley	88	139	15,352	110	156	12,500	80	2,61,896	5,04,000	2,42,104
South Behar	108	79	8,659	109	79	9,800	124	(*i*) 2,28,131	3,61,000	1,32,869
Hardwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	2,600	81	...	1,48,000	1,48,000
Metre gauge—										
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	1,905	76	59	3,400	58	41,672	1,20,000	78,328
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	3,210	59	53	3,000	57	58,037	1,28,000	69,963
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	135	66	5,419	82	66	4,400	67	3,63,874	3,42,000	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	21	13	476	26	18	700	39	(*j*) 13,314	(*k*)20,800	7,486
Bengal Dooars	157	36	6,207	172	36	6,100	169	2,48,805	2,92,000	43,195
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	700	11	...	(*l*) 12,400	12,400
Dibru-Sadiya	215	78	16,109	207	78	16,300	209	6,94,542	7,76,000	81,458
Ahmedabad-Parántij	84	55	5,550	101	55	3,400	62	1,81,611	1,91,000	9,389
Nilgiri	220	17	2,909	171	17	2,700	159	(*m*) 1,13,030	1,49,000	35,970
Special gauges—										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	11,263	221	51	8,000	157	5,84,634	6,35,000	50,366
Bárai	133	21	3,480	163	21	3,200	152	1,11,372	84,000	...
TOTAL	117	1,246	1,42,177	114	1,394	1,46,300	105	55,07,020	64,48,200	9,40,580
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
Standard gauge—										
Bina-Goona-Baran	41	148	4,699	31	148	5,000	34	2,15,438	3,56,000	1,40,562
Bhopal-Ujjain	138	114	25,199	221	114	13,000	114	5,22,395	6,46,000	1,23,605
Nágdá-Ujjain	123	34	6,295	185	34	1,600	47	1,36,015	1,52,000	15,985
The Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	94,514	283	334	68,600	205	33,67,999	37,71,000	4,03,001
The Gaekwar's Petlád	117	13	1,165	90	13	900	69	62,584	60,700	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	120	108	13,066	121	108	11,200	104	5,73,266	5,39,000	...
Kolar Gold-fields	338	10	3,726	373	10	4,400	440	1,46,789	1,81,000	34,211
Metre gauge—										
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	52	67	3,657	55	67	3,500	52	1,40,054	1,81,000	40,946
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	93	8,073	87	93	7,800	84	3,11,193	3,01,000	...
Kolhápur	64	29	1,682	58	29	2,000	69	76,660	1,06,000	29,340
Birur-Shimoga	47	39	964	25	38	900	24	(*n*)9,671	49,500	39,829
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	10,418	67	386	35,300	91	(*o*)9,45,455	9,59,000	8,63,515
Special gauges—										
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	3,846	49	79	3,500	44	2,06,241	1,76,000	...
Rajpipla	23	37	876	24	37	600	16	29,225	34,800	5,575
Cooch Behar	52	33	1,586	48	34	1,600	47	71,675	74,400	2,725
TOTAL	133	1,293	1,79,766	139	1,524	1,59,600	105	59,64,690	75,87,400	16,22,710
Lines owned & worked by n. states.										
Metre gauge—										
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	111	334	42,905	128	334	25,500	76	14,46,430	14,31,000	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	34	46	3,198	69	46	2,600	57	1,57,121	1,58,000	879
Jámnagar	47	54	3,077	57	54	2,100	39	1,04,959	1,17,000	12,041
Dhrángadrá	59	21	1,443	69	21	900	43	49,082	49,400	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	88	476	34,183	72	622	25,900	42	17,02,916	13,45,000	...
Udaipur-Chitor	35	67	5,961	89	67	6,700	100	1,88,794	2,18,000	29,206
Special gauge—										
Morvi	87	94	6,776	72	94	7,500	80	3,39,382	3,31,000	...
TOTAL	92	1,092	97,513	89	1,238	71,200	58	39,33,854	38,43,400	...
GRAND TOTAL	255	23,248	64,91,350	279	24,699	60,48,700	245	23,64,95,948	24,36,74,000	71,78,052

Includes Waltair Barang section (East Coast State ry.) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch, 2′ 6″.

Worked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.

Includes Godhra-Ratlam-Nágda ry. From 23rd December 1900 to 19th January 1901.

(*h*) From 1st to 19th January 1901.

(*i*) From 3rd July 1899 to 20th January 1900.

(*j*) From 1st to 29th June 1899 and from 18th October 1899 January 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 623-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 1st February, 1901.

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1901.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IV of 1901.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 415-S. R., dated the 22nd January, 1901.

Some misunderstanding having arisen as to the practice referred to in the third paragraph of the Resolution in this Department, No. 4146-S. R., dated the 30th September 1896, it is desirable to define more precisely the practice which should be followed in affixing trade descriptions to certain adulterated goods, namely, linseed oil, turpentine, and paints, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The following procedure is accordingly prescribed for all ports in India.

2. Such goods should be passed by the Customs authorities if they are marked "reduced," "mixed," "boiled" or "mineral," but if they are adulterated to the extent of 50 per cent or more, the actual percentage of the adulteration must also be conspicuously marked. These orders apply to—

(i) White lead, white zinc, red lead and similar compositions;

(ii) Linseed oil and turpentine.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1901.

No. 3.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of July, 1877, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Coorg;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 6th day of February, 1901;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1901.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Province of Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the

Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1901; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

II.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Grades of Courts.

2. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be five grades of Civil Courts in the Province of Coorg, namely:—

(1) the Court of the Munsif;

(2) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner

(3) the Court of the Subordinate Judge;

(4) the Court of the Commissioner;

(5) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appointment of Judicial Commissioner, Commissioner, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Commissioner.

3. The Governor General in Council may appoint the Judicial Commissioner, the Commissioner, the Subordinate Judge and the Assistant Commissioner.

Appointment of Munsifs.

4. (1) The Chief Commissioner may appoint Munsifs.

(2) Every person appointed by the Chief Commissioner to be a Munsif shall, in the taluk or other local area to which he may be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Munsif.

Number of Munsifs' and Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

5. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix, and with the like sanction vary, the number of Courts of Munsifs and Assistant Commissioners.

Power to fix and vary local limits of Courts of first and second grades.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix, and with the like sanction, by like notification, vary, the local limits of the original jurisdiction of each of the Courts of Munsifs and Assistant Commissioners.

High Court, District Court and control of Civil Courts.

7. (1) The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for the Province of Coorg.

(2) The Court of the Commissioner shall for the said Province be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court, within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. IV of 1882.

(3) The control over all the Civil Courts in the said Province is vested in the Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Judicial Commissioner.

Original jurisdiction of various grades of Courts.

8. Subject to the provisions of section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure,— XIV of 1882.

(a) the jurisdiction of the Commissioner and the Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits;

(b) the jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed three thousand rupees;

(c) the jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred rupees:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the jurisdiction of any Munsif to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees.

Appeals.

9. Subject to any law for the time being in force, appeals shall lie as follows:—

(a) from the decrees and orders of Munsifs in original suits and proceedings, to the Commissioner:

Provided that the Commissioner may, subject to the orders of the Judicial Commissioner, refer any appeals so preferred to the Subordinate Judge;

(b) from all decrees and orders of Assistant Commissioners in original suits and proceedings, and from decrees and orders of the Subordinate Judge in original suits and proceedings of which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed three thousand rupees, to the Commissioner;

(c) from the decrees and orders of the Subordinate Judge in original suits and proceedings of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds three thousand rupees, and from all the decrees and orders of the Commissioner in original suits and proceedings, to the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals from decrees passed by Subahdars or Parpattigars before commencement of Regulation.

10. For the purposes of the last preceding section, all decrees and orders passed before the commencement of this Regulation by Subahdars or Parpattigars invested with jurisdiction under section 10 of the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881, shall be deemed to have been passed by Munsifs. II of 1881.

Second appeals to Judicial Commissioner in certain cases.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 585 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in any case in which the decision of the Court of the Commissioner or Subordinate Judge passed in appeal reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds XIV of 1882.

of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Second appeal in suits of the nature cognizable in Small Cause Courts.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 586 of the same Code, a second appeal shall lie in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit exceeds three hundred rupees:

Provided that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal in such suits when the amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Distribution of business among subordinate Courts.

13. The Commissioner may direct the business in the Courts subordinate to him to be distributed among such Courts in such way as he thinks fit:

Provided that no Court shall try any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on it under this Regulation.

Presiding officer of Court not to try suit in which he is interested.

14. Except with the consent of the parties, no presiding officer of any Court having jurisdiction under this Regulation shall try any suit, appeal or proceeding to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any matter connected with or arising out of such suit, appeal or proceeding.

Procedure when Judge is interested, etc.

15. (*1*) When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, he shall forthwith, unless all the parties request him to proceed with the case himself, transmit the record to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with an explanation of his reasons for so doing. Such Court shall thereupon try the case itself or transfer it for trial to a subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction.

(*2*) When an appeal is preferred to the Judicial Commissioner from any decree or order which was passed by him in any other capacity, or in which he is personally interested, he shall, unless all the parties request him to dispose of the appeal himself, transfer it for disposal to the High Court at Madras, or to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal thereof.

(*3*) When an Additional Judicial Commissioner is appointed under sub-section (*2*), he shall, in disposing of the appeal transferred to him thereunder, have all the powers of the Judicial Commissioner under this Regulation.

III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Judicial Commissioner's Court to be deemed to be, except as regards European British subjects, High Court for Coorg.

16. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, except with reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, be deemed to have, throughout the Province of Coorg, the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or by any other enactment relating to criminal jurisdiction for the time being in force in the said Province, on a High Court, other than a High Court established by Royal Charter. V of 18

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules regarding, and disciplinary powers over, ministerial officers.

17. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, removal and punishment of the ministerial officers of all the Courts subordinate to him.

(*2*) Subject to such rules, the presiding officer of any Court may punish any ministerial officer of his Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, with fine which may extend to one month's salary of the offender.

(*3*) Any fine imposed under this section shall, if the order imposing it so directs, be recovered from the offender's salary.

Power for Chief Commissioner to invest Munsifs with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

18. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest, within such limits as he may appoint, any Munsif with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to any amount not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Judicial Commissioner empowered to hold Court within or without limits of Coorg.

19. The Judicial Commissioner may, for the purpose of the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on him under this Regulation, hold his Court at such place, either within or without the limits of the Province of Coorg, as he from time to time thinks fit.

Repeals.

20. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 20*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4
1881	II	The Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881.	The whole.
1885	I	The Coorg Courts Regulation, 1885.	The whole.
1893	I	The Coorg Courts Repealing Regulation, 1893.	The whole.

No. 4.—Privilege leave for one month and two days under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations and furlough out of India, in continuation thereof, for nine months, under article 371 (*b*) of the said Regulations, is granted to Mr. A. B. Wilson, Registrar of the Legislative Department, Government of India, with effect from the 12th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, 5th February 1901.

No. 510.—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to send the following letter to the Princes and people of India :—

"TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLE OF INDIA,—Through the lamented death of my beloved and dearly mourned mother I have inherited the Throne which has descended to me through a long and ancient lineage. I now desire to send my greetings to the Ruling Chiefs of the Native States, and to the inhabitants of my Indian dominions, and to assure them of my heart-felt wish for their welfare. My illustrious and lamented predecessor was the first Sovereign of this country who took upon Herself the direct administration of the affairs of India, and assumed the title of Empress in token of Her closer association with the Government of that vast country.

"In all matters connected with India the Queen-Empress displayed an unvarying deep personal interest, and I am well aware of the feeling of loyalty and affection evinced by the millions of its peoples towards Her throne and person.

"This feeling was conspicuously shown during the last year of Her long and glorious reign by the noble and patriotic assistance offered by the Ruling Princes in the South African War, and by the gallant services rendered by the Native Army beyond the limits of their own country.

"It was by Her wish, and with Her sanction, that I visited India, and made myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people, and the cities of that ancient and famous Empire.

"I shall never forget the deep impressions which I then received, and I shall endeavour, following the great example of the first Queen-Empress, to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all ranks, and to merit, as She did, their unfailing loyalty and affection.

(Sd.) EDWARD, R. AND I."

WINDSOR CASTLE;
4th February, 1901.

By order,
J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 4th February 1901.

No. 163.—Major R. H. Charles, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for eight months with effect from the 20th February 1901.

No. 164.—Major D. M. Moir, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Major R. H. Charles, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 5th February 1901.

No. 168.—The services of Captain A. W. R. Cochrane, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 171.—The services of Captain J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

The 7th February 1901.

No. 179.—The services of Captain G. S. Morris, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th February 1901.

No. 321.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimha Swami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malaka Yemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakallu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 21st February to the 17th March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshminarasimha Swami.

No. 327.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Uchangi Durgam in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchangamma festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, Davangere and Tolahunse, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 13th to the 29th March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Uchangamma festival at Uchangi Durgam.

No. 328.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa festival and fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 11th to the 26th February 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa festival and fair at Kuruvatti.

POLICE.

The 6th February 1901.

No. 85.—The services of Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, a District Superintendent of Police in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 8th February 1901.

No. 89.—The services of Lieutenant G. N. S. Keene, 29th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th February 1901.

No. 69.—The Reverend Alexander Barnet Farquharson Cole has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1901.

No. 194-*F.*—29-6.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th March 1901.

FAMINE.

The 6th February, 1901.

No. 353—40-3.—The services of the undermentioned officers, which were placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notifications No. 930-F., dated the 9th May, 1900, and No. 1535-F., dated the 18th July, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates on which they were relieved of famine duty :—

Lieutenant T. H. Keyes, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant S. F. B. Dalrymple-Hay, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 5th February, 1901.

No. 190-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. J. C. R. Johnston as Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

The 6th February, 1901.

No. 196-*G.*—Captain R. W. Burton, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence, on furlough, of Captain O. G. Ievers, I.S.C., or until further orders.

No. 199-*G.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 507-D., dated the 6th February, 1896, as modified by the like Notification No. 1908-I.B., dated the 7th July, 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State, and to invest him with all the powers which are conferred by the said notification, as so modified, on the Superintendent of Railway Police.

No. 201-*G.*—Captain A. J. Ralph, Indian Staff Corps, lately Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, has passed, by the Higher Standard, the examination prescribed for Cantonment Magistrates.

No. 202-G.—Captain A. B. Sangster, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Bombay Rifles, has passed, by the Lower Standard, the examination prescribed for Cantonment Magistrates.

The 8th February, 1901.

No. 590-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Census Act, 1900 (X of 1900), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4693-I. A., dated the 23rd October, 1900, and to the railway lands in Mysore referred to in the like Notification No. 507-I., dated the 6th February, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules made by the Government of Mysore for taking the census of railway servants and others residing on railway premises and travellers by rail shall, so far as they may be applicable and with such modifications as the Resident in Mysore may direct, operate in respect of the census to be taken on the said railway lands.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 104.—Mr. T. G. Smith is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from 23rd April 1900, *vice* Mr. F. T. Drew, resigned.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 105.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 28th January 1901.

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. B. Portman, 10th Hussars.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 106.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

46th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Abdul Ghafur Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, on the formation of the regiment.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to

amend, to the extent set forth below, the rules known as the Cantonment Code, 1899, and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899:

To section 76 of the said Code, the following shall be added, namely:—

"or

(*m*) require any person, being the owner, or having the control, of any well, to disinfect or otherwise purify the same or protect it against contamination, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the notice."

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 108.—The following appointment is made:—

Colonel F. T. N. Spratt-Bowring, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, Bengal Command, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Engineers, China Expeditionary Force, *vice* Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 109.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 11th January 1901, pages 231 and 233.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 11th January 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae, C.B, Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and to have the Brevet rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. G. Kelly, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th January 1901.

MEMORANDA.

Captain J. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, now a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, China Field Force, is granted the local rank of Major whilst Chief Staff Officer of a detached Brigade, China Field Force. Dated 21st December 1900.

"London Gazette," dated the 15th January 1901, pages 307 and 313.

WAR OFFICE,

January 15th, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in Ashanti, as stated against their names:—

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Indian Staff Corps, employed with the West African Frontier Force.	Captain (Local Major) C. J. Melliss.	On the 30th September 1900, at Obassa, Major Melliss, seeing that the enemy were very numerous, and intended to make a firm stand, hastily collected all stray men and any he could get together, and charged at their head, into the dense bush where the enemy were thick. His action carried all along with him; but the enemy were determined to have a hand-to-hand fight. One fired at Major Melliss, who put his sword through the man, and they rolled over together. Another Ashanti shot him through the foot, the wound paralysing the limb. His wild rush had, however, caused a regular panic among the enemy, who were at the same time charged by the Sikhs, and killed in numbers. Major Melliss also behaved with great gallantry on three previous occasions.

Unattached List. The second Christian name of Second Lieutenant Maurice Hayes Simonds is as now described and not as stated in the Gazette of 8th January 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 110.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

20th October 1900.

Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 111.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeon, who has completed seven years' service in that class, having passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to second class, with effect from the 12th November 1900:—

Godfrey Francis deSilva.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 112.—*2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).*

In G. G. O. No. 74 of 1901 under the heading "Bombay Command," line 3, *for* Subadar Doval Singh, *read* Subadar Dayal Singh.

No. 113.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

BENGAL COMMAND.

44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Hastey Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Parab Singh Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1900.

Subadar Kaberaj Karki to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Bahadur Rana (2nd) to be Subadar, and Havildar Harimardhan Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Santbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th October 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Debi Ditta to be Subadar and Havildar Tulsi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Rae Singh, transferred to the 41st (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 5th December 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 114.—Captain Herbert Brand, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 8th February 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 115.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the 1st Bengal Lancers to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

NO. 697, Lance Dafadar Imam Ali Khan.

For conspicuous gallantry in the field at Tungchow on the 12th August 1900 on the march to Pekin, when he, though unarmed, was mainly instrumental in effecting the capture of three Chinese junks laden with powder and guarded by 30 or 40 men.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 116.—*Ghazipur Light Horse*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Frederick Maximilan deHoxar to be Lieutenant, with effect from 1st September 1900, *vice* Stalkartt, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Captain Harry Aitchison (Unattached List) resigns his commission, with effect from 29th October 1900.

No. 117.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain Thomas Whyte Clark, V.D., to be Major, with effect from the 31st August 1900, *vice* Malcolm, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas Tait Booth to be Captain, with effect from 31st August 1900, *vice* Clark, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles Alexander to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st August 1900, *vice* Booth, promoted.

William Alexander Ferguson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st August 1900, *vice* Alexander, promoted.

No. 118.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

The promotion of Lieutenants Thomson and Kennedy, notified in G.G.O. No. 1185 of 1900, will have effect from the 17th and 2nd November 1899, respectively, instead of from the dates therein mentioned.

No. 119.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1318 of 1898, the promotion of Major Alexander McRobert to that rank is antedated to the 14th April 1898.

No. 120.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Willoughby Sandys Mahon, R. E., resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th January 1901.

No. 121.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Bannatyne Macleod to be Captain, with effect from 16th July 1900, *vice* Heaven, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant John Frederick Dinwoodie to be Lieutenant, with effect from 16th July 1900, *vice* Macleod, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edward Christian Evans to be Lieutenant, with effect from 6th November 1900, *vice* Ward transferred to the Supernumerary List

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 122.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circular, clause 101 of 1894):—

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major George Edward Jones.
Captain Robert Cunningham Williams.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 123.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E., Colonel on the Staff, R.E., China Expeditionary Force, is appointed Director General of Military Works and granted the temporary rank of Major-General with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 1.—Mr. C. E. Palmer, Examiner of Marine Accounts, is granted furlough for ten months, with effect from 9th February 1901, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 5th February 1901:—

To be Commander, 1st grade.
Commander W. Chandler.

To be Commander, 2nd grade.
Commander St. L. S. Warden.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.
Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1901.

No. 42.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (Superintendent of Works), and Officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. D. Fowler on privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1901.

No. 43.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 38, dated the 29th January, 1901, *for* "Babu Karuna Kumar Dutt" *read* "Babu Karuna Kumar Dutt Gupta."

No. 45.—Mr. C. Willford, Supervisor, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 8th February, 1901.

No. 44.—Mr. G. O'Hara, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the Honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 529 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 2nd February 1901 :—

No 39 of 1901.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improved punching bear which increases the working field of these machines and saves time expended in punching.*

No. 40 of 1901.—Samuel Crawshaw and Francis Charles Dixon trading as and under the name of Messrs. Adam & Co., engineers and contractors, Civil Lines, Agra, N. W. P. *Improvements in lamps for lighting streets, houses and buildings by the aid of acetylene gas.*

No. 41 of 1901.—Jotindro Nath Banerjee, shorthand writer, at present employed at Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office, Calcutta, and Umapati Chatterjee, at present employed as ticket collector in the East Indian Railway Co.'s station, Sheorapuli, both of Chaitalpara, Bally, P. O. Utterpara. *Improved "chatoo" or "towah" with handle.*

No. 42 of 1901.—William Murray Miller, factory manager and chemist, of Caledonia City, Province Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlement *Improvements in and relating to evaporating, boiling and drying appliances.*

No. 43 of 1901.—William Francis McDermid, engineer, of 267 Well Street, South Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England, Henry Chapman Trigg, engineer, of 1 York Road, Leyton, in the county of Essex, England, and William Bramham, engineer, of 115 Bow Road, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in brakes for railway wagons and similar vehicles.*

No. 44 of 1901. – Bernhard Kirsch, professor, of 50 Sternwartestrasse, Vienna XVIII, Austria, and Adolf Pessl, merchant, of 8 Rathhausstrasse, Vienna I, Austria. *Improvements in braiding-machines.*

No. 45 of 1901.—William Walker, manufacturer, and Joseph Thomas Freestone, chemist, both of African House, Water Street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in metallic drums or cans for oil and similar substances.*

No. 46 of 1901.—John Crake Vaughan, electrical engineer, of Wrexell, near Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in pneumatic lubricating systems and apparatus therefor.*

No. 47 of 1901.—Ernest Major, gentleman, of Waterdale, Cookham Dene, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in supports for bicycles.*

No. 48 of 1901.—George Napier Aberneithie, locomotive foreman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, Deccan. *A fastener and tip combined for a billiard cue.*

No. 530 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's

office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 95 of 1900.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, N. W. P., in British India. *A urinal adapted for the use of natives of both sexes.* (Specification filed 30 January 1901.)

No. 114 of 1900.—The International Fibre Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of London, and Charles James Dear, gentleman, of 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, London. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of fibre.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 215 of 1900.—Lars Christian Nielsen, constructor, of Frederiksburg, near Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark. *Improvements in burners for oil lamps having incandescing mantles.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901)

No. 220 of 1900.—Fernand Boyer, manufacturer, of 71 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of knot-stitch carpets.* (Specification filed 24 January 1901.)

No. 239 of 1900.—Roland Hayes Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. *The improvement of planing machines.* (Specification filed 28 January 1901.)

No. 240 of 1900.—George Jones Atkins, metallurgical chemist, of the Laboratory, Ruskin Road, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of gases and other products.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 241 of 1900.—Carl Johan Kielberg, polytechnic student, of Hillerőd, in the Kingdom of Denmark. *Method and apparatus for making all kinds of articles with cylindrical cavities from cement mortar, moulding sand, clay or other substances of similar consistence.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 305 of 1900.—Charles Robert Pitt, (senior) foreman engineer, presently of The Shalimar Works, Limited, Seebpore, Bengal. *A combined umbrella-holder and support for bicycles.* (Specification filed 29 January 1901.)

No. 312 of 1900.—Thomas Edward Lane, distiller of 108 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, George Theodore Temple, gentleman, of 109 Leadenhall Street, London, and James McRae, engineer, of 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London. *Improvements in bottles for containing beers, wines and other liquids, particularly those of a sedimentary character and appliances connected therewith.* (Specification filed 14 December 1900.)

No. 396 of 1900.—Ferdinand Heinrich Dannhardt, mechanical engineer, of No. 86 Hope Street, South Yarra, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, formerly of No. 20 Sherwood Street, Richmond, near Melbourne aforesaid, and Melrose Mailer, medical practitioner, of No. 685 Rathdowne Street, North Carlton, near Melbourne aforesaid. *An improved earth or rock drill.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 439 of 1900.—Henry Braby, consulting engineer, and Charles Coutts, merchant, both of Ayr, in the colony of Queensland. *An improved wind motor.* (Specification filed 30 January 1901.)

No. 449 of 1900.—Donald Cameron, civil engineer, of No. 1 Sylvan road, Pennsylvania, Frederick James Commin, Fellow of the Institute of Surveyors, of No. 7 Bedford Circus, and Arthur John Martin, civil engineer, of Bradninch House, all in Exeter, all in the county of Devon, England. *Improvements in the treatment of sewage.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 470 of 1900.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, 82 York Road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electric car heaters.* (Specification filed 31 January 1901.)

No. 531 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 23 February 1901 to 23 February 1902.)

No. 20 of 1889.—Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverising ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1901 to 7 February 1902.)

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham. *Improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives.* (From 20 March 1901 to 20 March 1902.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company. *A process for the production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1901 to 16 April 1902.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *Improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1901 to 12 March 1902.)

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1901 to 25 March 1902.)

No. 10 of 1896.—Emilien Dumoulin. *Improvements in the manufacture of copper and other metal tubes, sheets, wire and the like by electrolysis.* (From 6 June 1901 to 6 June 1902.)

No. 231 of 1896.—James Albert Bonsack. *A machine for making conical cigarettes.* (From 15 February 1901 to 15 February 1902.)

No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram. *A machine for making conical cigarettes.* (From 15. February 1901 to 15 February 1902.)

No. 532 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 298 of 1896.—Henry W. B. Boyd. *An improved warning bell or alarm for vehicles.* (Specification filed 23 October 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 61 of 1895.—Norendro Nath Mundul. *Improvements in harmoniums and like wind musical instruments.* (Specification filed 22 October 1895.)

No. 205 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in smoke consuming furnaces for boilers and for air heating stoves.* (Specification filed 22 October 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1883 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	2,04,20,000	11,58,23,885	13,62,43,885	1,25,60,140	4,63,52,963	27,18,627	6,16,31,730
Allahabad	...	1,18,91,860	1,18,91,860	52,66,585	20,37,135	...	73,03,720
Lahore	...	2,05,46,405	2,05,46,405	43,25,530	23,26,290	...	66,51,820
Bombay	79,14,505	6,49,30,440	7,28,50,945	1,04,90,669	5,81,36,701	1,58,48,764	8,44,76,134
Karachi	...	72,01,950	72,01,950	12,19,605	13,46,820	...	25,66,425
Madras	76,34,245	2,60,28,710	3,42,62,955	63,42,673	18,15,412	...	81,58,085
Calicut	...	10,26,315	10,26,315	3,19,300	1,25,430	...	4,44,730
Rangoon	...	97,16,560	97,16,560	1,82,23,945	52,04,340	...	2,34,28,285
	3,59,68,750	25,77,72,125	29,37,40,875				
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...				
Unexamined notes at Allahabad			80,000				
Total ₹			29,36,60,875	5,87,48,447	11,73,45 091	1,85.67,391	19,46,60,929
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							10,00,000
Net Total ₹							19,36,60,929
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,946
Grand Total ₹							29,36,60,875

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th February, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,32,981	5	6	1,36,31,878	9	6
Public Deposits at Branches	68,98,897	4	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,06,00,860	11	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,20,194	9	1
Sundries				13,72,859	12	8
RUPEES				10,62,75,793	11	0

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				51,26,484	0	0
Other authorised Investments				79,61,576	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,46,07,487	9	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,21,50,841	5	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,65,91,160	1	7
Balances with other Banks				8,06,609	0	3
Bullion				368	8	4
Dead Stock				18,57,025	11	2
Stamps				12,542	11	10
Sundries				9,95,238	6	1
				8,01,09,333	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,04,64,992	13	7	2,61,66,459	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,57,01,466	14	7			
RUPEES				10,62,75,793	11	0

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 74,355 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,56,522 8 0
₹ 3,30,877 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 34·46.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
Mrs. A. Logman, 11, Wellesly 2nd Lane, Calcutta.	Presidency General Hospital.	14th January, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 22nd January, 1901.	No will. No application.
Mrs. Selena Dragoon, 7, Emambagh Lane, Calcutta.	Ditto.	16th January, 1901	Ditto, on 31st January, 1901.	Ditto. Ditto.
James Woodward, Driver, North Western Railway.	Ferozepore Cantonments.	6th January, 1901	District Judge of Ferozepore, on 1st February, 1901.	Will left. Ditto.
H. A. Hole	Subong Tea Garden, Cachar.	7th November, 1900	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, on 29th January, 1901.	Not stated.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.

(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.

(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information:—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras:—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*," should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 1177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (1) of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation (IV of 1887) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu, to be an Additional District Magistrate under the Regulation for the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (1) of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation (IV of 1887) as extended to British Baluchistan, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Captain A. B. Dew, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, to be an Additional District Magistrate under the Regulation for the District of Thal Chotiali.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st January, 1901.

No. 129—165-*II*.—Whereas Saturday, the 2nd February, 1901, has been set apart as a day of public mourning for Her late Majesty Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Empress of India, and whereas proper observance of the day in Banks and other places of business can only be secured in accordance with the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, by declaring the said day to be a public holiday, and cannot be provided for by other means: In exercise of the power conferred by section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare Saturday, the 2nd of February next, to be a public holiday within the meaning of the said Act.

By order,

E H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Resident's Office, the 28th January, 1901.

Camp No. 76.—Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, I.M.S, made over, and Surgeon-Captain R. F. Standage, I.M.S., received, charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore on the afternoon of the 26th December, 1900.

By Order,

H. R. C. DOBBS
First Assistant Resident.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Bangalore, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 523.—The Reverend Walter George Barry, A K.C., and the Reverend James Maurice Vissac, B.S.C., to be Honorary Chaplains of the Corps.

By Order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
for *Resident.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 1.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with twenty-one months' furlough under articles 277-291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 1st February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HARRY STUART,
Offg Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 2.—Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani prescribed in the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraph 175 (8th Edition), on the 17th August, 1900.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 1st February, 1901.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant D. H. Gibsone, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Camp Barkacha, this 3rd day of February, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—* -R.A., Gunner Richard William Higginson.
Age,—24 years and 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, bronzed; hair, brown; eyes, hazel grey.
Trade,—Fireman.
Date of Enlistment,—17th November, 1900.
Place of Enlistment,—Cawnpore.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Micheal's Manchester, Lancashire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd February, 1901.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Camp Barkacha.
Marks,—Circular scar to inner side right knee, lineal blue tattoo marks on back of left wrist (recently shaved upper lip).
Under 6 months' service.

D. E. FORMAN, *Captain, R.F.A.*,
for *Major, R.F.A.*,
Commanding 6th Battery, R.F.A.

* Not yet received from Record Office.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The following tombs in the Mirpur Cemetery Cawnpore, are in need of repairs :—

1. J. W. Carbery, Inspector, Oudh Police.
2. Infant daughter of Captain Stewart.
3. Alfred Stalley, Loco. Foreman, E. I Ry.
4. Bartholomew Fowler.
5. Jane McCreary.
6. Hilda Jane McCreary.
7. Susan Elizabeth Thomas.
8. Emily Young.
9. William Charles Walker.
10. Aurtha David.
11. Aneyha Apolonia Biernacka Thomson.
12. Annie Elizabeth Holloway.
13. James Burgess Powell.
14. Sarah, daughter of Amos and Harriett Browne.
15. Clara Taylor.
16. T. Farmer.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Senior Chaplain.

The 5th February 1901.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1901.

No. 5.—Notification No. 3, dated 25th December, 1900, by the Manager, East Coast Railway, granting 14 months' furlough to Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent, is hereby cancelled.

8th February, 1901.

No. 6.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th February, 1901.

Bialla, Mrs. Mary.
Desherghur Colliery Co.
Edmunds, C.
Gribling, Harry.
Hill, A.
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
King, A.
Mackenzie, W. S.
Mimutt, J. E.
Oquaga Publishing Co.
Paar, Mr.
Petigrew, A. E.
Raper, P.
Reynolds, H.
Rufener & Co., F.
Scotland, W. A.
Scriven Brother & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ld.
Stewart & Co., Geo.
Thwaites, Miss C. M.
Warner, Mrs. E.
Weddefield, Miss.
Wheelmer, Capt. J. C. M.
Wilson & Co., Robert.
Wright, Geo. W. E. J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Adams, R. H. H.
Adrian, Mrs. E.
Allen, C. H.
Andringa, T. G. R.
Baker, J. L.
Baldwin, A.
Barros, Mr. D'Arcs Marionettes.
Barry, A.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Bennett, G. B.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, E. G.
Blohm, Edward.
Borooah, B.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Bron, Miss S.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Butter, F. P.
Cading, Miss.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, D.
Carron, James E.
Cates, Mrs. E. E. S.
Chapin, M.
Clare, Miss M.
Colquhoun, H.
Comins, Major H.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cowley, Rev. H. G. B.
Creed, W. J.
Dagualhon-Pujol.
Devine, H. P.
Diadati, A.
Diadati, G.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Elias, M. S.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Field, Mrs.
Field, Revd. F. F.
Fisher, Fred J.
Francis, H.
Franks, Mrs. G.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gillon, Mrs. J.
Gallwey, C. H.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gohes, G. G., Dr.
Grace, Mrs. M.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenhalgh, Mrs. A.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Harmston, Mr.
Henry, James.
Holmes, William.
Hopkinson, F.
Hovannes, F.
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jackson-Wilson, Mrs.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Johns, R. B.
Kaiser, A.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, E.
Liddiard, Thos J.
Ludbrook, A. M.
Lumton, D. W.
Macauliffe, M.
Macdonald J., S.S. *Bankura.*
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Martin, R.
Mason, Bombadier.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
Maxwell, C. M. (Jr.)
McCue, Mr.
Mills, J. H.
Montague, F. L.
Morphy, E. A.
Morrison, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Mounsey, H. J.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Neale, J. R.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Perrault, Eugene.
Pinckard, G. H.
Plant, Joseph S.
Price, Miss E.
Rainey, H. James.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reiger, J.
Regina, Mrs.
Richardson, P. W.
Robson, B.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Rowlings, Elizabeth (Telegram).
Rudalf & Co., N. S. (Telegram).
Scniller, F.
Schiller, F.
Simpson, Mrs.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Shawe, W. B. F.
Slaughter, J. R., Miss (M. D.)
Smith, R. W.
Smith, F. N.
Smith, G. H.
Smith, Miss Rachel.
Smith, Mrs. F. N.
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Taylor, Frank C.
Taylor, Mrs F. C.
Thomas, J.
Tomkin, J.
Tumpowski, J.
Upton, John G.
Vaz, C. D.
Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, John.
Walker, Major P. G.
Walton, W. A.
Watson, R.
Williams, Capt. A.
Williams, H.
Woodell, W.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).
Walker, P. G., Major.
Winzer, Dr. Hugo.
Zette, Bertha.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Comins, H., Major.
Diodati Gabriel LeComte.
Hahn, M. Dr.
Rudolf, N. S.
James, Herbert.
Lately, Mrs.
Roe, George B.
Shawe, W. B.
Stobbs, W.
Tedeschi, R.
Waters, Miss Esther.
Weltmann, E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd February, 1901.

Mathews, N., Mrs.
Mathews, W. V., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Blohm, Edward.	Gray, W. S.	Policoff, R., Mrs.
Barbasch, Hermann.	Guillet, Louise, Mrs.	Peyton, Mrs.
Brown, W. T.	Gast, W.	Presman, N.
Brown, Soppia.	Hirsch, W. Anton.	Rodgers, Mrs.
Cameron, Mrs.	Murray, G. H.	Roberts, John, Mrs.
Caillot, E.	Miller, John.	Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Connell, R. A.	Matignon, J. T.	Searson, Miss.
Cardini, Alexandre.	Moore, G. F.	Schuch, Samuel.
Deepholts, J. P.	Meer, Sina, Miss.	Schwartz, P., Miss.
Dumas, Joseph.	Neilsen, J.	Turner, Miss.
Flocker, Fritza.	Nickson, W.	Usborne, Gordon.
Freilich, Marcus.	Plant, J. S.	Volbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 9th February, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	14th Feb.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	13th	Parcels a 5 P.M M.O. 4 P.M	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies	11th	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan (if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	14th	8-30	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
†Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	15th	8-30	Per Str. *C. Apcar*
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	9th	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	9th	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	11th	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto	2th	A.M. 5-30 P.M.	Ditto.
Port Blair	16th	1-30	*Vid* Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Pé.	12th	1-30	*Vid* Tutico in and Colombo.
Colombo, Straits Settlements, China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover.	4th	8-30	Per Austrian Lloyd's Str. *India.*
South Africa (Letters)	16th "	1-30	Str. *Pongola* from Madras.
Ditto (Parcels for Natal only).	16th "	12-30	Str. *Pongola* from Madras.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

†Correspondence for China and Japan is despatched daily to Colombo, so that it may proceed by the first steamer available.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

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Report on the Financial results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (4*a.*)

Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 (in Bengali). 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Ditto ditto (in Hindi). 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Calcutta Municipal Act III (B. C.) of 1899 (in English). R3 (3*a.* 6*p.*).

Revised Schedule IV of the Indian Traffic Act, 1899. 6*a.* (1*a.*).

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for 1899. 2*a.* (1*a.*).

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police for 1899. 8*a.* (1*a.*).

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1899. R1-8 (5*a.*).

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1899. 4*a.* Inclusive of postage.

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1898-99. 14*a.* (2*a.*).

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1900. 6*a.* (1*a.*).

Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900. 8*a.* (1*a.*).

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal corrected up to 1st October, 1900. R3 (4*a.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*).

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4*a.* (2*a.*).

Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for the year 1899-1900. R2 (4*a.*).

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4*a.*).

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. MEARES, 1900. R3-8 (3*a.*).

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a.*).

MARINE.

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1*a.*).

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6*a.* (1*a.*).

REVENUE.

The Butwarra Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4*a.*).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4*a.*).

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900. 8*a.* (2*a.*).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12*a.* (2*a.*).

Hand-book of Sericulture by N. G. Mukerjee, M.A. R3 (4*a.*).

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2*a.*).

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a.*).

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a.*).

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong, Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8*a.*).

Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a.*).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deo-ghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a.*).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a.*).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a.*).

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 (3*a.*)

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 079920 of the three half per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Prosad Das Boral and last endorsed to Shyama Sundari Dasi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

PEARY MOHAN ROY.

No. 85, AMHERST STREET, CALCUTTA.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 040068 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Akhauri Thakur Purshad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AKHAURI THAKUR PURSHAD,

Pleader.

AURANGABAD, DISTRICT GAYA.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 102607, 3½ per cent, 1865, R5,000; No. 120515, 3½ per cent, 1865, R1,000; No. 120788, 3½ per cent., 1865, R1,000; No. 040755, 3½ per cent., 1855-55. R5,000 are stolen. The first and the fourth originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited; the second and the third originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal; and last endorsed to Nawab Takaiya Begum, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

NAWAB TAKAIYA BEGUM,

Mansur Nagar, Lucknow.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick Fowler Greenhill in our firm ceases as from the date.

COOK & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February, 1901.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th February, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1901.

An Act to amend the law relating to the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal certain provisions of the law now in force with regard to the admission of native military lunatics into asylums; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Repeal of certain enactments.

1. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Saving of certain detentions.

2. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any native military lunatic who, at the commencement of this Act, is detained in an asylum in pursuance of an order under section 6 of the Military Lunatics Act, 1877. XI

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1869		Indian Articles of War.	In article 179, *the words from* such allowance *to the end.*
1877	XI	Military Lunatics.	In the preamble, *the words* and to amend the law now in force with regard to the admission thereto of native military lunatics. Sections 4, 5 and 6. In sections 7 and 8 *the words* whether European or native.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th February, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2769, dated 25th November, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 9246, dated 1st December, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 3072, dated 9th December, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 384, dated 23rd December, 1899 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 43-T., dated 22nd December, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10433, dated 23rd December, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Government, Madras, No. 2-L., dated 2nd January, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 35, dated 6th January, 1900 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 64-XII-398-E., dated 8th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Burma, No. 105-3-M.-8, dated 5th January, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 384-M., dated 24th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 134, dated 25th January, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 874, dated 10th February, 1900 [Paper No. 13].

2. The lamented decease of Her late Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the accession of His present Majesty, have rendered it necessary to make some verbal alterations in the Bill.

3. *Clause 1 (3).*—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of the Punjab we have proposed the 1st April as the date on which the new Act should come into force, thus making its commencement coincident with that of the coming financial year.

4. *Clause 2 (e)* : "Landing-place."—We have added words to this definition to make it clear that it covers floating landing-stages.

(*f*) "Local corps under the Government of India."—We have expunged the words "under the Government of India" both in this definition and elsewhere in the Bill where "local corps" are referred to, because, except in the case of the Hyderabad Contingent, these "local corps" are now under the Commander-in-Chief.

(*h*) "Tolls."—As this definition stood in the Bill as introduced, it might have been held to include the octroi or town-duties leviable in many towns from which there was no intention to exempt military property. We have therefore amended the definition so as to remove any doubt on this point, and have at the same time, on the suggestion of the Government of Bengal, added words to make it clear that the definition does not include fares for the conveyance of passengers by tramway, which are in some Acts described as tolls.

5. *Clause 3, sub-clause (b).*—It has been suggested by certain Local Governments that this sub-clause in the Bill as introduced does not cover the case of volunteers when on their way to or from a place for drill or musketry exercise. To meet this difficulty we have added words making it expressly applicable to volunteers "proceeding to or returning from duty."

Sub-clause (d).—As we have redrafted this sub-clause it will cover the case of grass-cutters of mounted volunteers as well as those employed in connection with the chargers of field officers of other volunteer corps. Such volunteers are required to keep up horses which are liable to be called out on duty at any time, and we consider it to be a not unreasonable concession that the grass-cutters of such horses should have the benefit of the new Act at all times in the same way as the grass-cutters of the other corps referred to in the sub-clause.

Sub-clause (e).—Apart from certain slight verbal alterations which we have made in this sub-clause, we have omitted the word "competent" before "military authority" in this and other subsequent sub-clauses, as we think that its retention may possibly lead to difficulties in certain cases.

Sub-clause (f).—We have redrafted the latter part of this sub-clause so as to make it provide, as we believe was the original intention, for all cases where the members of families of officers, soldiers or authorised followers accompany them on duty.

Sub-clause (h).—This sub-clause is new. It takes the place of sub-clauses (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) of the Bill as introduced, which it consolidates and expands so as to cover the case of persons employed in carrying baggage. It seems to us that the horses, baggage and coolies accompanying the persons exempted under the previous sub-clauses may fairly claim to be similarly exempted.

Sub-clause (k) is also new. The reference to "other animals" in sub-clause (*k*) of the Bill as introduced was intended to provide for animals required for slaughter, but we have thought it best to deal with such animals as well as those required for any purpose connected with the provisioning of troops in a separate sub-clause.

Sub-clause (l).—This corresponds to sub-clause (*m*) of the Bill as introduced which we have generalized.

6. *Clause 4.*—We have amplified the provisions of this clause, which relates to tolls on vessels and the baggage of troops embarking or disembarking, so as to make it cover the horses of such troops and carriages belonging to His Majesty or in His Majesty's military service, which are all exempt under the provisions of clause 3.

7. *Clause 5.*—On the suggestion of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces we have omitted from this clause the words requiring persons demanding and receiving tolls in contravention of the preceding clauses to be tried in a summary way, as we agree with him that there does not appear to us to be any reason why Magistrates who are not invested with summary powers under the Code should be deemed to be so invested for the purposes of this clause, the summary conviction referred to in section 143 of the Army Act being based on a procedure differing widely from that contained in Chapter XXII of the Code.

8. *Clause 6* is new. It takes the place of clauses 6 to 9 of the Bill as introduced, which deal in considerable detail with the subject of compensation. We do not anticipate that claims to compensation will be numerous, more especially if the terms of the proposed Act are explained to intending lessees at the annual auctions which we believe take place in February and March. But in case any owner or lessee for a fixed term can show that his interests are prejudiced by the passing of the Act, we think it sufficient to give the Local Government power to direct proper inquiry and assessment of compensation as we have provided in this clause.

9. *Clause 7* corresponds with clause 10 of the Bill as introduced. We have given power to the Governor General in Council as well as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules. We have altered the language of this clause so as to provide for rules prescribing the form of passes to be

given under the Act, and we have omitted the words relating to compensation which have been rendered unnecessary by the general provisions of clause 6.

10. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st October, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	31st October, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th October, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	1st November, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	28th October, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	26th October, 1899.
Burma Gazette	11th November, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	28th October, 1899.
Assam Gazette	11th November, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	2nd November, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	28th December, 1899.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	19th December, 1899.
	Hindi	26th December, 1899.
	Uriya	28th December, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	16th December, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	14th December, 1899.
Assam	Bengali	30th December, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	7th December, 1899.

11. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.
T. RALEIGH.
H. F. EVANS.
ALLAN ARTHUR.
P. M. MEHTA.
A. WINGATE.

The 25th January, 1901.

[NOTE.—The portions of clauses 2, 3 and 5 which differ from, or do not appear at all in, the Army Act are, as far as possible, printed in italics. The alterations proposed by the Select Committee are printed in antique type.]

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army.

WHEREAS certain officers, soldiers and other persons, and certain animals, baggage and carriages belonging or attached to the Army, 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. are exempted by section 143 of the Army Act from payment of certain duties or tolls ;

And whereas similar exemptions are made by various enactments of the Indian legislatures, but these exemptions are not co-extensive with those made by the said Army Act ;

And whereas it is expedient to remove the inconsistency now existing between the said Army Act and the said enactments, and to exempt certain other persons and property belonging to the Army from payment of certain tolls ;

And whereas it is declared by section 169 of the said Army Act that " it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India . . . . to provide by law for reducing any fine directed by this Act to be recovered on summary conviction to such amount as may appear to the Governor General . . . . to be better adapted to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants ; and also to declare the amount of the local currency which is to be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be equivalent to any sum of British currency mentioned in this Act ", and it is expedient to alter in the manner hereinafter appearing the fine imposed by section 143 of the said Army Act ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhál Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1901.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, *unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or* context,—

(*a*) " *ferry*" *includes every bridge and other thing which is a ferry within the meaning of any enactment authorising the levy of tolls on ferries, but does not include any ferry or other thing which is included in the definition of* " *railway*" *in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 :*

(*b*) the expression " **His** Majesty's Regular Forces" *has the meaning assigned to it by section 190, clause (8), of the Army Act, and includes the Indian Reserve Forces when subject to military law :*

(*c*) " horse " includes a mule and any beast of whatever description *which is* used for burden or draught or for carrying persons : [Cf. Army Act, s. 190 (40).]

(*d*) *the expression* " Indian Reserve Forces " means the *forces constituted by the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888, and includes persons holding commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of officers when called out in any military capacity* : [Cf. Army Act, ss. 190 (9), 175 (9).] IV of 1888.

(*e*) " landing-place " includes a pier, wharf, quay, *jetty and* a stage, whether fixed or floating : [Cf. Army Act, s. 14 (1).]

(*f*) *the expression* " *local corps*" *means the Hyderabad Contingent, the Central India Horse, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Bhopal Battalion, the Deoli Irregular Force, the Erinpura Irregular Force, the Meywar Bhil Corps, the Merwara Battalion and the Escort of the Resident in Nepal, and includes any other corps which may be notified by the Governor General in Council in this behalf by order published in the Gazette of India :*

(*g*) "*public authority*" *means the Government or a local authority ; and, so far as regards tolls levied by a railway company under section 4 of the Indian Guaranteed Railways Act, 1879, or section 51 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, includes such a railway company : and* 42 & 43 Vict., c. 41. IX of 1890.

(*h*) " tolls" include duties, *dues*, rates, *rents, fees and charges*, but do not include customs-duties levied under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, octroi-duties or town-duties on the import of goods, or fares paid for the conveyance of passengers on a tramway. [Cf. Army Act, s. 143 (1), (3).] VIII of 1894

Exemptions from tolls.

3. *The following persons and property, namely :*— [Cf. Army Act, s. 143 (1).]

(*a*) all officers and soldiers of—

(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,

(ii) *any local corps, or*

(iii) *Imperial Service Troops,*

when on duty or on the march,

(*b*) *all members of a corps of Volunteers when on duty or* when proceeding to or returning from duty,

(*c*) *all officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces when proceeding from their place of residence on being called out for training or service or when proceeding back to their place of residence after such training or service,*

(*d*) *all grass-cutters* when employed in the service of—

(i) His *Majesty's Regular Forces,*

(ii) *any local corps,*

(iii) *Imperial Service Troops*, or

(iv) any corps of Volunteers,

(*e*) *all other authorised followers of*—

(i) His *Majesty's Regular Forces*,

(ii) *any local corps*,

(iii) *Imperial Service Troops*, *or*

(iv) *any corps of Volunteers*,

when they *accompany any body of such Forces, Troops or Volunteers or any members of such corps on the march, or when* they are *otherwise moving under the orders of military authority*,

(*f*) *all members of the families of officers, soldiers or authorised followers of*—

(i) His *Majesty's Regular Forces, or*

(ii) *any local corps*,

when accompanying any body of troops, or any officer, soldier or authorised follower thereof on duty or *on the march*,

(*g*) all prisoners under military escort,

(*h*) the horses and baggage, and the persons (if any) employed in carrying the baggage, of any persons exempted under any of the foregoing clauses, when such horses, baggage or persons accompany the persons so exempted under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively,

(*i*) all carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty or employed in His *Majesty's* military service and all persons in charge of or accompanying the same, when conveying any such persons as *hereinbefore* in this section mentioned, or *when conveying* baggage or stores, or *when* returning unladen from conveying *such persons, baggage or stores*,

(*j*) *all carriages and horses, when moving under the orders of military authority for the purpose of being employed in* His *Majesty's military service*,

(*k*) all animals accompanying any body of troops which are intended to be slaughtered for food or kept for any purpose connected with the provisioning of such troops, and

(*l*) *all persons in charge of* any *carriage*, horse *or animal* exempted under any of the foregoing clauses *when accompanying the same under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively*,

shall be exempted from payment of any tolls—

(*i*) on embarking or disembarking, *or on being shipped or landed*, from or upon any landing-place, or

(*ii*) in passing along or over any turnpike or other road or bridge, or

(*iii*) *on being carried by means of any ferry*,

otherwise demandable by virtue of any Act, Ordinance, *Regulation*, order or direction of *any* legislature or other *public* authority in British India:

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt any boats, barges or other vessels employed in conveying the said persons or *property* along any canal from payment of tolls in like manner as other boats, barges and vessels.

Tolls on vessels transporting troops and baggage, etc., of troops embarked or disembarked.

4. (*1*) No tolls shall be leviable by any local authority in respect of— [Cf. Bom Act VI 1879, s. Bombay VI of 188(45.]

(*a*) any vessel employed by the Government solely for the transport of troops, or

(*b*) the horses, baggage or other effects of any troops embarking or disembarking at any port, or

(*c*) carriages belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service embarking or disembarking at any port.

(*2*) In respect of all such vessels or troops, their families, their horses, baggage and their effects, or any such carriages as aforesaid, the local authority concerned shall, in addition to its duties in the embarking and disembarking of the same, perform and supply all such reasonable services and accommodation as may, from time to time, be required by the Government, and shall receive payment for all such services and accommodation on such terms and for such periods as may, from time to time, be determined by the Government in consultation with such local authority.

Penalty.

5. Any person who demands and receives any toll in contravention *of the provisions* of section 3 *or section 4*, shall be *punishable with* fine *which may extend to fifty rupees.* [Cf. Arr Act, s. 1 (3).]

Compensation.

6. (*1*) If any owner or lessee, or any Company, railway administration or local authority claims compensation for any loss alleged to have been incurred owing to the operation of this Act, the claim shall be submitted to the Local Government.

(*2*) On receiving any such claim, the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall pass such order thereon as justice requires, and shall give all necessary directions for the purpose of ascertaining the facts of the case and of assessing the compensation, if any, to be paid.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, and the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules providing for the form of passes to be given to persons or bodies of persons or in respect of property entitled to exemption from the payment of tolls under this Act.

(*3*) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Repeals.

8. The enactments specified in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 8.)

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1851	VIII	The Indian Tolls Act, 1851.	In section 4, *the words* of troops and military stores and equipages on their march or.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.	So much of section 15 as provides for the exemption from payment of tolls of any persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.	
1884	I	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883.	In section 174, *the word* troops *and the word* military; *also* so much of the section as relates to any Government stores, vehicles, animals or other property which are or is exempted by section 3 of this Act.
"	IV	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	In section 91, sub-section (*3*), clause (*b*), as amended by the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1897 (Madras Act III of 1897), *the words* troops, military stores and baggage, military and.
"	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	In section 87, sub-section (3), *the words* troops on their march or of military and; *the words* military and; *also* so much of the sub-section as relates to any Government stores or equipages which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.	
1868	II	The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.	Section 3, clause (*a*).
1875	III	Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges.	In section 5, *the words* of troops and military stores and equipages on their march or.
1879	VI	The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	Section 44.
1886	VI	The Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886.	Section 45.
1888	III	The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	In section 190, sub-section (*1*), *the letter* (*b*); *also* so much of the rest of the sub-section as excepts vehicles which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
"	V	The Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.	Section 40, sub-section (*3*), clause (*b*).
		Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1876	V	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1876.	In section 159, *the words* of troops on the march or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops or, *the words* military or, *in both places in which they occur, and the words* or of any animals, whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar: *also* so much of the section as relates to any Government stores, and so much of the proviso as relates to any animals, which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council—contd.	
1884	III	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	In section 168, *the words* of troops on the march o of animals or vehicles employed in the transpor of such troops or, *the words* military or *in bot places in which they occur, and the words* or o any animals, whether belonging to Governmen or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment o a Military Department, and which pass throug a toll-bar: *also* so much of the section as relate to any Government stores, and so much of th proviso as relates to any animals, which are ex- empted by section 3 of this Act.
1885	I	The Bengal Ferries Act, 1885.	So much of section 18 as provides for the exemption from payment of tolls of any persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.	
1898	II	The Burma Ferries Act, 1898.	So much of section 16 as provides for the exemp- tion from payment of tolls of any persons, animals vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th February, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2893, dated 4th December, 1900 [Paper No. 1].
Resolution by Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6112 S. R., dated 13th December, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Burma, No. 604—3 P.-16, dated 19th December, 1900 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Bengal, No. 18 Marine, dated 3rd January, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Government, Madras, No. 5 Marine, dated 7th January, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No 5].
From Government Bombay, No. 216, dated 12th January, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

2. In accordance with a suggestion from the Government of Madras, we have specifically provided in the opening words of the new clause (*p*), which the Bill proposes to add to section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, for the establishment and regulation of hospitals for the treatment of, as well as sanitaria for the segregation of, persons suffering from, or who have recently recovered from, dangerous infectious or contagious diseases.

3. The Government of Bombay have suggested that the clause should be extended so as to provide for the segregation of "contacts" and "suspects," but we have not been able to adopt this proposal, as it would, in our opinion, be difficult to control the exercise of such a power by Port Health Officers.

4. We have extended from seven to twelve days the period which is fixed by sub-clause (*iii*) of the new clause (*p*). We understand that twelve days will cover cases of incubation of small-pox.

5. We have inserted a new sub-clause (*v*) in the same clause to provide for cases in which vessels, though not coming themselves from infected ports, may bring persons who have been transhipped into such vessels *en route* from such ports.

6. We have corrected a clerical error which has been discovered in clause 2, sub-clause (*a*), of the Bill as introduced.

7. Certain proposals for further amendment of the Indian Ports Act in matters relating to port-dues have been made by the Government of Madras. We have not, however, seen our way to considering these proposals in connection with the present Bill, which is limited in its scope to matters connected with health regulations in ports.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	20th October, 1900.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th October, 1900.
Bombay Government Gazette	25th October, 1900.
Calcutta Gazette	31st October, 1900.
Burma Gazette	10th November, 1900.
Sind Official Gazette	22nd November, 1900.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	13th November, 1900.
	Telugu	13th November, 1900.
	Kanarese	13th November, 1900.
	Malayalam	13th November, 1900.
	Hindustani	20th November, 1900.
Bombay	Marathi	22nd November, 1900.
	Gujarathi	22nd November, 1900.
	Kanarese	22nd November, 1900.
Bengal	Bengali	4th December, 1900.
	Hindi	11th December, 1900.
Burma	Burmese	10th November, 1900.
Sindh	Sindhi	29th November, 1900.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. RALEIGH.
C. M. RIVAZ.
E. FG. LAW.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
ALLAN ARTHUR.

The 5th February, 1901.

[The portions in italics show the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 6, Act X, 1889.

2. (*1*) For clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted, namely :-

"(*p*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for the establishment and regulation of places to be used as sanitaria for the segregation *or as hospitals for the treatment* of persons who are or have recently been suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and for regulating the action, including the disposal of dead bodies, to be taken-

(*i*) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;

(*ii*) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India, enters or is in any such port;

(*iii*) where a vessel on which there has been any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease or any death within *twelve* days previous to the arrival of the vessel at such port, enters or is in any such port;

(*iv*) where a vessel enters any such port from a port in which, or in the neighbourhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

(*v*) *where a vessel enters any such port having on board any person transhipped from a vessel coming from a port in which or in the neighbourhood of which there is believed to be or to have been at the time when such last-mentioned vessel left such last-mentioned port any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;*

(*vi*) where there is a dead body on board a vessel in any such port;

(*vii*) where there are on board a vessel in any such port food-stuffs which, owing to decomposition or for any other reason, are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, unfit for human consumption; or

(*viii*) where a vessel leaves any such port while there is in the port or in its neighbourhood any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India.

For the purposes of this clause only such diseases shall be deemed to be dangerous infectious or contagious diseases, or diseases common or uncommon in India, as the Governor General in Council may by order direct."

(*2*) After sub-section (*2*) *of the same section* the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*3*) If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(*4*) If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), the Health Officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master."

Repeal of Act I, 1870.

3. The Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, is hereby repealed. I of 1870.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th February, 1901 :—

No. 4 OF 1901.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition and rendition of criminals ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the *Indian* Extradition Act, *1901*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (*including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*).

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct.

I of), s. 3.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "European British subject" means a European British subject as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure *for the time being in force :* [V of 1898.]

(*b*) *"conviction" and "convicted person" do not include a conviction or a person convicted for contumacy under foreign law ; but "accused person" includes a person convicted for contumacy under foreign law :* [33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, s. 26.]

(*c*) *"extradition offence" means any such offence as is described in the first schedule :* [*Ibid.*]

(*d*) *"High Court" means the High Court as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force :* [New.]

(*e*) *"offence" includes any act wheresoever committed which would, if committed in British India, constitute an offence :* [New.]

(*f*) *"rules" include forms : and* [New.]

(*g*) *"warrant", in the case of any foreign State, includes any judicial document authorising the arrest of any person accused or convicted of an offence.* [33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, s. 26.]

Surrender of Fugitive Criminals.

Requisition for extradition.

3. (*1*) Where a requisition is made to the *Government of India* or to any Local Government by the Government *of any country or place outside British India* that a person accused of having committed an offence in such *country or place* should be *surrendered*, the *Government of India or the* Local Government, *as the* [XXI of 1879, s. 14.]

case may be, may, *if it thinks fit*, issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence if it had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into such accusation.

Summons or warrant for arrest.

(2) The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of *the accused* according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue.

Inquiry by Magistrate.

(3) *The Magistrate* shall inquire into *the* accusation *and shall take such evidence as may be produced in support of the requisition and on behalf of the accused, including any evidence which may be tendered to show that the offence named is not an extradition offence.*

Committal.

(4) *If the Magistrate is of opinion that a primâ facie case is made out in support of the requisition, he may commit the accused person to prison to await the orders of the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be.*

Magistrate's report.

(5) *The Magistrate* shall report *the result of his inquiry* to the Government *of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, and shall forward, together with such report, any written statement which the accused person may desire to submit for the consideration of the Government.*

Reference to High Court if Government thinks necessary.

(6) *If the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that such report or written statement raises an important question of law, it may make an order referring such question of law to the High Court, and the accused person shall not be surrendered until such question has been decided.*

Warrant for surrender.

(7) If, upon receipt of such report *and statement or upon the decision of any such question, the* Government *of India or the Local Government, as the case may be*, is of opinion that the accused person ought to be *surrendered*, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

Warrant issued by Magistrate without order.

4. (1) *If* it appears to *a* Magistrate that a person within the local limits of *his* jurisdiction *is* accused or suspected of having commited an offence *in any country or place outside British India* and that such person *may lawfully be surrendered to the Government of such country or place, or that a warrant may be issued for his arrest under section 5 of this Act or under the Fugitive* 44 & 45 c. 69. *Offenders Act, 1881, the* Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Warrant reported forthwith.

(2) *The* Magistrate shall *forthwith* report *the issue of a warrant under this section* to the Local Government and, if the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in a *country or place* for which there is a Political Agent, he *shall also forthwith report the same* to such *Political* Agent.

Person arrested not to be detained unless order or warrant received.

(3) *A* person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall *not* be detained more than two months, *or, in cases under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, more than one month*, unless within such period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to *such person* under section *3 of this Act*, or a warrant for the *arrest* of such person under section *5 of this Act or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.* [XXI of s. 16.] 44 & 45 c. 69. 44 & 45 c. 69.

Bail.

(4) In the case of *a* person arrested or detained under *this* section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure *for the time being in force* shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged. [*Ibid.* s V of 18

Surrender to Political Agents.

Warrant may be issued in certain cases by a Political Agent.

5. (1) Where an *extradition* offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person, not being a European British subject, in any *country or place outside British India*, and such person escapes into or is in British India, *and* the Political Agent *in or* for such *country or place* issues a warrant, *addressed* to the Magistrate of any district in which such person is believed to be, for his arrest and delivery at a place and to *an officer* to be named in the warrant, *such Magistrate may act in pursuance of such warrant and may give directions accordingly.* [*Ibid.* s.

Execution of such warrant.

(2) *A* warrant issued *as mentioned in sub-section* (1) shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall, unless released in accordance with the provisions of *this Act*, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant. [*Ibid.* s.

Proclamation and attachment of persons absconding.

(3) *The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to proclamation and attachment in the case of persons absconding shall, with any necessary modifications, apply where any warrant has been received by a* V of 189 [New.]

Magistrate under this section as if the warrant had been issued by himself.

[XXI of 1879, s. 12A.]

Release on giving security.

6. (1) *Where* a Political Agent *has* directed by endorsement *on any such warrant that the person for whose arrest it is issued may be released on executing* a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the officer *named* in the warrant at a specified time *and place*, the Magistrate to whom the warrant is *addressed* shall take such security and release such person from custody.

Magistrate to retain bond.

(2) Where security is taken under this section, the Magistrate shall certify the fact to the Political Agent *who issued* the warrant, and shall retain the bond.

[*Ibid*, s. 12B.]

Re-arrest in case of default.

(3) If the person bound by any such bond does not appear *at the place and time stated*, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied as to his default, issue a warrant directing that he be re-arrested and handed over to *the* officer named *in the bond.*

[*Ibid*, s. 12C.]

Power to take deposit in lieu of bond, etc.

(4) In the case of *any* bond executed *under this section*, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure *for the time being in force in relation to taking a deposit in lieu of the execution of a bond and with respect to the forfeiture of bonds and the discharge of sureties.*

of 1898.

Crimes committed at sea.

[New.]

Extradition offence committed at sea.

7. *Where the Government of any country or place outside British India makes a requisition for the surrender of a person accused of an extradition offence committed on board any vessel on the high seas which comes into any port of British India, the Local Government and a Magistrate having jurisdiction in such port may exercise the powers conferred by this Act.*

Convicted Persons: Abetment, etc.

[New.]

Act extends to convicted persons.

8. (1) *The provisions of this Act with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to the case of a person who, having been convicted of an offence in any country or place outside British India, has escaped into or is in British India before his sentence has expired.*

[6 & 37 Vict., c. 60, s. 3.]

Abettors.

(2) *Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting any extradition offence, or of assisting the escape of any person accused of an extradition offence, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offence, and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly*

[33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, s. 3 (3).]

Persons in custody on charge or conviction within British India.

9. (1) *A person accused of an offence committed within British India, not being the offence for which his surrender is asked, or undergoing sentence under any conviction in British India, shall not be surrendered or handed over to the Government of any country or place outside British India, until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or by expiration of his sentence or otherwise.*

[Ibid, s.

(2) *Where a person accused or convicted of any offence is surrendered to the Government of India or to any Local Government by the Government of any country or place outside British India, such person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to such country or place, be triable or tried for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than such offence or offences as may be proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded.*

General Provisions.

[New.]

Lawfulness of arrest and re-taking.

10. *It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.*

[New.]

Power of Government to discharge persons in custody.

11. *The Government of India or the Local Government may, by order, stay any proceedings taken under this Act, and may direct any warrant issued under this Act to be cancelled, and the person for whose arrest such warrant has been issued to be discharged.*

[New.]

Application of Act to crimes committed before its commencement.

12. *The provisions of this Act shall apply to an offence or to an extradition offence, as the case may be, committed before the passing of this Act, and to an offence in respect of which a Court of British India has concurrent jurisdiction.*

Evidence.

[33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, ss. 14, 15.]

Exhibits, depositions, etc.

13. (1) *In any proceedings under this Act, exhibits and depositions (whether received or taken in the presence of the person against whom they are used or not) and copies thereof, and official certificates of facts and judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated, be received as evidence.*

(2) Warrants, depositions or statements on oath which purport to have been issued, received or taken by any Court of Justice outside British India, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, conviction before any such Court, shall be deemed duly authenticated,—

(a) if the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the State or country where the same was issued or acting in or for such State or country:

(b) if the depositions or statements or copies thereof purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the State or country where the same were taken, or acting in or for such State or country, to be the original depositions or statements or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require:

(c) if the certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the State or country where the conviction took place or acting in or for such State or country:

(d) if the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents, as the case may be, are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by the official seal of a minister of the State where the same were respectively issued, taken or given.

XXI of 1879, s. 19.] Evidence on commission in criminal matter.

14. *(1)* The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in *any country or place outside British India* in like manner as it may be obtained in any civil matter under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure *for the time being in force with respect to commissions*, and the provisions of that *Code relating thereto* shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a *criminal* proceeding.

V of 1882.

(2) No proceeding shall be taken under this section where the offence is of a political character, *unless the evidence is required for a British Court or tribunal.*

(3) If any question arises as to the political character of the offence, the matter shall be referred to the Governor General in Council for determination.

Fugitive Offenders from one part of Her Majesty's dominions to another.

s. 44 & 45 c. 69, s.] *Application of Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.*

15. *For the purpose of applying and carrying into effect in British India the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, the following provisions are hereby made:—* 44 & 45 c. 69.

(a) the powers conferred on "Governors" of British possessions may be exercised by any Local Government:

(b) the powers conferred on a "Superior Court" may be exercised by any Judge of a High Court:

(c) the powers conferred on a "Magistrate" may be exercised by any Magistrate of the first class or by any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in that behalf:

(d) the offences committed in British India to which the Act applies, are piracy, treason and any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with rigorous imprisonment for a term of twelve months or more or with any greater punishment. XLV 1860.

Rules.

[XXI 1879, s. 18.] Power to make rules.

16. *(1)* The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects (*whether* Europeans *or others*) imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act:

(b) the removal of *prisoners* accused *or in custody* under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them:

(c) the seizure and disposition of any property which is the subject of, or required for proof of, any alleged offence to which this Act applies:

(d) the pursuit and arrest in British India, by officers of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department or other specially authorized persons, of persons accused of extradition offences committed elsewhere: and

(e) the procedure and practice to be observed in extradition proceedings.

(3) Rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Saving for Treaties.

[Ibid, s. 1, last paragraph.] Act not to derogate from treaties.

17. Nothing in this Act shall *derogate from* the provisions of any treaty for the extradition of offenders, and the procedure provided by any such treaty shall be

followed in *any* case to which it applies, *and the provisions of this Act shall be modified accordingly.*

Repeal.

[XXI of 1879, s. 2] 18. The Acts mentioned in the *second* schedule are hereby repealed to the extent *specified* in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXTRADITION OFFENCES.

[*See section 2, clause (c).*]

[The sections referred to are the sections of the Indian Penal Code.]

Culpable homicide (sections 299 to 304).

Attempt to murder (section 307).

Thagi (sections 310, 311).

Causing hurt (sections 323 to 333).

Resistance to arrest (section 224).

Offences relating to coin and stamps (sections 230 to 263A).

Forgery, using forged documents, etc. (sections 463 to 477).

Cheating (sections 415 to 420).

Fraudulent deeds, etc. (sections 421 to 424).

Frauds upon creditors (section 206).

Rape and unnatural offences (sections 375 to 377).

Wrongful confinement (sections 347, 348).

Kidnapping and slavery (sections 360 to 373).

Causing miscarriage, and abandonment of child (sections 312 to 317).

Theft, extortion, robbery, etc. (sections 378 to 414).

Mischief (sections 425 to 440).

Lurking house-trespass (sections 443, 446).

Desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops.

Piracy by law of nations.

Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so.

Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Any offence against any section of the Indian Penal Code or against any other law which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 18.*)

	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879.	In the title, the words "and for the extradition of criminals"
		In the preamble, *the words* "and to the extradition of criminals."
		In section 1, the words "and Extradition" and the last sentence; sections 11 to 17A; clause (2) of section 18; section 19; and the Schedule.
1895 IX	The Extradition (India) Act, 1895.	The whole Act.
	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ALTHOUGH the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), has since its enactment been amended and supplemented on more than one occasion, practical difficulties still arise in its administration, and not a few questions may be raised as to its scope and the construction of some of its provisions. Thus, as regards extradition, the Government have, on the one hand, been confronted with the advice that section 14 of the Act has no application to a requisition for surrender made by a Native State in India; while, on the other, a doubt suggested as to whether the section can be applied where such a demand is presented by or on behalf of an European State led a few years ago to the passing of a supplementary enactment in the form of the Extradition (India) Act, 1895 (IX of 1895). Next, it has been pointed out that the law, as it stands, contemplates the extradition of "accused" or "suspected" persons only, the result being that there is no procedure applicable to the case of a convicted criminal who has escaped into British India or has been surrendered on the demand of the British Government. Again, the passing of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict., c. 69), has introduced, in respect of criminals seeking refuge from other parts of His Majesty's dominions, a procedure which is not consistent with that prescribed by the law of British India. Various matters of administrative importance, moreover, such as the means of enforcing, by proclamation and attachment against absconders, warrants issued in extradition proceedings, and the method of dealing with applications for the surrender of persons under trial or sentence in British India for offences other than those for which their extradition is desired, are still unprovided for. And, finally, as regards foreign jurisdiction, the provisions of the law are surrounded by difficulties, some of which do not merely refer to matters of construction, but go to the root of the legislation represented by the Act of 1879 by raising doubts as to the extent of its validity. For, regard being had to the comparatively limited powers possessed by the Legislature in India, it would seem that the exercise of foreign jurisdiction is a matter which cannot be fully and effectively provided for by an Act passed by the Governor General in Council at a meeting held for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

2. In these circumstances, the necessity for further legislation has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and is, it is thought, established. The proposals at first formulated took the shape of a consolidating and amending Bill, repealing and re-enacting, with the modifications desired, the whole of the Act of 1879, which relates, as its short title indicates, to both foreign jurisdiction and extradition. But the two subjects are, in reality, quite distinct; in England they are dealt with by different Statutes, while in India they were, prior to 1872, similarly dealt with by Acts I of 1849 and VII of 1854; and the Courts before which extradition cases come for disposal, are by no means always the same as those which have to exercise foreign jurisdiction. Although, then, it appears to have been deliberately decided, when Act XI of 1872, eventually superseded by Act XXI of 1879, was passed, to "frame a general Act relating to foreign jurisdiction *and* extradition," the Government of India have, after careful consideration and communication with His Majesty's Secretary of State, arrived at the conclusion that the law will probably be clearer and more intelligible if the two matters are once more kept apart; and it is on this basis that the question is now approached.

3. The present Bill is exclusively confined to the subject of extradition. The legislation required in this country has to make provision for the extradition of criminals in cases of two different kinds. The Government here may, in the first place, be asked by a friendly State to surrender a person in fulfilment of the obligations imposed by a treaty to which the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 52), applies; and, where this is so, it seems expedient that the provisions of the English Statute—and more especially those which are intended for the protection of accused persons—should be followed as closely as may be. In the second place, the surrender of an accused or convicted person may be sought by a Native State in India, or by a neighbouring Asiatic State, in pursuance of the terms of a treaty or friendly understanding to which the Government of India is a party; and in such a case it is desirable and sufficient that the procedure prescribed should be both simple and expeditious. This distinction has been observed in the present Bill, the details of which are explained in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

The 7th February, 1901.

T. RALEIGH.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The definitions of "conviction," "convicted person," "accused person," "extradition offence" and "warrant" have been taken from s. 26 of the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 52).

The expression "rules" has been defined so as to include forms, as is not infrequently done in English Statutes. It may be useful to prescribe forms for the guidance of officers proceeding under the proposed Act, and it is important that the sufficiency of any forms so prescribed should be recognized.

The definition of "Political Agent," which is to be found in Act XXI of 1879, has been omitted, as it has been given a place in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), s. 3 (*40*).

Clause 3.—The procedure here laid down has, for the reason already given, been modelled on the Statute of 1870, and follows the English procedure as closely as the circumstances of this country will permit. The person whose surrender is sought for under it, will have a right to submit a statement showing cause against his extradition; and, if an important question of law is raised thereby, it may be referred for decision to the High Court. It is apprehended that in ordinary cases no such reference will be necessary, and it has been left entirely to the Executive Government to decide whether or not any reference should be made.

The clause, like the corresponding provisions in the Acts of 1872 and 1879, refers to *all* offences. By the Act of 1854, however, the provision was confined to "heinous offences," and it should perhaps be considered whether it might not with advantage here be limited to "extradition offences."

In sub-clause (*1*) the words "if it thinks fit" have been inserted in order to make it as clear as possible that there are cases in which the Government may decline to order any judicial inquiry; as, for example, where the alleged offence is merely political, where it is obviously trivial, or where there is an ulterior motive or an absence of good faith.

Sub-clause (*4*) is entirely new. Under the English Statute, the test for extradition is whether the Magistrate would commit for trial. The Indian Act of 1879 fixes no test and leaves it to the Government to determine, as best it can, whether the person concerned should be surrendered or not. But surely the Government ought not to be called upon to decide that question unless a *primâ facie* case at least has been disclosed to the Magistrate, and the sub-clause has been drawn accordingly.

In order that clause 3 may be thoroughly effective, it may be thought expedient to issue a confirming Order of His Majesty in Council suspending the operation in India of the Statute of 1870. Section 23 of that Statute governs Asiatic treaties; but, when an extradition treaty has been made by the Government in England and the Statute is applied by Order in Council, the Statute apparently applies throughout His Majesty's Dominions unless the Order expressly excepts any part of them. The consequence is that the procedure under the Statute will oust the procedure under any Indian Act, if the person to be extradited belongs to a country which has an extradition treaty with England. The inconvenience likely to arise from the supersession of the local by the unfamiliar English procedure appears to have been considered and provided for by Parliament; for s. 18 of the Statute enacts that, if the Legislature of any British possession passes an extradition law, an Order in Council may either suspend the operation of the Statute in that possession, or direct that the local law shall have effect as if it were part of the Statute. If such an Order should be made, then the Extradition (India) Act, 1895 (IX of 1895), which aims at adapting the Statute of 1870 to India, may, as proposed by clause 18 of the Bill, be repealed, and all extraditions from British India, other than those effected through Political Agents as contemplated by clause 5, would thereafter be governed by the provisions of clause 3.

Clause 4.—In sub-clause (*1*) a reference to cases falling under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict., c. 69), has been inserted, and in this connection sub-clause (*3*) has been amplified because the period of detention authorized by that Statute is only one month.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of s. 15 of the Act of 1879 have been recast in sub-clause (*2*) so as to require a report to the Local Government in every case.

Clause 5.—Where surrender is applied for through a Political Agent, which is the practice almost invariably followed in the case of extradition to any Native State in India, a simple and expeditious procedure is, as has already been stated, all that seems to be required. No inquiry by the Magistrate to whom the warrant is addressed is necessary, and no reference to the High Court need be provided for.

Sub-clause (*3*) has been added in order to remove all doubt as to the applicability, in the case of warrants in extradition proceedings, of the useful provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as to the proclamation of absconders and the attachment of their property.

Clause 7.—This is a new provision, which may be found useful.

Clause 8.—As already stated, Act XXI of 1879 is apparently confined to the extradition of "accused" or "suspected" persons. Sub-clause (*1*) of this clause is intended to cover the case of an escaped convict and also that of a person who is serving a sentence for another offence in a Native State at the time when his extradition is demanded by the British Government. A case of the latter kind actually occurred, and the Native State concerned agreed to hand over the criminal on the condition that, when he had been dealt with in British India for his offence there, he should be returned to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence. It was found, however, that there was no law which directly authorized such return.

Sub-clause (*2*), which is new, aims at extending the provisions of the proposed Act to abettors. It is borrowed from section 3 of the Extradition Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict., c. 60).

Clause 9.—These new provisions have been included with the object of expressly laying down the law where application is made for the extradition of a person undergoing a sentence in British India, or where a person is extradited to British India for one offence and appears to have committed another offence prior to his surrender for the first. Sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) have been taken from the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 52), sections 3 (*3*) and 19, respectively.

Clause 10 will make it clear that a person for whose extradition a warrant is issued, may, for the purposes of his extradition, lawfully be arrested, confined and retaken in the event of escape.

Clause 11.—It is thought expedient that the executive should have power to interfere at any stage, if for any reason it be deemed desirable to stay extradition proceedings in a particular case.

Clause 12 is new, but requires no explanation.

Clause 13.—These provisions are copied from sections 14 and 15 of the Extradition Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 52). *Cf.* also section 29 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict., c. 69).

Clause 14.—Section 19 of the Act of 1879 provides that evidence shall not be taken on commission by a Court in British India when the alleged offence is of a political character, but it does not provide by what authority that question is to be determined. It is suggested by sub-clause (*3*) of this clause that the Governor General in Council is the proper authority. It will be observed that cases in which evidence is required for a British Court or tribunal, have, by the addition of a few words to sub-clause (*2*), been excepted from the general rule against the taking of evidence on commission.

Clause 15.—By this clause it is proposed to exercise the powers conferred by section 32 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict., c. 69).

Clause 16.—The rule-making power has been somewhat enlarged, and in particular provision has been made for dealing with the surrender of property as well as of criminals, and for the pursuit and arrest in British India of persons accused of extradition offences committed elsewhere. All rules made—and, therefore, forms prescribed—under the Act will be placed beyond the range of criticism by being declared to have effect as if enacted by the Act itself.

Clause 17.—This clause is taken, with some drafting alterations, from the concluding portion of s. 1 of the Act of 1879. It is thus restored to the position which it occupied in the Act of 1872.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th January, 1901.

Two depressions affected North West India during the week, but they were both feeble and comparatively unimportant. The first which was shown entering Sind on Saturday the 19th January was apparently a double depression with one feebly marked centre lying over Upper Sind and another in Lower Sind. On Sunday it consisted of a low pressure area extending from Lower Sind to West Rajputana and had given a shower at Quetta and light showers in Rajputana and at Mooltan, Delhi and Bareilly. On Monday it had resolved itself into two distinct depressions, one lying over the South Punjab and adjacent districts and the other over South Rajputana and Gujarat with an area of comparatively high pressure lying between them but both depressions were shallow and ill-defined; pressure in the former being in only slight defect and in the latter normal. Light falls of snow were reported from the Upper India hills and light falls of rain from the Submontane and East Punjab. The barometer rose rapidly to very rapidly in Baluchistan and North West India on Tuesday, the rise amounting to nearly three-tenths of an inch at several stations in the Punjab, and both depressions had filled up. Snow had fallen in the Upper India hills and a few showers in the East Punjab, Chakrata receiving 1·88 inches and Umballa 1 inch. Skies were clear over nearly the whole of Northern India on Tuesday, but weather was again disturbed in the Persian Gulf and cloud increased in North West India on Wednesday, due to the approach of another depression from Persia which entered Sind on Thursday and had given light showers in Baluchistan. It had, however, given no rain in North West India and practically filled up in the Central Provinces on Saturday without affecting the weather in

any way beyond causing an increse of cloud and a consequent rise in temperature in Northern and Central India.

A few showers have been reported during the week from the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, the only falls of importance being one of 3·48 inches at Colombo on Sunday, another of 1·18 inches at the same station on Monday and one of 1·50 inches at Tinnevelly on Tuesday. In the weekly returns of rainfall, however, some unusually heavy falls are shown at stations whose names do not appear in the Daily Weather Report.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been confined chiefly to Baluchistan, the Punjab, the west of the North-Western Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. It has been equal to or in excess of the normal fall in the Central, Submontane and Hills divisions of the Punjab, the Baluchistan hills, Malabar and the southern divisions of Madras. The Punjab Hills is the only division in which the actual average rainfall of the week exceeded one inch.

The largest amounts received at individual stations are :—

		Inches.
Punjab—	Jullundur	2·32
	Hoshiarpur	2·26
	Dera (Kangra)	2·64
	Dharmsala	2·40
Malabar—	Agastisvaram	4·23
Madras—	Satyamangalam (Coimbatore)	6·12

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 30th to January 26th, was equal to or in excess of the normal in all parts of the country, except in the divisions of Lower, Central and Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, the Surma Valley, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Coorg. The excess has been absolutely largest in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces, parts of the Punjab, Berar and the Baluchistan hills.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900 TO JANUARY 21ST, 1901. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to January 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma. Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·01	0·03	— 66
	4. Upper do.	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·05	0·15	— 67
	5. Arakan	0·03	0·04	— 0·01	0·08	0·05	+ 60
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·28	0·51	— 45
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·32	0·63	— 49
	8. Do. Hills	0·09	0·26	— 0·17	0·79	0·76	+ 4
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·12	0·32	— 0·20	1·08	0·88	+ 20
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·17	— 0·17	1·08	0·43	+ 152
	11. Central do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·83	0·39	+ 113
	12. North do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·55	0·39	+ 41
	13. Bengal Hills	0·05	0·29	— 0·24	1·34	0·67	+ 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·16	— 0·16	2·22	0·29	+ 666
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·23	— 0·23	3·35	0·58	+ 478
	16. South Bihar	0	0·20	— 0·20	2·89	0·55	+ 425
	17. North do.	0	0·22	— 0·22	1·85	0·50	+ 231
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·18	— 0·18	3·76	0·53	+ 609
	19. South Oudh	0	0·29	— 0·29	2·34	0·69	+ 239
	20. North do.	0	0·41	— 0·41	2·53	0·73	+ 247
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·16	— 0·16	2·50	0·53	+ 372
	22. Do. West	0·10	0·22	— 0·12	1·78	0·50	+ 256
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·24	— 0·24	2·61	0·52	+ 402
	24. Do. West do.	0·18	0·42	— 0·24	3·13	1·12	+ 179
	25. Do. Hills	0·03	0·67	— 0·64	4·02	1·91	+ 110
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·09	0·21	— 0·12	1·63	0·59	+ 178
	27. South do.	0·10	0·21	— 0·11	0·72	0·61	+ 18
	28. Central do.	0·38	0·35	+ 0·03	2·05	1·04	+ 97
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·75	0·42	+ 0·33	3·07	1·26	+ 144
	30. Do. Hills	1·20	0·78	+ 0·42	7·04	2·60	+ 171
	31. North Punjab	0·24	0·59	— 0·35	3·46	1·52	+ 128
	32. West do.	0·05	0·15	— 0·10	0·49	0·40	+ 23
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·35	0·01	+ 0·34	0·82	0·27	+ 204
	34. Madras South Central	0·35	0·03	+ 0·32	1·74	0·21	+ 729
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·09	0·27	— 67
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·21	0·07	+ 200
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·23	0·12	+ 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·40	0·07	+ 471
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·85	0·11	+ 673
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·09	0·31	+ 574
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·17	— 0·17	1·10	0·45	+ 144
	43. Do. Central	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·87	0·50	+ 274
	44. Do. East	0	0·16	— 0·16	1·04	0·40	+ 160
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·05	0·07	— 29
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·86	0·33	+ 161
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·75	0·60	+ 0·15	4·01	1·90	+ 105
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·47	0·42	+ 250
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·01	0·07	— 0·06	0·73	0·21	+ 248
	51. West Rajputana	0·05	0·10	— 0·05	0·38	0·28	+ 36
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·93	0·18	+ 417
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·16		
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0·22	0·05	+ 340
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·53	0·37	+ 43
	56. Do. South	0·23	0·08	+ 0·15	0·60	0·48	+ 25
	57. Madras South	0·39	0·15	+ 0·24	1·99	0·60	+ 232

W. A. BION.
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA, *31st January, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd February, 1901.

Madras.—No rain fell anywhere. Water supplies are insufficient for irrigation in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central Districts and in South Canara. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress. Standing crops are generally fair, but are withering in parts of Cuddapah, the Carnatic, North Arcot and Madura. Harvests continue with fair yield generally. Pasture and fodder are available generally. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are stationary or slightly easier, though rice continues above scarcity rate in Kistna and dry staples in parts of the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects generally are fair, but are not encouraging in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. Weavers relieved—Cuddapah—1,675 men and 1,320 women. The test works opened in Cuddapah attracted 52 men, 80 women and 31 children; total 163.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, and the Upper Sindh frontier districts. Reaping of autumn crops is generally over. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Sindh, Surat and Nasik. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum and Rajkot, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, and are generally suffering from want of moisture, except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, and the Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Surat, Baroda, and the Karnatak. The fodder supply generally is sufficient, but is scanty in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal, but is easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is about normal in Gujarat, and considerably over normal elsewhere, but, compared with 1900, is easier in the Konkan and considerably easier in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The price of *juar* is below normal in Gujarat, and considerably over normal elsewhere; compared with 1900, it is slightly easier in the Konkan and the Karnatak, and is considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan, and about double normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak but is slightly easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, and slightly higher elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 423; on relief works, 113,826; dependants, 23,862; total on works, 138,111. In poor houses, 3,893; on village relief, 34,346; total on gratuitous relief, 38,239. Figures for Ahmedabad, Satara and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,161; dependants, 3,991; total on works, 15,152. In poor houses, 1,004; on village relief, 828; total on gratuitous relief, 1,832. Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total 193,334.

Bengal.—No rain. The standing spring crops are generally reported to be doing well, and some of the early crops are being harvested. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere, except in Chuadanga in Nadia. The price of common rice has increased in 17 districts, decreased in 10, and is stationary in the remainder.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather for the most part was cloudy with slight rain in a few districts. Spring crops are doing

well, with the exception of wheat, which is slightly damaged by rust and insects in four districts. Ploughing for sugarcane and autumn crops is in progress. Weeding of poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder is abundant. Markets are well stocked and supplies are ample. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in the Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. A slight fall is also reported from parts of the Mooltan, Sialkot and Shahpur districts. Sugarcane pressing is going on in the Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot districts. Ploughing for autumn crops has been commenced in Multan, Sialkot and Shahpur, and extra spring crops have been sown in the Multan and Shahpur districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are said to be good. The outturn of sugarcane is reported above average in Sialkot. Good sunshine is needed for the standing crops in Umballa and Sialkot. Recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops in Dera Ismail Khan. Rust (kungi) has affected wheat on light soils in Umballa and Sialkot owing to cloudy weather and want of sunshine. Locusts appeared in Shujabad, and did a little damage to turnips and wheat crops. The wheat crop is also reported to have been damaged by blight in parts of Amritsar. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Multan. Prices of wheat are falling in the Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts and are rising in Delhi, Umballa and Dera Ismail Khan. Elsewhere they are stationary. Wheat is selling from 9 7/8 to 12, gram 10 to 12½, barley 14, great millet from 27 to 28, bulrush millet from 16 to 27, and maize from 15 to 25 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing are progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Cultivation of dry weather paddy continues. Transplanting has commenced. Threshing of wet weather paddy is progressing, and millet is being reaped in Myingyan. Tobacco, pulse and other miscellaneous, standing crops promise well, except in the Singu and Patheingyi townships of the Mandalay district. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and has fallen in Thongwa, Bassien, Pokokku and Bhamo, but elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—There has been a good deal of cloud during the last half of the week. The nights and mornings are fairly cool, but the days are growing warm. The wheat crop promises well in most districts, but cloudy weather and insects have caused considerable damage to most other spring crops. Gram has, however, recovered in the Narbudda Valley since the recent rain washed out the insects and new flowers and pods are forming. In Raipur prospects of spring crops, except wheat, are reported very poor. Wheat is being harvested in Wardha and Bhandara. Cotton picking and reaping of *juar* are nearing completion. The outturn of cotton and *juar* in Wardha is stated at 90. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are easier in Seoni, steady in Damoh, Mandla and Nimar; elsewhere there is a tendency to rise. The cheapest prices are—wheat 10½, gram 14, rice 14½ and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7, gram 8, rice 8½ and *juar* 14 seers per rupee. The price of *juar* has risen appreciably in Saugor and the districts of the Narbudda division during the past month. This is probably due to the demand for export. There are 18 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor house.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea are in progress. Prospects of sugarcane are good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts; and of mustard good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of the Surma Valley. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice,—Silchar 10 to 11, Sylhet and Dhubri 10,

Gauhati 13, Tezpur 10$\frac{12}{16}$, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 10$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. Standing crops are in good condition throughout, except in parts of Kadur and Chittaldrug. Prospects are good in Bangalore and Mysore, and favourable in Hassan. Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts, while in other parts paddy is being sown. Prices are stationary at Mysore and Chittaldrug, have fallen in other districts, and have risen slightly in parts of Bangalore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Bangalore and Mysore. Fodder and water are available, except in parts of Chaunigiri of the Shimoga district and Dodballapur of the Bangalore district, where scarcity of water is being felt, and in Chittaldrug, where water is gradually getting scarce.

COORG.—Rice threshing and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cool. Cotton picking and *juar* cutting are almost completed. Winter crops are in fair condition, except in Akola and the Melghat taluqs where wheat and linseed have suffered. Preparation of land has been commenced for ensuing crop in parts of the province. Fodder and water are enough for present requirements. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The total from 1st January has been 24 cents. Agricultural prospects continue much the same as last week. Spring crops are being harvested. Castor seed has been spoiled by insects in the Warangal and Nalgundah districts. Total number of persons on relief works during previous week and week under report are, respectively, including dependants, 1,404 and 1,378; gratuitously relieved, 722 and 752. Prices of grain have fallen slightly. Prices—wheat 5$\frac{1}{8}$, coarse rice 7$\frac{1}{8}$ and *juar* 12 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations continue satisfactorily. Standing crops are in good condition. Crops have been damaged to one-fourth their extent in Sergarh in Marwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Fodder is ample. Cheapest prices range between 12 and 30$\frac{3}{4}$ seers. Number on gratuitous relief, 343.

Central India.—Three cents of rain fell in Gwalior, and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are satisfactory and the probable outturn is estimated to be good. Crops have been damaged on low-lying lands in Malwa and have been partially injured by drought in Bhopawar. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa. The condition of agricultural stock is bad in parts of Malwa, and good elsewhere. Pasturage is good everywhere. Prices of food grain are steady in Gwalior and Malwa, high in Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand and above average in Baghelkhand. Average prices in Gwalior 16 to 19, Bundelkhand 13 to 16, Malwa 16 and Bhopawar 16 to 17 seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief,—Jaora,—29. Number of labourers on Jobat Road, 861.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition and the state of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 34, wheat 19, rice, superior, 13, inferior, 19 pounds per British rupee. Average number on relief works—Baroda territory, 10,139, and on gratuitous relief, 4,573.

Kashmir.—The weather was cloudy generally, with rain and snow in the latter part of the week. Prices are normal, rice being 25 seers the rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat is selling from 10 to 17, and maize 18 to 25 seers the rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is fine, but the mornings are foggy and cold. The price of rice is 8¼ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158	+206
Bombay	144,089	31,089	175,178	138,111	38,239	176,350	+1,172
Central Provinces	...	18	18	...	18	18	...
Total British Provinces	144,089	34,059	178,148	138,274	41,252	179,526	+1,378
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	210	210	...	343	343	+133
Central India States	...	700	700	(a)861	(b)29	890	+190
Hyderabad	1,404	722	2,126	1,378	752	2,130	+4
Baroda	8,866	4,605	13,471	10,139	4,573	14,712	+1,241
Bombay Native States	13,241	1,955	15,196	15,152	1,832	16,984	+1,788
Total Native States	23,511	8,192	31,703	27,530	7,529	35,059	+3,356
GRAND TOTAL	167,600	42,251	209,851	165,804	48,781	214,585	+4,734

(a) Labourers on Jobat road.
(b) Figures for Jaora.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of t
vincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persor
tuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actuall
w the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272,072	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	676	676	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	438	6,050	6,488	399	6,465	6,864	532	6,875	7,407	1,100	...	1,100
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,789	3,462	5,251	1,943	3,197	5,140	1,907	3,284	5,191	2,059	3,054	5,113
Broach . .	341,490	2,402	1,078	3,480	2,177	636	2,813	1,918	367	2,285	1,681	197	1,878
Thana . .	819,580	...	51	51	...	49	49	...	104	104	...	72	72
Sholapur .	750,689	75,404	13,225	88,629	76,876	13,139	90,015	65,528	12,788	78,316	64,204	12,322	76,526
Ahmednagar .	888,755	35,758	8,682	44,440	39,189	9,140	48,329	41,273	9,140	50,413	43,026	9,149	52,175
Poona . .	1,067,800	20,539	432	20,971	19,795	1,623	21,418	17,086	1,651	18,737	15,754	951	16,705
Khandesh .	1,460,851	...	663	663	...	553	553	...	479	479	...	918	918
Nasik . .	843,582	1,478	38	1,516	1,508	36	1,544	1,757	34	1,791	1,559	42	1,601
Satara . .	1,225,989	9,193	1,145	10,338	8,287	1,061	10,424	8,176	914	9,090	8,643	1,247	9,890
Bijapur .	796,339	8,610	2,564	11,174	2,506	2,709	9,657	6,402	2,983	9,385	6,063	3,137	9,200
TOTAL BOMBAY AND SINDH	9,430,204	155,611	37,390	193,001	152,680	38,608	196,806	144,579	38,619	183,198	144,089	31,089	175,178
Central Provinces.													
Saugor	591,743	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	18	18
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	591,743	...	21	21	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	18	18
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	11,294,019	155,611	38,087	193,698	152,680	40,985	199,183	144,579	41,472	186,051	144,089	34,059	178,148
Central India States.													
Indore .	1,099,900	...	741	741	...	737	737	...	705	705	...	672	672
Dewas . .	117,650	...	20	20	...	28	28	...	44	44	...	28	28
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,217,550	...	761	761	...	765	765	...	749	749	...	700	700
Hyderabad	11,537,040	1,956	716	2,672	1,918	722	2,640	1,836	722	2,558	1,404	722	2,126
Baroda .	2,415,396	8,768	5,384	14,152	8,228	4,985	13,213	8,678	4,383	13,061	8,866	4,605	13,471

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures
se districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 12th January 1901.			For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd Febru.	
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
Bombay Native States.												
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	942	787	1,729	678	640	1,318	879	781	1,660	331	509
Palanpur .	645,526	326	357	683	239	313	552	...	277	277	...	172
Cambay .	89,722	...	52	52	...	55	55	...	52	52	...	51
Rewa Kantha .	733,506	834	166	1,000	790	184	974	816	183	999	718	154
Aundh . .	65,146	115	6	121	115	6	121	110	5	115	139	6
Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,331	432	3,763	3,139	427	3,566	2,914	433	3,347	2,810	436
Jath . .	71,443	8,644	532	9,176	9,317	533	10,350	8,128	568	8,696	7,470	579
Daphlapur .	8,343	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	9
Akalkot . .	75,774	284	73	307	215	35	250	164	35	199	185	35
Mudhol .	61,815	1,029	...	1,029	1,001	...	1,001	1,101	...	1,101	1,275	...
Phaltan .	66,383	312	3	315	312	3	315	326	3	329	313	4
Total Bombay Native States	4,672,224	15,767	2,416	18,183	16,306	2,205	18,511	14,438	2,346	16,784	13,241	1,955
Total Native States	19,842,210	26,491	10,070	36,561	26,452	8,677	35,129	24,952	8,200	33,152	23,511	7,982
Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	31,136,229	182,102	48,157	230,259	179,132	49,662	234,312	169,531	49,672	219,203	167,600	42,041

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO PROCEDURE IN CASES OF CUSTOMS FINES IN RUSSIA.

MEMORANDUM IN REGARD TO PROCEDURE IN CASES OF CUSTOMS FINES IN RUSSIA.

Cases not unfrequently arise of fines being imposed on vessels by the Russian Customs authorities on account of clerical errors in bills of lading or other ships' papers.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg has expressed the opinion that the proper mode of proceeding in such cases appears to be insufficiently known to British ship-owners, who usually address themselves to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

It is essential, therefore, both with a view to avoid delay and in order to secure proper attention to the facts of the case, for the owners or the agents of the vessel or goods on which a fine is imposed to follow the prescribed form of procedure which is to send a petition, drawn up in the English, French, German, or Russian languages, and furnished with the requisite Russian stamps, to the Imperial Minister of Finance, setting forth all the facts of the case, and praying for a remission or reduction of the fine imposed.

Should the applicants fail by this means to obtain redress, or in some urgent cases even before a reply is received to their petition, they may apply direct to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, asking him to support their request; and when this course is adopted, a copy of the petition to the Russian Minister of Finance should invariably accompany such communication; but in no case should the complaint be brought to the notice of the Imperial Government, in the first instance, by the channel of Her Majesty's Embassy or Consulate.

It is particularly important that the necessity should be realized of exact accuracy in, and careful verification of, the weights of goods in documents required by the Russian Customs for the assessment of duty. The Regulations permit a margin either way of 8 per cent. to cover trifling miscalculations or differences due to inherent or other causes. When weight is over-stated, the penalty is that duty is assessed on the weight thus given, or, in other words, the weight of the goods is taken, to the shipper's loss, at his own estimate. In cases of under-estimation a fine is imposed of $3\frac{2}{3}$ the duty on the difference between the given and the real weight.

It should be borne in mind that fines for infractions, however trifling, of the Russian Customs Regulations, are not imposed in a vexatious spirit, but rather in order to insure the strict observance of those Regulations, which a tendency has at times been evinced to disregard. It is therefore of great importance, in order to avoid the imposition of these fines, that ship-owners and shipmasters should make themselves familiar with the requirements of the Russian Customs Regulations, a translation of which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 15th June 1886, *page* 2858.

Foreign Office, November 1900.

M. 11496, dated 12th June, 1886.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, enclosing the following translation of the new Russian Regulations, respecting the clearance of vessels at Russian ports which will come into operation on the $\frac{25\text{th June}}{7\text{th July}}$ next:—

The Russian Department of Customs of the Ministry of Finances has issued the following notification:—

By order of the Minister of Finances, the Department of Customs hereby notifies that the temporary rules approved by His Excellency on

the $\frac{17th}{20th}$ April, 1886, and now published respecting lading documents, will be brought into operation after the expiration of two months from the day of their publication.

Temporary Rules Respecting Lading Documents.

Imported by sea.

Section 1.—On the arrival of the vessel in port the Custom-house officers shall immediately obtain from the master of the vessel a bill of health, bills of lading, certificate of tonnage, list of crew and passengers, and other documents which the master may have to present, as also a report on a printed form made out singly, in a language known to the master, and filled up by himself, or by a person authorized by him, such person having arrived with the vessel, and this report must be signed by the master himself. Should the master be illiterate, the correctness of his report must be testified in the Board Room of the Custom-house, by him through the medium of translation in the presence of two independent witnesses.

Section 2.—The cases in which bills of lading are not necessary are specified in section 1, chapter I, sub-section II, of the Customs' Code (Article 398).

Section 3.—A master's report must be drawn up according to the annexed form, and contain the following information :—

(1) The name of the master and of the vessel and her nationality ;
(2) Date of arrival of vessel at the port, her port of departure, duration of voyage, and, if addressed, to whom consigned ;
(3) Registered tonnage and draught of the vessel ;
(4) Number of bills of lading *written at length* and not in figures, of goods dischargeable at the port, and the total quantity, *also written at length*, of the packages of merchandise on board, as specified in the bills of lading ;
(5) Statement of the goods brought without bills of lading, with indication of the name of the receiver, and the quantity of such goods to be *written out in full* ; the marks and numbers, nature of packing (boxes, barrels, bags, bales, etc.), the description of the goods, their quantity and gross weight, or the number of pieces, all to be set forth at full *in letters*, not in figures ; in the same manner shall be specified the goods brought for sale, and belonging to the master or to any of the crew of the vessel ;
(6) The number of bills of lading, *in letters*, and the quantity of packages of merchandise, addressed by bill of lading to other Russian ports or for re-exportation also *in letters* ;
(7) The total quantity of passengers' luggage (a detailed list of the passengers and of their luggage shall be presented separately in duplicate by the master) ;
(8) Notice of average ;
(9) Number and nationality of the crew of the vessel ;
(10) Particulars respecting property of crew ;
(11) Quantity of powder and powder materials on board ;
(12) Ships' stores ;
(13) Ships' provision ;
(14) Signature of master and date of signature ; and
(15) Signature of Customs' officer who has taken the report.

Observation.—If the report has been made more than twelve hours after the arrival of the vessel at the port, the reason of the delay must be stated in the master's report.

Section 4.—No amendment to a master's report after it shall have been signed by him shall be allowed.

Section 5.—During the examination of a vessel, which by the prescribed rules must be made by the Customs' officers immediately after the report is made by the master, the latter may, without incurring any penalty, make a further report respecting any ship's provisions or appurtenances or any articles

destined for the use of his crew (section 479 of the Customs' Code) that he may have omitted to mention in his first report; he must also report all the secret parts of his ship in which goods may be stowed away; also all secret passages or loose planks by means of which access may be gained to the cargo holds (observation to section 485 of the Customs' Code). The notation of these supplementary notifications made on the report by the Customs' officers who examined the ship must be signed by the master, and after this no correction or amplification of the report shall be allowed.

Section 6.—No vessel shall be allowed to hold communication with the port until the foregoing formalities shall have been fulfilled.

Section 7.—Bills of lading must contain the following particulars :—

(1) The name of the shipper and consignee of the goods, or whether they are shipped to order;
(2) The place of shipment of the goods and place of discharge;
(3) The names of the master and vessel;
(4) The total quantity, *in letters*, of merchandise, the marks, numbers, and nature of packing, the general denomination of the goods, in accordance with section 403 of the Customs' Code, and their quantity in gross weight or in number of pieces or measurement (in the case of liquid goods);
(5) Rates of freight; and
(6) The master's signature.

Observation.—If the bills of lading have not been signed by the master, he is bound to sign them before presentation.

Section 8.—No additions to or corrections of bills of lading shall be allowed excepting those that firstly may have been made at the port of departure and that are attested by the local custom-house shipbroker or some official person or institution; and secondly, excepting such additions to or alterations of amounts of single items as will not affect the correctness of the unaltered sum total of the specified quantity of merchandise, also such as may be made in the sum total, which will still be in agreement with several single unaltered totals; in these two cases, corrections shall be allowable without attestation, everything else that may be added, corrected, or re-written after erasure shall be considered as not appearing in the bill of lading, if it be not attested in the manner indicated in this paragraph at the port of departure.

Section 9.—When the name of the consignee of goods shall not be specified in the bills of lading the goods shall be considered as brought to order, and shall be deliverable to the owners on their producing proofs (duplicate bills of lading) of ownership of the merchandise.

A bill of lading shall be considered null and void when it shall not contain any of the following particulars, and the goods to which it refers shall be treated as imported without a bill of lading :—

(1) Quantity of packages or pieces (excepting goods brought in bulk);
(2) Marks and numbers (for goods in packages);
(3) Denomination of the goods; and
(4) Quantity of goods.

Section 10.—If on the discharge of a vessel's cargo it shall appear that goods requiring bills of lading have been brought without any, or if the master shall not have made mention of such goods in his report, these goods shall be arrested and security given by the shipmaster (section 1716 of Customs' Code) to the following extent :—

(*a*) five times the duty if the goods be dutiable,
(*b*) double value of the goods if the goods be of a prohibited nature, and
(*c*) 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on non-dutiable goods.

Section 11.—Among the goods indicated in the preceding paragraph, those belonging to the prohibited class shall in every case be confiscated, and the owner of them, or the shipmaster, should he not designate the owner, shall be mulcted in a fine amounting to double their value (section 487).

As regards dutiable and non-dutiable goods, if in the course of a year, reckoning from the time of their landing, their owner shall appear and prove by bill of lading or invoice that they were consigned to him, they shall then be

delivered to such owner with the exaction of a payment, in addition to the duty of 10 per cent. "*accidence*" in the case of dutiable goods and without the infliction of any penalty in the case of non-dutiable goods. At the same time a fine shall be inflicted on the shipmaster to the extent of the duty leviable (section 539), for not entering dutiable goods in his report; on payment of the penalty his security, if the same has been supplied by him, shall be returned to him in full.

If in the course of a year no owner for these goods shall appear, such goods shall be declared as belonging to the shipmaster, and in accordance with rules respecting goods secretly imported, they shall then, in the case of dutiable goods, be confiscated with the imposition of a five-fold duty, while for non-dutiable goods a fine of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (section 542 of the Customs' Code) shall be imposed.

Section 12.—If goods not designated in bills of lading shall be specified in the shipmaster's report as having been brought addressed or to order, such goods shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) Prohibited goods shall be confiscated according to prescribed rules (section 1551 of Customs' Code); further, if such goods shall have been brought to the address of any person, and have been entered in the report, the shipmaster shall not in such case suffer any penalty (section 1554 of the Customs' Code). If, however, these goods be declared by the shipmaster as brought to order, and if he do not indicate any owner or receiver residing in the Empire, he shall be fined two roubles per each poud gross weight of such goods, and when the fine shall have been paid by him he shall be furnished with a certificate of such payment to enable him to obtain repayment from the shipper or consignor (section 1555 of Customs' Code);

(*b*) Non-dutiable goods shall be deliverable without the infliction of any penalty (observations to section 539 of Customs' Code); and

(*c*) For dutiable goods, if the owner appear and prove his claim to them within the period indicated in the preceding paragraph, an "*accidence*" penalty shall, in addition to the duty, be levied on him, or on the master in his absence, of 10 per cent. Moreover, security for the payment of this fine as also for that to which the shipmaster shall be liable under point (*a*) of this paragraph, shall be furnished by the shipmaster.

Section 13.—If on the discharging of a vessel a package of goods shall be deficient, the nature and quantity of which shall be specified in the bill of lading presented, the shipmaster shall pay duty on the same, computed at the rate to which the highest class of such missing goods is liable, the owner of the goods having his remedy at law against the shipmaster (section 543 of Customs' Code).

Section 14.—If the deficiency of packages occur in such goods as may only be specified in the report and not in the bills of lading, or the nature and quantity of which shall not have been stated in the latter, the Custom-house, on receiving from the Ware-house Inspector and the Visiting Officer of the Customs, a report of the final discharge of the cargo of a deficiency of goods, shall immediately demand from the consignee of such missing goods the original invoice relating to them which such consignee is bound to supply within 48 hours, reckoning from the time when he shall have received an intimation from the Custom-house on the subject, and the said consignee shall, in the Board Room of the Custom-house, confirm by declaration that the invoice is in orginal and that it is not falsified in any way. According to this invoice, the shipmaster shall then pay an amount of duty to which the highest class of the goods deficient would be liable. If the consignee or his authorised agent shall not furnish the invoice within the time prescribed or should he present it and not testify to its authenticity and correctness, or should the consignee of goods declared to be imported to order not appear, a fine of 200 roubles shall be payable by the shipmaster for each deficient package of merchandise as for contents unknown, and until he shall pay such fine or shall

furnish a bond given by persons of known standing and trustworthiness rendering themselves fully responsible for him, the vessel shall not be allowed to leave the port (section 544 of the Customs' Code).

Observation.—The testimony of the consignee respecting the authenticity and correctness of the invoice presented in such case binds him in the same degree as if he had made such testimony under oath (observation to section 544 of Customs' Code).

Section 15.—If a bill of lading bear an inscription attested by the persons and institutions designated in section 8, to the effect that a dispute arose at the time of shipment between the shipper and shipmaster respecting the number of packages specified in the bill of lading, the infliction of penalties under such bills of lading for a surplus or deficiency of goods shall be regulated according to the quantity of goods in dispute, as recorded in the bill of lading.

In the same manner a shipmaster shall not be liable to a penalty for a deficiency of goods, as compared with the quantity specified in his bills of lading, when a notation respecting such deficient packages shall have been made by a foreign Custom-house, or when the shipmaster shall present other clear and trustworthy proof that the deficient packages of goods were discharged on the voyage (sections 471 and 545 of the Customs' Code), or not taken on board at all, or further, when the shipmaster shall make a statement of average in his report on arrival at the port, and also note and make a protest (section 470 with observation thereto). Subsequent proofs shall not be accepted.

Section 16.—If goods imported shall be shown in number of pieces (section 7), without specification of weight, and a deficiency or surplus in the number shall occur, the duty penalty provided by sections 11—14 for the deficient quantity shall be computed in accordance with sections 13 and 14, either by the invoice presented by the consignee, or else on the maximum weight ascertained by the Custom-house of the pieces of which the parcel of goods brought consists. In case of a surplus, such surplus shall be dealt with according to general rule; but if in addition to the number of pieces the weight shall also be stated in the bill of lading, a penalty for a deficiency or surplus shall in such case only be exacted when the declared weight, verified by the Custom-house, shall prove, in cases of deficiency less, and in cases of surplus greater, in a degree equalling at least some one of the pieces or packages of the whole parcel, at the same time the amount of the duty penalty shall be computed only on the foregoing difference in weight.

Section 17.—If in the shipmaster's report of passengers' list any passengers' packages shall not be stated, and if a passenger who may have arrived by the vessel shall claim them, a fine of ten roubles shall be inflicted on the shipmaster for every package of passengers' luggage not declared; if no claim be laid by any of the passengers to a non-declared package, the shipmaster shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section 11, which provides for cases in which goods in the absence of owners are recognized as belonging to the shipmaster (section 541 of the Customs' Code).

Section 18.—The operation of the preceding paragraph shall not extend to packages which on examination shall be found to contain passengers' effects that have been in use, even though if among them may be found a small quantity of dutiable articles evidently appertaining to a passenger and not intended for sale, such packages may be kept in custody during the space of one month, and if, during the same, its owner appear with clear proofs of ownership it shall be delivered to him on payment of duty, if any be due, and without the infliction of any penalty. If no owner shall appear in the course of a month, the articles contained in the package shall be publicly sold at the Custom-house, and the money realized by the sale, after deduction of duty, if any such be due, shall be paid to the Crown.

TUKHOLKA,
Director of Customs Department.
MIKLASHEVSKY,
Chief of Section.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIMEN FORM OF SHIPMASTER'S DECLARATION.

(Annex to Section 3.)

I, the undersigned British subject, John Smith, shipmaster, arrived with the British steamer *Williams* from Hull, on the 10th July 1880, in seven days, am addressed to Bornhold. The steamer is of 900 lasts or 1,800 tons, Moorsom's measurement; as would appear from the accompanying certificate, her draught is 22 feet. I herewith present twenty bills of lading for the cargo brought by me to the port of : and I declare that I have to discharge, according to these bills of lading, 315 pieces of merchandise, and that in addition to the goods shown in the above bills of lading, I have on board:—

(1) Goods without any bills of lading, etc.—

(*a*) For the merchant Bornhold, 2 casks wine, Z. J. N., Nos. 1, 2, gross weight 42 pouds.

(*b*) Belonging to the crew and intended for sale, 40 cases oranges, O. B. N., Nos. 1—40, gross weight 80 pouds.

(*c*) Belonging to me.

(2) By two bills of lading for re-exportation abroad, 400 cases of sheet iron, marked B. L. N., Nos. 1—100, gross weight 12,000 pouds; and by sixty bills of lading 1,300 packages of goods for the port of Riga.

(3) Seven packages of passengers' luggage belonging to twenty passengers by this steamer, as per accompanying list.

(4) I also declare that in consequence of average 320 barrels addressed to the merchant Hedlinger, of Riga, were thrown overboard by me, and that I bind myself to note and make a protest of the same within the period described.

(5) The ship's crew consists, as shown in the crew list, of 26 persons, namely, of 21 foreigners and 5 Russian subjects. Their effects, consisting of three packages, are now presented by me for the purpose of being sealed up.... These effects have been in use, and do not exceed usual passenger requirements.

I have at present on—

(6) Ship's appurtenances—

Anchors	2
Chains	6
Wire cables	2
Fire-arms, guns	4
Powder	2 lbs.
Musical instrument	1
Dinner and tea services	2
Kitchen appurtenances	60 pieces.
Table linen, old	60 ,,
Cabinet and toilet ornaments	17 ,,
Ship's coal	2,500 pouds = 40 tons.

(7) Ship's provisions—

Coffee	32 lbs.
Tea	...
Sugar	2 pouds.
Tinned provisions, various	3 ,,
Butter	4 ,,
Fresh fruit	4 cases.
Dried ,,	1 case.
Cordials	10 bottles.
Rum, Cognac	24 ,,
Spirits, Gin, etc., etc.	...
Wine	25 bottles.
Champagne	12 ,,
Porter, beer	
Flour	10 pouds.*

* All ship's appurtenances, and stores not included in this list must be added to points 6 and 7 of this list.

Paragraph 457 of the Customs' Code respecting the declaration of powder and the penalties involving the non-observance of that paragraph have been notified to me.

Hour. Date. Place. Year.

Shipmaster's signature.

Signature of Customs officer who has received the declaration.

Signature of Assistant Custom-house officer.

APPENDIX B.

Paragraphs of Customs' Code referred to in temporary rules concerning lading documents.

Section 398.—No bills of lading or way bills shall be required in the following cases :—

(1) For goods which are the produce of Turkey, whether brought from the mainland or from the islands belonging to Turkey, and imported in vessels to the ports of the Black and Azov Seas, or brought over the Turkish frontier.

(2) For goods belonging to the master, crew or passengers, or to any other person being on board a ship, excepting supercargoes, who shall not be exempted from presenting bills of lading, way bills or manifests.

(3) For goods belonging to persons who were employed in the carriage of goods by land, with the exception of goods belonging to merchants and their clerks, which shall not be exempted from the regulations respecting invoices and way bills.

(4) For specie admitted for importation at quarantine ports.

(5) No way bill shall moreover be required in the Kingdom of Poland for any duty free goods produced by the peasantry or other inhabitants on the frontier, nor for manufactures and articles, although produced by the peasantry and others living on the frontier, yet liable to duty, provided the duty chargeable shall not exceed 1 rouble.

Section 403.—The bills of lading or way bills of goods imported by sea, by land or by river, shall contain the following particulars, *viz.* :—

(1) The name of the shipper of the goods.

(2) The place of shipment and the destination of the goods.

(3) The name of the vessel and that of the master or bargeman, and if for goods brought overland, the name of the head carrier.

(4) The quality in general terms of each description of goods contained in each package, as for instance, manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, etc.

(5) The quantity of each description of goods.

(6) The rate of freight.

Section 470.—If a shipmaster has encountered a storm or suffered average, and if, in order to save the ship, he has thrown a portion of his ship's cargo overboard, or has, from some cause or other, left a part of his goods at another port, or if he be simply in doubt as to the completeness of the cargo, and if he have the intention of making, or has already made a protest, he must make mention of any of these circumstances in his declaration, particularly specifying the number and nature of the packages thrown overboard or left at another port, or his reason for doubting the completeness of his cargo.

Observation I.—A shipmaster having reason to suppose that his cargo has suffered average must notify the same to the Public Notary within the prescribed period of 24 hours, and also report the circumstance in his Custom-house declaration; the protest itself may be made within seven days after his arrival at the port. In order that the Custom-house may know what shipmasters intend protesting or have protested the Public Notary is bound to report weekly to the Custom-house all the protests that have been noted or made by shipmasters, and it shall be the duty of the Custom-house to notify such information to the mercantile body in lists posted at the Exchange or Custom-house.

Section 471.—Packages in dispute may be entered by a shipmaster in his report, provided only that a notation has been made at the port of their shipment on the bills of lading that the number of such packages is in dispute, or if the shipmaster present clear and trustworthy evidence that certain packages were not shipped or discharged by him on the voyage.

Section 479.—Should a shipmaster when making his report omit to specify a portion of the ship's provisions and appurtenances, or anything serving for the use of his crew, he shall be permitted to add the same during the examination of the vessel (in accordance with sections 484 and 485), by a member of the Custom-house and inspector.

Section 485.—During the examination the captain is bound to open all cupboards, cases, chests and trunks, both his own and those of his crew, and all places which serve and might serve to conceal articles or goods, without evasion or concealment, under a penalty of one hundred roubles.

Section 487.—For the prevention of smuggling, passengers and members of a ship's crew are liable to be searched on leaving a vessel. If any person shall remove anything from a vessel, and be caught in the act, everything so removed, excepting articles duty free, shall be confiscated, and the person guilty shall be fined as follows:—

Five-fold duty on dutiable articles, double the value on prohibited goods, 10 per cent, *ad valorem* on duty-free goods not confiscated, this latter fine being levied in favour of the detector.

A Custom-house watcher who shall even unconsciously be a party to an act of smuggling, or knowingly allow the removal of anything from a ship, or who may not report such removal shall be dismissed the service.

Section 539.—When a shipmaster omits to enter any portion of his goods or packages in his declaration (report), and should they be found on the discharge of the vessel, and at the same time not appear in the bills of lading presented by the master, and should the owners of the goods come forward within the time appointed for clearing them, and prove either by bill of lading or invoice that the goods had been sent to them, in such cases the goods shall be delivered to the owner on payment of the duties, and accidence fine of 10 copecks per rouble of duty for importation without bill of lading, and the master shall, moreover, pay for the benefit of the Crown a fine equal to the duty leviable on the goods.

Observation.—The shipmaster shall not be liable to any fine if the goods omitted in the declaration, and for which no bill of lading has been produced, be free of duty.

Section 541.—Should the goods omitted in the declaration belong to the master they shall be confiscated, except in case they be goods liable to no duty, when the master shall incur the penalties specified in section 487.

Section 542.—Should the master not include in his declaration such packages or goods as are not entered in the bills of lading annexed to his declaration, and should the goods be unclaimed within the period prescribed, they shall be considered to belong to the master, who shall be liable to the penalties specified in the foregoing paragraph.

Section 543.—For every package shown in the master's declaration and which shall not be found on the discharging of the vessel, and should the quality and quantity of the missing goods be shown in the bill of lading

annexed to the master's declaration, the master shall be liable for the amount of duty chargeable on the highest class of such goods, and the merchant may bring an action in the competent Court against the shipmaster for the loss of such goods.

Section 544.—Should the deficiency occur in goods for which the master shall not have presented bills of lading, or should their nature and quantity not be indicated in the documents presented, the Custom-house, on receipt of a report from the proper officers to the effect that the vessel has been discharged and that there is a deficiency in the goods as declared, shall demand from the person to whom, according to the declaration, the goods are addressed, the original invoice, which he shall present within 24 hours, reckoning from the day on which he shall be summoned to produce such invoice, and he shall then be called upon to declare before the Board the correctness and authenticity of such invoice.

The master shall then be called upon to pay on the missing goods the amount of duty chargeable on the highest class of such goods should the owner of such goods, or his agent, not present the invoice within the time above specified, or should he not declare that the invoice which he shall have presented is true and authentic, the master shall pay for each missing package a fine of 200 roubles for the benefit of the Crown, and the vessel shall be detained until such fine be paid.

Observation —The declaration of a merchant respecting the correctness of an invoice shall be as binding on him as an oath.

Section 545.—The master shall be liable to the penalties specified in the foregoing paragraphs even should he have entered in his declaration as in dispute the goods which shall not be found on examination, unless an inscription to the same effect shall have been made on the bills of lading, or unless the master be able to produce clear and reliable evidence of the packages not having been taken on board, or of their having been discharged elsewhere on the voyage, or again, unless the evidence which he shall present be considered satisfactory.

These rules shall not, however, apply to goods imported in bulk declared in number, or for which bills of lading need not be produced.

Section 1551.—All prohibited foreign goods intercepted, found, or detected; also goods, the exportation of which is not allowed, seized while being secretly exported abroad, shall be confiscated, and their owners or the persons smuggling them, if they cannot indicate the owners or the seller of them in the interior of the Empire or in the Kingdom of Poland, shall be fined double the value which these goods will realise when sold.

Section 1554.—A shipmaster, lighterman, or carman who may have brought prohibited goods addressed to some person, and who may have reported such goods in his declaration, shall not be liable to a fine.

Section 1555.—A shipmaster, lighterman, or carman who may have brought prohibited goods to order, and who shall not have indicated their owner or receiver residing in the Empire or in the Kingdom of Poland, shall, if the goods be not described in his declaration or way bill by their proper designation, be liable to a fine of two roubles for each poud gross weight of such goods, which shall, moreover, be confiscated. Respecting such confiscation, he shall be supplied with a certificate, in order that he may seek compensation from the shipper or consigner.

True copy.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

BRAZILIAN REGULATIONS RESPECTING CONSULAR INVOICES.

Regulations for the Service of Consular Invoices, referred to in Decree No. 3732 of this date.

CHAPTER I.

OF CONSULAR INVOICES.

ART. 1.—The Consular Invoices treated of in Art. I, of the law No. 651, of 22nd November, 1899, shall be organised in conformity with the annexed model, and in accordance with the explanation set forth in Chapter IV.

ART. 2.—Merchandise sent from a foreign country for consumption in Brazil, either by sea, or by land carriage, with the exception of that mentioned in Art. 3, must be accompanied by Consular Invoices.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—For the purposes of these Regulations, gold or silver, and the shares quoted on the Exchange, are considered to be merchandise.

ART. 3.—The Consular Invoice is not required for:—

(*a*) Postal packets of any value;

(*b*) Merchandise, the official value of which does not exceed 50$000 gold, at the exchange of 27*d.* per 1$000;

(*c*) Samples, of less value than 50$000;

(*d*) Passengers' luggage, treated of in Arts. 16 and 17, of the instructions given in Decree No. 3529 of 15th December 1899, even though it may not accompany the owners';

(*e*) Merchandise proceeding from any port or place on land of neighbouring countries, where there may be no Brazilian Consular Authority.

ART. 4.—Consular Invoices shall be presented to the Consular Agent in quadruplicate and he shall, after visćing them, distribute them, as follows:—

(*a*) The first copy shall be delivered to the shipper, so that the ship captain may present it at the Customs Department at the place of destination, together with the manifest and bills of lading of the shipment. In case of transport by land carriage, this document will be delivered to the exporter, who will give it to the carrier for the above named purpose;

(*b*) The second copy shall be sent to the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service in Rio de Janeiro;

(*c*) The third copy shall remain in the archives of the Consulate;

(*d*) The fourth copy shall be delivered to the exporter or shipper, who will remit it to the consignee for the Customs despatch.

ART. 5.—The first copy of the Invoice, which will have a counterfoil, as per model annexed, for the purpose prescribed in Art. 27, No. 7, shall be written by hand, or by machine, in indelible ink, and must be stamped before being viséd by the Consular Agent. The other copies can be made by any process on foolscap paper, provided they be easily read.

ART. 6.—The Customs Department can furnish certificate of the first copy of the Invoice to the interested party, when no inconvenience to the public service shall result from it.

ART. 7.—There being no Consular Authority in the port of shipment, or the place of departure, the consignees of the merchandise or their agents shall be obliged to present, for the respective despatch, two copies of the bills of lading, in substitution of the Consular Invoices; one of which must bear a stamp of the

same value as that of the Invoices, and remain in the archives of the Customs Department, and the other be sent by the first opportunity to the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service.

ART. 8.—Merchandise imported directly for the service of the Republic, shall remain subject to the Regulations of the Consular Invoices; no fees, however, shall be levied.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—The provisions of this Article shall be applied to the Articles imported by the Foreign Diplomatic Agents, accredited to the Government of the Republic, and by vessels of war of friendly nations, anchored in Brazilian ports.

CHAPTER II.

LEGALISATION OF THE INVOICES.

ART. 9.—The legalisation of the Consular Invoices must be effected by the Consular Agents of Brazil of the ports of shipment, and of the places of departure, when this takes place by land carriage.

¶1. In case there be no Consular Authority at the place of departure by land carriage, the carrier of the merchandise must present to the Fiscal Department of the place of destination, within 24 hours, a statement, in duplicate, of the quantity and contents of the packages, the said Department remitting one of the copies to the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service.

¶2. So long as the Consular Authority in Manchester shall not be an official functionary, the invoices of merchandise shipped in the port of that city shall be legalised in the respective Vice-Consulate, or in the Consulate of Liverpool, as may be convenient to the exporter.

ART. 10.—The merchant shipping goods in another place than the one in which he carries on business, even though the shipment be made in another country, can sign the respective invoices, which he will forward to his agents for legalisation in the proper Consulate.

The legalisation, however, cannot be effected without the written attestation of the said agent guaranteeing the authenticity of the signature of the said merchant.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—The provisions of this Article are applicable to the expedition of merchandise by land carriage.

Depois de verificada a entrada na Alfandega das mercadorias constantes desta factura, este talão será destacado e em seguida remettido ao.

SERVIÇO DE FSTATISTICA
COMMERCIAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

CERTIDÃO.

*Alfandega de*_____ *em*_____ *de*_____ *de 190*____

*N. da Factura*_____

*Certifico que as mercadorias referentes a esta factura, procedentes de*_____ *pelo*_____ *tiveram entrada nesta Alfandega no dia*____ *de*_____ *de 190*____, *com excepção dos volumes descriptos no verso desta, que não entram por causa de*_____

IA *Via.* **FACTURA CONSULAR BRAZILEIRA. (BRAZILIAN CONSULAR INVOICE.)**

*N. da Fartura*_____

CONSULADO GERAL EM LIVERPOOL.

DECLARAÇÃO (DECLARATION.)

Declaramos solemnemente que somos exportadores ou carregador
We solemnly declare that we are the exporters or shippe

*das mercadorias mencionadas nesta factura contidas nos*_____ *volum*
of the merchandise specified in this invoice, contained in the *packag*

indicados, a qual é exacta e verdadeira a todos os effeito
indicated, which is in all respects true and exac

*sendo essas mercadorias destinadas ao porto de*_____ *do Braz*
this merchandise being destined to the port of *Braz*

*e consignadas aos Sres*_____ *de*_____
and consigned to Messrs. *of*

* _____, *de*_____ *de 190*

† _____

STAMP

_____ *Agente do Exportado*
Agent of Exporte

Observagõ s do Consul

_____

_____

_____

VISTO.—Consulado Geral da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil en Liverpool aos _____ *dias do mez de*_____ *de 190*_____

O Consul Geral,

Recebi onze shillings e tres dinheiros

_____

Nome e nacionalidade do navio á vela _____
Name and nationality of sailing vessel
Nome e nacionalidade do navio a vapor _____
Name and nationality of steamer
*Porto do embarque da mercadoria*_____
Port of shipment of the merchandise
Porto do destino da mercadoria _____
Port of destination of the merchandise
Porto do destino da mercadoria _____ *com opção para* _____
Port of destination of the merchandise *with option for*
Porto do destino da mercadoria _____ *em transito para* _____
Port of destination of the merchandise *in transit for*
Valor total da factura inclusive frete e despezas approximadas £ _____
Total value of the invoice inclusive of approximate freight and charges
Frete e despezas approximadas £ _____
Approximate freight and shipping charges
*Agio da moeda do paiz de procedencia*_____
Exchange of the country whence exported

* Place and Date. † Signature. ‡ Cross out description not used.

Relação dos Volumes que pelos motivos expostos deixaram de entrar nesta Alfandega.

Marcas e Numeros.

FACTURA.

Marcas e Numeros. Marks and Numbers.	Volumes. Packages. Quantidade. Quantity.	Especie. Description.	Especificação da mercadoria de conformidade com a nomenclatura official ou com a factura Commercial. Specification of the merchandise in conformity with the official nomenclature or Commercial invoice.	Peso em kilogrammos. Weights in kilos. Bruto dos volumes. Gross, of the packages.	Liquido dos artigos. Nett, of the articles.	Valor parcial declarado por artigo inclusive ou exclusive fretes e despezas. Specified values, inclusive or exclusive of freights and charges.	Paiz de origem do cada artigo. Country of origin of each article.

CHAPTER III.

FEES.

ART. 11.—The fees on Consular Invoices shall be levied in accordance with the table authorised by Decree No. 2,832 of 14th March 1898.

ART. 12.—For lack of stamps, the amount of the stamp will be levied by declaration, written on the proper document.

ART. 13.—The documents presented as proof of origin of the merchandise shall be legalised gratuitously by the Consular authorities.

CHAPTER IV.

MODEL OF CONSULAR INVOICES.

ART. 14.—The Model of the Consular Invoices must be understood in the following manner:—

(*a.*) *Number of the Invoice.*—It is the exclusive duty of the Consular Authority of the port of shipment of the merchandise, or of the place of departure, when the carriage is by land, to number the Invoices, which must begin each year with the No. 1.

(*b.*) *Declaration.*—Shall be signed by the exporter, shipper, or his agent, who shall guarantee the correctness of the same; it being the duty of the Consular Authority, in case of doubt of its veracity, to make the observations he may consider necessary.

(*c.*) *Name and Nationality.*—Must be mentioned, also if the vessel be sailing or steam.

(*d.*) *Port of Shipment of the Merchandise.*—Is that in which the merchandise was actually shipped for Brazil.

(*e.*) *Port of Destination of Merchandise.*—Is the last Custom House port for which the merchandise shall have been despatched. In case of option for another port, a declaration to that effect must be made in the Invoice, in conformity with the model.

(*f.*) *Total Value Declared.*—Must be the total value of the Invoice, inclusive of freight and charges.

(*g.*) *Freight and Approximate Expenses.*—The shipper or exporter when he cannot state the exact amount of the freight and charges incurred after the purchase, is empowered to make a declaration of the amount as approximate as possible.

(*h.*) *Agio of the Currency of the Country whence Shipped.*—When the merchandise comes from a country in which the money has no fixed value, or the respective exchange is not quoted on the Exchange of Rio de Janeiro, it is necessary to declare in the proper place on the invoice, the agio of gold or the exchange at sight on London. The rates of exchange on the following countries are now quoted on the Exchange at Rio de Janeiro:—Great Britain, France, Germany, United States of North America, Portugal and Italy.

(*i.*) *Marks and Numbers* (on the back of the model).—Must be written, in the proper column and in due order.

(*j.*) *Quantity and Description of Packages.*—Under this head must be mentioned, preserving also the proper order, the quantity and description of the packages, that is, if cases, bags, barrels, crates, bales, etc.

(*k.*) *Specification of the Merchandise.*—The shipper or exporter is empowered to make the description of the merchandise in accordance with the official nomenclature, or specify them according to the nature of the material.

(*l.*) *Weight in Kilogrammes, gross or nett.*—The gross weight will be that of the package, and the nett that of the merchandise or article.

(*m*.) *Specified Values, inclusive or exclusive of Freight and Charges.*—In this column is stated the value of each article specified in the invoice, inclusive or exclusive of the freight and charges.

(*n*.) *Country of Origin.*—For raw material, that of its production; and for manufactures of any kind, that in which the raw material shall have been first worked.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—When there shall be included in the same invoice merchandise of different origin, the exporter or shipper must state in the respective column the origin of each.

ART. 15.—The specification of the merchandise can be made in the language of the country from whence it comes, the consignee, however, must present for despatch a translation of the same made by a public or private translator.

ART. 16.—The exporters or shippers can have the Consular Invoices printed with an interlineal translation (partially or wholly) in any European language, but no alteration whatever must be made in the form and declarations of the model.

ART. 17.—The Consulates shall supply, gratuitously to the exporter or shipper, formulas of the Invoices, printed in Portuguese.

CHAPTER V.

DUTIES OF THE CONSULS.

ART. 18.—It is incumbent on the Consuls and Consular Agents, to remit to the Department of Commercial Statistical Service in Rio de Janeiro, the second copies of the Invoices, after being visèd, mentioning in the despatches the number or quantity of the same.

¶ 1. If in any month there be no Invoices, the Consular Authority shall communicate the fact to the above-mentioned Department.

¶ 2. The remittance of the Invoices must be made by the ordinary post, when the weight does not exceed 50 grammes. Exceeding this weight, the same will be sent by parcel post or as business papers, registered.

ART. 19.—The Consul shall not retain the Invoice nor refrain from legalising it under any pretext whatsoever.

ART. 20.—The Consul must compare the Invoices and Bills of Lading presented by the captain or agent of the steamer or sailing vessel, with the declarations of the manifest, noting in the margin of this the numbers of the Invoices that are wanting, and indicating who is responsible for the want.

ART. 21.—In case of omission of any of the necessary particulars required by Chapter IV, the Consul shall request the exporter or shipper to fill them in the proper Invoice, and if this be not done, he shall make a declaration to that effect in the said Invoice.

ART. 22.—Whenever there shall be addition to, or diminution of the packages declared in the Invoice already legalised, the same must be corrected in four copies, writing with red ink, in each one of the copies, so that it may be very visible, the following declaration:—"Invoice No. . . . . corrected."

ART. 23.—The Consuls shall accept as satisfactory proof of origin, any of the following documents:—

(*a*) Authentic Invoice of the manufacturer of the goods;

(*b*) Certificate granted by the Authority of the port, or of the Custom House of the place of shipment, declaring that the merchandise was not shipped in transit, nor comes from the Customs bonded warehouses of that place.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—If it be impossible to present the documents treated of in this Article, the interested party shall produce documents of another nature, that prove the origin of the merchandise, in order that they may be visèd.

CHAPTER VI.

Duties and Obligations of Captains and other Carriers.

Art. 24.—It is incumbent on the captain of the vessel, to compare the Invoices with the Bills of Lading, noting in the manifest those that are missing, and the reason. This note shall be authenticated by the Consul, who must, when he does not consider the reason to be a just one, make the necessary observations on the manifest.

¶ 1. The captains or carriers who shall omit to observe the provisions of article 4, letter *a*, shall incur the fine of Article 35, ¶ 1, unless they shall justify the omission, for which purpose they will be allowed the minimum term of ninety days, by the Custom House or Board of Revenue.

¶ 2. In case of refusal by the Consul, to authenticate the note of which this Article treats, the captain shall make a protest before a Notary Public, whose certificate he shall send to the agent or consignee of the vessel, at the respective port.

Art. 25.—If an addition to, or diminution of packages, be ascertained after closing the manifest, the captain must make a declaration respecting it, on the occasion of the visit of entry, the Custom House proceeding upon such declarations, in the terms of Article 353, ¶ 1, of the New Consolidation.

Art. 26.—If there be no Consular Authority in the port of shipment, or when, for any other reason, the merchandise shall not be accompanied by the Consular Invoice, the captains must deliver to the Custom House of the port of destination of the said merchandise, within 24 hours, a true copy of the manifest in addition to that required by Article 343 of the new Consolidation, to be remitted, on the first opportunity, to the Department of Commercial Statistics in Rio de Janeiro.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Custom Houses and Boards of Revenue.

Art. 27.—It is incumbent on the Custom Houses and Boards of Revenue:—

¶ 1. To require from the captains the first copies of the Consular Invoices, that must accompany the manifest, imposing on the same the fine of Article 35, ¶ 1, in case they are wanting.

¶ 2. Not to allow the despatch of merchandise, that shall be unaccompanied by the proper Consular Invoice, unless the respective consignee sign a document, making himself responsible for the presentation of the documents, or the proofs that shall be required, within the term prescribed.

¶ 3. To grant time, under declaration of responsibility for the presentation of proofs, in the following cases:—

(*a*) When the first and fourth copies of the Invoice shall have gone astray;

(*b*) When the presentation of proofs of origin of the merchandise shall be required;

(*c*) When increase or diminution of the packages shall be ascertained, declared by the captains;

(*d*) When the consignee of the merchandise described in Article 378, sole ¶ of the New Consolidation shall require it.

¶ 4. To preserve in the archives, together with the manifests of the vessels, the first copy of the Invoices, which must be translated into the vernacular, for account of the Department, whenever there shall be reason to doubt the translation presented by the consignee.

¶ 5. To require the attestation of the signature of the Consul, written on the Invoice, when it is suspected that the same be not true.

¶ 6. To communicate to the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service, the differences ascertained, between the declarations of the Invoices, and the merchandise to which it refers.

¶ 7. To write the notes on the perforated counterfoil annexed to the first copy of the Invoice, detaching it and sending it on the first opportunity, to the Department mentioned.

¶ 8. To require from the consignee, the presentation of the translation of the Consular Invoice.

ART. 28.—The official charged with the manifest must ascertain, in addition to the observations which it is incumbent on him to make on the despatch, referring to marks, numbers, quantity and description of the packages, if the declarations in the note of despatch agree with the first copy of the Invoice, or with the respective translations. There being no difference, the said official shall make, in the proper place, the following note:—Manifest agrees with the Invoice at fls . . . . . In the contrary case, the said difference shall be noted in red ink.

ART. 29.—In case of doubt respecting the merchandise mentioned in the Invoice, which shall be presented to the Examiner of the despatch, when he shall require it, that functionary shall communicate the fact to the Chief of the Department, and the latter, hearing the case, the Chief of the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service shall decide the question.

ART. 30.—The Custom Houses and Boards of Revenue must only require proof of origin, when the differential tariff for any country shall be established.

ART. 31.—For the presentation of proofs of origin, there is granted to the consignees, the term of ninety days, counting from the notification by the Custom House, and the term can be extended when merchandise from very distant points is in question.

CHAPTER VIII.

OBLIGATIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL STATISTICAL SERVICE.

ART. 32.—In addition to the obligations already prescribed in this Regulation, it is incumbent upon the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service to:—

¶ 1. Organise the general statistics of direct importation of merchandise and specie, which takes place in the ports of the Republic, in accordance with the particulars given in the Consular Invoices.

¶ 2. Furnish the information that may be required by the Departments of Finance, or by the Consular Authorities.

¶ 3. Communicate to the Chief of the proper Department, the irregularities and omissions that may be found in the Invoices.

CHAPTER IX.

NOMENCLATURE OF THE MERCHANDISE.

ART. 33.—The description of the merchandise in the Invoices may be general, in conformity with the official nomenclature annexed, or detailed, in the latter case, declaring the nature of the material. One of these courses must be adopted, under penalty of the fine prescribed in Art. 35, ¶ 4, which will be levied on the consignee, as the only one responsible.

ART. 34.—The official nomenclature, with the respective instructions of its use, will be translated into the French, English, German, Spanish and Italian languages, in order to be sent to the respective Consulates.

SOLE PARAGRAPH.—When the language of the country of exportation shall not be any of those specified in this article, there will be remitted a copy of the nomenclature and instructions, in the language best known in the referred to country.

CHAPTER X.

Of the Fines.

ART. 35.—Those infringing these Regulations, will be punished with the following fines, which shall be imposed by the Inspector of the Custom House, or Administrator of the Board of Revenue:—

¶ 1. For the want of, or non-delivery of the Consular Invoice, not justified, there will be imposed on the captain of the vessel, or carrier by land carriage, in case of forwarding by land carriage, a fine equal to that of the Art. 363, of the New Consolidation (Art. 5, *n.* 6, v.) of the Law *n.* 640, of 14th November, 1899. When the manifest of the vessel bears the declaration that all the invoices were received by the Consul, or the want of them justified, no responsibility shall fall upon the captain or carrier, for the going astray, or non-receipt of this document, by the proper Fiscal Authority.

¶ 2. The consignee of the merchandise, also remains liable for the fine, prescribed in the preceding paragraph, for the non-presentation of the Invoice (Art. 5, *n.* 6, v. of the Law *n.* 640, cited, and Art. 1 of Law *n.* 651, of 22nd November, 1899).

¶ 3. For difference between the Invoice and the contents of the package or packages, in the part referring to the quantity, quality or origin of the merchandise, ascertained on examination, there shall be imposed on the respective consignees, the fine prescribed in ¶ 1. An excess or deficiency of 10 per cent. in the weight declared in the Invoice, will be allowed.

¶ 4. For the omission or insufficiency of other declarations of the Invoice, ascertained by the Department of Commercial Statistical Service, there shall be imposed the fine of 50$000 to 500$000.

¶ 5. For the non-fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the present Regulation, on the Consuls and other Consular authorities, the said persons shall remain subject to the fine of 50$000 to 500$000, which will be imposed by the Minister of Finance, on information furnished by the Chief of the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service.

CHAPTER XI.

General Provisions.

ART. 36.—The expenses of the Consulates with the service of Consular Invoices, shall be defrayed for account of the fees received for the said Invoices.

ART. 7.—The showing of the Consular Invoices to uninterested persons is prohibited, in the Consulates as well as in the Department of the Commercial Statistical Service, and in the Custom Houses and Boards of Revenue.

ART. 38.—In cases omitted in this Regulation, and which shall be of an urgent nature, the Consuls and the Chiefs of Fiscal Departments, and of the Department of Commercial Statistical Service shall decide as they consider necessary, giving, however, an account of their act to the Minister of Finance, for his final decision.

ART. 39.—The present Regulation shall come into force in all the Consulates, fifty days after its publication in the "Diario Official," excepting the Consulates of India and New Zealand, in which the term will be seventy days, and in the Custom Houses and Boards of Revenue as soon as the new Invoices sent by the Consulates, shall be received.

ART. 40.—All provisions to the contrary are revoked.

(Signed) JOAQUIM MURTINHO,

FEDERAL CAPITAL,
7th August 1900.

Dated 20th November 1900.

From—MARTIN GOSSELIN, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to transmit to you to be laid before the Secretary of State for India a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul General at Rio de Janeiro enclosing a summary of the new Brazilian regulations respecting Consular Invoices, and I am to add that His Lordship learns from a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Rio that the Brazilian Government do not propose to enforce the application of these regulations until January 1st.

A similar letter has been sent to the Colonial Office and a copy of the despatch to the Board of Trade.

No. 11 (Commercial), dated 24th October 1900.

From—C. B. RHIND, Esq., Acting British Consul General at Rio de Janeiro,

To—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It is already generally known that since the beginning of the current year, there has been in existence a Brazilian law requiring Importers of goods and merchandise into this country to present invoices authenticated by Consular Officers at ports of shipment, containing certain specified particulars for official use.

The enforcement of the law has been kept in abeyance pending the formulation of an adequate code of Regulations, but this work has now been completed and published in the Government organ—*Diario Official* of the 20th instant.

Herewith, I transmit a copy in the original, and regret that pressure of work prevents me from making a full translation at present, but I annex a cutting from the *Brazilian Review* in which the general principles observed by the Regulations are summarized.

It will be noticed that the Regulations are to be enforced at the various Consulates fifty days after publication, that is, from 20th instant, except in the case of India and New Zealand, for which countries an interval of sixty days is allowed.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

The new regulations, published in the *Diario Official* of the 20th instant, will come into force in all countries, excepting India and New Zealand, on the 10th December next and in the different custom-houses here as invoices commence to arrive.

The general principles observed by these regulations are as follows :—

All merchandise, including specie and bullion despatched from foreign countries for Brazilian ports must be accompanied by the corresponding Consular invoices with the exceptions enumerated in Article 3.

These invoices may be made out in Portuguese or in the language in use at the port of shipment and must be legalised exclusively at that port.

The declarations contained in the invoice shall determine—

1. Name of ship in which the goods are shipped ;
2. Port of shipment ;
3. Port of destination ;
4. Value of the goods ;
5. Freight and expenses ;
6. Premium on the money current at the port of shipment, if any.

On the back of the invoice the goods are to be detailed, giving marks and numbers of the packages, specification of the merchandise, its net and gross weight, value, including or excluding freight and expenses, of each different kind of goods, and country of origin of same.

These data are obligatory including the statement of approximate freight and expenses, and omissions will make consignees liable to fines.

Description of the merchandise may be either specific, giving the name of each separate article with the material of which it is composed ; or may be

generic, in accordance with the official nomenclature organised for that purpose; it is, however, absolutely forbidden to make use of generalisations, such as "Cotton Textiles," "Ironware," etc., not admitted in this nomenclature. Infringement in this respect will subject the consignee to fines.

Translations have been prepared of the nomenclature and regulations into English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, and will be shortly available. We recommend their use to shippers, because not only will they, by adhering to the official denominations, avoid all possibility of fines for mal-descriptions, but will find the labour of description greatly attenuated and facilitated.

Although declaration of origin is exacted, proofs will not be demanded at present, nor until a differential tariff be enforced against the goods of any country, of which there is no immediate prospect.

The routine to be followed with regard to these invoices is as follows :—

(1) The invoice must be filled up by the merchant and forwarded to his agent (if shipped at another place) to be legalised (viséd) at that Consulate. The original, of which three copies are to be made, must be stamped and. after being viséd, be handed to the shipper to be forwarded with the bill of lading to the master of the vessel who, in his turn, must return it with the corresponding invoice and manifest to the Consul to be forwarded to the respective custom-house. The Captain must note in the margin of his manifest any goods shipped for which no invoices have been received, his notes being certified to by the Consul, as also the cause of non-reception of the invoices by the Captain. On this being done the Captain will have no further responsibility on arrival, otherwise he will be liable to fine for non-delivery of invoice.

(2) Of the three copies of the original invoice, one will be forwarded by the Consul to the Statistical Bureau; a second will be retained at the Consulate; and the third handed to the shipper to be forwarded to the consignee to accompany despatch of the goods at the custom-house. Without the corresponding invoice no despatch can be granted except on signature of a bond (*termo de responsabilidade*).

(3) The declaration of the invoice may be made in the language used at the port of shipment or in Portuguese, as desired, a translation of same being in the former case presented by the consignee on despatch of goods at the customs-house; this translation need not, necessarily, be by public translator.

The fee for legalisation of Consular invoices will, for the current year, be $5 gold payable in stamps to be applied to the original only. This of course does not exempt from payment of the tax on bills of lading ($2). It is, however, proposed to reduce the dues for Consular invoices to $3 only, and an amendment to that effect has been introduced into the Estimates by the Senate; but even when passed can only take effect from the 1st January.

No. R. & S. 3326, dated 23rd November 1900.

From—Sir CHARLES E. BERNARD, K.C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th November 1900, concerning the new orders whereby invoices of goods for Brazilian Ports must contain specified information and must be signed by the Brazilian Consul at the port of despatch

A copy of these papers will be sent forthwith to the Government of India. And I am to express the hope that the full text of the Regulation (either in English or in Portuguese), with an English copy of the nomenclature to be used on the invoices, may be furnished at an early date.

True copies.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 27TH JANUARY 1900, AND FROM 1ST TO 26TH JANUARY 1901.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1901*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1900.	Week ending 27th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 26th January 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 27th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st to 26th January 1901.	Increase.	De
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	₹ 758	*Miles.* 1,746	₹ 14,71,129	₹ 843	*Miles.* 1,872	₹ 13,15,000	₹ 702	₹ 54,54,374	₹ 46,64,000	₹ ...	7,9
Bengal Central	169	139	80,360	218	139	39,500	284	83,719	91,600	7,881	
Bengal-Nágpur (*a*)	263	1,192	3,98,023	334	1,598	2,64,000	165	12,42,149	8,53,000	...	3,8
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	252	868	2,12,002	244	872	2,04,000	234	8,73,963	7,16,000	...	1,5
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	1,491	7,88,047	529	1,561	10,08,000	646	31,12,921	36,69,000	5,56,079	
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	351	21	5,199	248	21	3,700	176	17,450	13,300	...	
Waltair-Vizianagaram section (East Coast State)	...	...	(*b*)	...	498	78,000	158	(*b*)	2,64,000	2,64,000	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	353	1,787	6,67,114	373	1,785	5,05,000	283	24,01,673	18,05,000	...	5,9
Palanpur-Deesa	60	17	994	58	17	500	29	3,586	1,900	...	
South Indian	166	1,031	1,49,610	145	1,034	1,53,000	148	5,96,752	5,79,000	...	1
Mayavaram-Mutupet	80	54	3,445	64	54	4,400	82	14,417	16,100	1,683	
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	1,165	1,23,849	106	1,165	1,29,000	111	4,78,516	4,78,000	...	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	296	22,670	77	296	26,700	90	81,451	96,400	14,949	
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	163	1,085	1,67,825	155	1,162	1,82,000	157	5,72,824	5,76,000	3,176	
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	231	24,613	107	231	27,400	119	99,537	93,000	...	
Assam-Bengal	75	434	34,260	79	578	35,700	62	1,31,896	1,35,000	3,104	
Burma	221	994	2,75,384	277	1,124	2,88,000	256	9,66,617	9,83,000	16,383	
Shadipalli-Balotra	...	...	...	...	69	1,300	19	...	3,800	3,800	
Total	325	12,551	43,74,524	349	14,071	42,65,200	303	1,61,31,845	1,50,33,100	...	10,9
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*d*)	244	3,077	6,14,807	200	3,145	7,17,000	228	24,97,472	25,27,000	29,528	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	235	1,013	2,34,053	231	1,115	2,15,000	193	9,23,390	7,83,000	...	1,4
Eastern Bengal [illegible] (incldg. metre [illegible])	332	834	3,77,689	453	843	3,51,000	416	11,72,238	11,61,000	...	
East Coast [illegible] (*e*)	148	802	1,81,107	168	...	(*e*)	...	4,45,738	(*e*)	...	4,4
Special gauge—											
Jorhát	57	28	1,263	46	30	1,600	53	5,539	5,200	...	
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	539	67	...	(*f*)	...	1,618	(*f*)	...	
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	2,200	55	...	5,300	5,300	
Total	228	5,762	13,59,478	236	5,173	12,86,800	249	50,45,995	44,81,500	...	5,6
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	461	3,91,761	350	461	2,94,000	638	14,90,206	11,23,000	...	3,6
Madras	254	843	2,23,346	265	845	2,15,000	254	7,99,928	7,78,000	...	2
Total	406	1,304	6,15,107	472	1,306	5,09,000	390	22,90,134	19,01,000	...	3,8
Total (Guaranteed and State).	304	19,617	63,49,109	324	20,550	60,61,000	295	2,34,67,974	2,14,15,600	...	20,3
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	162	20,721	128	162	23,900	148	92,453	88,700	...	
Tarkessur	327	22	6,288	286	22	6,200	282	21,835	21,600	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	79	423	31,269	74	423	37,900	90	1,35,328	1,49,000	13,672	
Tapti Valley	106	139	13,768	99	156	11,500	74	55,329	51,000	...	
South Behar	124	79	9,584	121	79	8,000	101	34,337	30,800	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	122	...	...	...	32	2,600	83	...	9,900	9,900	
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	25	1,997	80	59	3,500	59	7,369	12,600	5,231	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	54	4,394	81	53	3,300	62	12,590	11,700	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	66	3,586	54	66	4,000	61	21,216	16,400	...	
Segowlie-Raxaul	32	18	416	23	18	900	50	1,824	2,900	1,076	
Bengal Dooars	132	36	5,297	147	36	6,000	167	19,394	22,600	3,206	
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	800	12	...	2,500	2,500	
Dibru-Sadiya	229	78	16,109	207	78	19,200	246	62,135	66,600	4,465	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	108	55	5,067	92	55	3,000	55	19,815	12,700	...	
Nilgiri	241	17	2,967	175	17	3,700	218	11,109	10,700	...	
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	51	11,763	231	51	7,000	137	41,751	31,000	...	1
Barsi	245	21	3,048	145	21	3,700	176	12,109	13,800	1,691	
Total	127	1,246	1,36,274	109	1,394	1,45,200	104	5,48,644	5,54,500	5,856	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	71	148	9,238	62	148	3,700	25	21,797	15,400	...	
Bhopal-Ujjain	219	114	25,640	225	114	11,600	101	95,688	42,200	...	5
Nagda-Ujjain	194	34	8,438	250	34	2,000	59	26,855	6,800	...	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	316	334	97,917	293	334	85,400	256	3,48,780	2,90,000	...	5
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,358	104	13	900	69	4,777	3,500	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	133	108	12,763	118	108	16,200	150	53,875	50,600	...	
Kolar Gold-fields	344	10	4,033	403	10	3,900	390	14,218	15,500	1,282	
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	68	67	3,597	54	67	3,500	52	12,937	12,800	...	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	93	8,769	94	93	6,600	71	31,100	26,100	...	
Kolhápur	86	29	1,350	47	29	2,000	69	6,641	7,900	1,259	
Birur-Shimoga	37	39	1,149	29	38	1,600	42	4,633	4,000	...	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	67	155	8,232	53	386	26,800	69	40,324	1,07,000	66,676	
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	4,344	55	79	5,100	65	15,286	16,600	1,314	
Kapipla	31	37	1,226	33	37	900	24	3,778	2,000	...	
Cooch Behar	53	33	2,514	76	34	1,500	44	7,281	5,800	...	
Total	153	1,293	1,90,618	147	1,524	1,71,700	113	6,87,970	6,06,800	...	8
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	137	334	46,523	139	334	25,000	75	1,58,038	93,000	...	6
Jetalsar-Rajkot	91	46	3,726	81	46	3,400	70	12,086	10,600	...	
Jamnagar	61	54	2,365	44	54	2,500	46	9,924	7,800	...	
Dhrangadra	64	21	1,411	67	21	1,000	48	4,726	3,100	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	476	40,724	86	622	24,700	40	1,50,754	93,000	...	5
Udaipur-Chitor	113	67	7,439	111	67	4,600	69	27,380	18,800	...	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	94	94	7,241	77	94	6,700	71	28,962	24,700	...	
Total	105	1,092	1,09,429	100	1,238	67,700	55	3,91,850	2,50,500	...	1,4
GRAND TOTAL	276	28,248	67,85,430	292	24,706	64,45,600	261	2,30,96,435	2,25,27,400	...	22,6

(*a*) Includes Waltair Barang section (East Coast State ry.) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch 2' 6".
(*b*) Worked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.
(*c*) Includes Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda ry.
(*d*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadipalli [illegible] and
(*e*) The line is worked partly by Bengal-Nagpur and partly by M[illegible] rys. from the 1st January 1901 (*vide* foot notes *a* and *b*).
(*f*) Closed for traffic.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Week ending 27th January 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 26th January 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 27th January 1900.	Earnings from 1st April 1900 to 26th January 1901.	Increase.	Decr
State lines worked by companies.											
ndard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	722	1,746	14,71,129	843	1,872	13,15,000	702	5,27,77,182	5,45,10,000	17,32,818	...
Bengal Central	160	139	30,360	218	139	39,500	284	9,44,235	11,23,000	1,78,765	...
Bengal-Nagpur (a)	171	1,192	3,98,023	334	1,598	2,64,000	165	77,85,297	92,20,000	14,34,703	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	180	868	2,12,002	244	872	2,04,000	234	61,55,379	76,42,000	14,86,621	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	438	1,491	7,88,047	529	1,561	10,08,000	646	2,75,57,761	2,86,90,000	11,32,239	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	5,199	248	21	3,700	176	2,90,489	2,87,000	...	3,4
Waltair-Parvatipur section (East Coast State)	...	...	(b) ...	...	493	78,000	158	(b) ...	2,64,000	2,64,000	...
ntre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	294	1,787	6,67,114	373	1,785	5,05,000	283	2,18,62,103	2,21,27,000	2,64,897	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	56	17	994	58	17	500	29	33,914	29,800	...	9,1
South Indian	161	1,031	1,49,610	145	1,034	1,53,000	148	71,06,151	72,95,000	1,88,849	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	3,445	64	54	4,400	82	2,02,465	1,97,000	...	5,4
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	1,23,849	106	1,165	1,29,000	111	53,51,435	55,52,000	2,00,565	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	72	296	22,670	77	296	26,700	90	9,15,891	11,77,000	2,61,109	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,085	1,67,825	155	1,162	1,82,000	157	64,68,231	63,39,000	...	1,29,2
Lucknow-Bareilly	118	231	24,613	107	231	27,400	119	10,57,892	9,85,000	...	72,8
Assam-Bengal	74	434	34,260	79	578	35,700	62	13,04,776	13,90,000	85,224	...
Burma	190	994	2,75,384	277	1,124	2,88,000	256	71,89,916	86,99,000	15,09,084	...
Shadipalli-Balotra	...	...	...	...	69	1,300	19	...	(d)4,800	4,800	...
TOTAL	265	12,551	43,74,524	349	14,071	42,65,200	303	14,70,08,117	15,55,31,600	85,23,483	...
State lines worked by the State.											
ndard gauge—											
North-Western (e)	227	3,077	6,14,807	200	3,145	7,17,000	228	2,96,31,355	2,57,66,000	...	38,65,3
Oudh and Rohilkund (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	2,34,053	231	1,115	2,15,000	193	94,25,935	91,68,000	...	2,57,93
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	374	834	3,77,639	453	843	3,51,000	416	1,36,03,269	1,44,27,000	8,23,731	...
East Coast (f)	118	802	1,31,107	163	...	(f) ...	...	37,90,947	(f)44,27,000	6,36,053	...
ntre gauges—											
Jorhat	66	28	1,283	46	30	1,600	53	78,923	72,000	...	6,92
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	539	67	...	(g) ...	...	4,209	(g)890	...	3,40
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	2,200	55	...	(h)5,300	5,300	...
TOTAL	231	5,762	13,59,478	236	5,173	12,86,800	249	5,65,34,636	5,58,66,190	...	26,68,53
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
uara gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	3,91,761	850	461	2,94,000	638	1,48,06,334	1,36,12,000	...	11,94,33
Madras	250	843	2,23,346	265	845	2,15,000	254	90,34,974	92,00,000	1,65,026	...
TOTAL	435	1,304	6,15,107	472	1,306	5,09,000	390	2,38,41,308	2,28,12,000	...	10,29,30
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	280	19,617	63,49,109	324	20,550	60,61,000	295	22,73,84,063	23,22,09,700	48,25,637	...
Assisted companies.											
ndard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	20,721	128	162	23,900	148	11,95,260	11,07,000	...	88,26
Tarkessur	273	22	6,288	286	22	6,200	282	2,44,827	2,67,000	22,173	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Sammasata)	66	423	31,269	74	423	37,900	90	12,19,893	13,77,000	1,57,107	...
Tapti Valley	88	139	13,768	99	156	11,500	74	2,75,664	5,18,000	2,42,336	...
South Behar	108	79	9,584	121	79	8,000	101	(i) 2,37,715	3,69,000	1,31,285	...
Hardwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	2,600	83	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	...
's gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	1,997	80	59	3,500	59	43,669	1,23,000	79,331	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	4,394	81	53	3,300	62	62,431	1,31,000	68,569	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	135	66	3,586	54	66	4,000	61	3,72,460	3,46,000	...	26,460
Segowlie-Narkatiaganj	21	18	416	23	18	900	50	(j) 13,730	(k)21,700	7,970	...
Bengal Dooars	157	36	5,297	147	36	6,000	167	2,54,102	2,93,000	43,898	...
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	800	12	...	(l) 13,900	13,900	...
Dibru-Sadiya	215	78	16,109	207	78	19,200	246	7,10,651	7,96,000	85,349	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	84	55	5,067	92	55	3,000	55	1,86,678	1,94,000	7,322	...
Nilgiri	220	17	2,967	175	17	3,700	218	(m) 1,15,997	1,53,000	37,003	...
al gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	11,763	231	51	7,000	137	5,96,397	6,42,000	45,603	...
Barsi	133	21	3,048	145	21	3,700	176	1,14,420	87,700	...	26,720
TOTAL	117	1,246	1,36,274	109	1,394	1,45,300	104	56,43,894	65,95,300	9,51,406	...
s owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
ard gauge—											
Jhna-Goona-Baran	41	148	9,238	62	148	3,700	25	2,24,676	3,58,000	1,33,324	...
hopal-Ujjain	133	114	25,640	225	114	11,600	101	5,43,035	6,57,000	1,03,965	...
agda-Ujjain	123	34	8,488	250	34	2,000	59	1,44,503	1,56,000	11,497	...
he Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	97,917	293	334	85,300	256	34,65,916	38,51,000	3,85,084	...
he Gaekwar's Petlad	117	13	1,358	104	13	900	69	83,942	61,800	...	2,142
ajpura-Bhatinda	120	108	12,763	118	108	16,200	150	5,86,029	5,55,000	...	31,029
olar Gold-fields	338	10	4,033	403	10	3,900	390	1,50,822	1,86,000	35,178	...
gauge—											
eswantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	52	67	3,597	54	67	3,500	52	1,43,651	1,83,000	39,349	...
he Gaekwar's Mehsana	84	93	8,769	94	93	6,600	71	3,19,962	3,09,000	...	10,962
olhapur	64	29	1,350	47	29	2,000	69	78,010	1,07,000	28,990	...
arur-Shimoga	47	39	1,149	29	33	1,600	42	(n)10,000	52,700	41,830	...
yderabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	8,232	53	386	26,800	69	(o)1,08,717	9,91,000	8,87,283	...
's gauges—											
he Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	4,344	55	79	5,100	65	2,10,585	1,80,000	...	30,585
ajpipla	23	87	1,226	33	37	900	24	30,451	35,800	5,349	...
ooch Behar	52	33	2,514	76	34	1,500	44	74,189	76,100	1,911	...
TOTAL	133	1,293	1,90,618	147	1,524	1,71,700	113	61,55,308	77,59,400	16,04,092	...
owned & worked by n. states											
gauge—											
avnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	111	334	46,523	139	334	25,000	75	14,92,953	14,57,000	...	35,953
alsar-Rajkot	84	46	3,726	81	46	3,200	70	1,60,847	1,61,000	153	...
unagar	47	54	2,365	44	54	2,500	46	1,07,324	1,19,000	11,676	...
rangadra	59	21	1,411	67	21	1,000	48	50,493	44,500	...	5,993
dhpur-Bikaner	88	476	40,724	86	622	44,700	40	17,43,640	13,68,000	...	3,75,640
aipur-Cantor	35	67	7,439	111	67	4,600	69	1,96,233	2,23,000	26,767	...
gauge—											
rvi	87	94	7,241	77	94	6,700	71	3,46,623	3,38,000	...	8,623
TOTAL	92	1,092	1,09,429	100	1,288	67,700	53	40,98,113	37,10,500	...	3,87,613
GRAND TOTAL	255	23,248	67,85,130	292	24,706	64,45,600	261	34,32,81,378	35,02,74,900	69,93,522	...

ludes Waltair-Barang section (East Coast State) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch, 2' 6".

rked by the Madras ry. from 1st January 1901.

ades Godura-Kutlam-Nagda ry.

(*h*) From 1st to 26th January 1901.

(*i*) From 3rd July 1899 to 27th January 1900.

(*j*) From 1st to 27th January 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVIEWS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1—143-2, dated the 4th February 1901.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in India for the official year 1899-1900.

The horse-breeding operations of the year were once again seriously hampered by famine which extended to some of the best grounds. Notwithstanding the high rates that prevailed for grain and the excessive fodder famine, the cost of maintaining Government stallions has been kept within reasonable limits. The supervision exercised by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and his Superintendents over expenditure on this head reflects credit on these officers.

2. The number of Government stallions actually employed at stud work and the number of mares covered was slightly less than in the previous year. The results of the year's stud operations do not materially differ from those of preceding years. The returned number (3,695) of foals produced was below what might reasonably be expected, and judging from the figures given in paragraph 55 of the report more work is thrown on thorough-bred stallions in the North Punjab than is in accordance with accepted practice in other countries. Horse-breeding under Provincial Governments continues to give satisfactory results and has proved a most useful adjunct to Imperial Horse-breeding.

3. A larger number (1,613) of remounts was secured in the year for the native cavalry, and the market for young stock for private purposes continued keen. But the Remount Department was no more successful than in the past in finding animals suitable for British cavalry, and the reports received from regiments on the country-bred horses in their ranks are not encouraging. These and other kindred matters noticed in the Report will receive the careful consideration of the Commission recently appointed to investigate in all its aspects the entire question of horse-breeding in India with particular reference to the production of suitable remounts.

4. The Inspector General reports more favourably on the English thorough-breds sent out during the year, and remarks that the imported Australian sires continue to fully maintain the reputation of the horses sent out in previous years. The Bombay market for Arab stallions also shows a marked improvement and has again quite reached the standard of former years, some exceptionally fine animals having been secured by Veterinary Colonel Queripel. In the Resolution reviewing the report for last year, the Government of India drew attention to the extremely low prices realized for rejected stallions, and they now observe with satisfaction that the wide publicity given to forthcoming sales has resulted in much better prices being obtained for such animals.

5. In connection with the tables in the report showing stud work performed by donkey stallions, the Government of India observe that the average number of coverings per stallion is still high especially in the North Punjab, where it appears to be excessive. On the whole, however, the results of the

mule-breeding operations were satisfactory and indicate steady progress and an increasing interest in the subject. The demand for donkey stallions is increasing year by year. The paucity of good donkey stallions, however, continues to be felt, but the matter is receiving the careful consideration of Government who are fully alive to its importance.

6. As was to be expected, the famine seriously affected the success of most of the horse fairs and shows held during the year, the want of fodder being responsible for the abandonment of no less than 11 of these shows. Its evil effects will doubtless be more clearly seen in the fairs and shows to be held during the next two years. There was a large decrease in the number of animals exhibited, although the number competing for prizes showed but little falling off. Probably only such animals as were considered likely to take prizes or be sold were taken to the fairs. The large increase in the number of remounts purchased at these fairs is also a matter for congratulation. Horse, and to a less extent, mule-breeding in the Native States, were also affected by the prevailing drought, but, taken as a whole, the results obtained are encouraging and reflect credit on those Chiefs who are giving this important subject their attention.

7. The Instruction Farms at Babugarh and the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, though labouring under considerable disadvantages, did useful work and show good results.

8. During the year under review the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, with most of its valuable library, records and specimens, was destroyed by fire. This has handicapped the Bacteriologist's work, but the restoration of the building was promptly taken in hand and completed, and, under the able direction of Dr. Lingard, valuable work is being done, both in the field of research and in the manufacture of serum for the purpose of rinderpest inoculation.

9. Glanders and Farcy have been almost universally prevalent, the disease unfortunately spreading to the Remount Depôts where prompt measures were at once taken for its repression with good effect. In order to prevent the extension of the disease, stringent rules have been enforced on all railways for the cleaning of vehicles used for the conveyance of live-stock, and posts of observation have been established on the trade routes leading into British territory to prevent the introduction of the disease from countries beyond the Frontier. It is, however, in the seaports and other large towns that the disease chiefly exists, and strenuous measures should be taken by all Provincial Governments to eradicate this fatal malady.

10. The number of cattle attacked by disease in its various forms throughout India is reported to have been 429,351, of which number 147,145 or 34·27 are said to have died. In addition the mortality among cattle in consequence of the famine was enormous and in parts of the Bombay Presidency assumed such vast proportions that Government were compelled to establish cattle camps under European supervision in order to save even a small proportion of the animals. The Government of India are glad to observe the increasing attention which is being paid by Local Governments to the treatment and prevention of cattle disease. In Burma where the Superintendent has been able to devote practically his whole attention to this subject, there has for some years been an organized staff of Veterinary Assistants for the treatment of outbreaks of disease and this system is now being extended to most of the other provinces. In Berar an improved form of registration has been introduced which will be the means of obtaining earlier intimation of the prevalence of disease and enable Veterinary Assistants to be sent without delay to the scenes of outbreaks. The work of preventive inoculation against rinderpest was entrusted to the Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and in all 3,384 animals were inoculated. Inoculation has not yet been introduced into Burma, but the attention of the Superintendent has been directed to this point. The provisions of the Live Stock Importation Act, IX of 1898, which had for its object the regulation of the importation of live stock into India, have not been put into force as the Queensland Government undertook to take such precautionary measures as would prevent the introduction of the Tick plague into this country.

11. The working of veterinary dispensaries continues to be very satisfactory. A start has been made in the North-Western Provinces, whilst additional institutions have been opened in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Madras is the only presidency in which no such institutions exist. The value of these establishments is great, and Provincial Governments should endeavour to increase the number as opportunity and funds offer. The work done by Veterinary Assistants outside veterinary dispensaries has also been good.

12. Little has hitherto been done in connection with the important subject of cattle-breeding. This is mainly due to the paucity of officers in the Department and the need for more Veterinary Assistants in the districts. At present the little that is done in this direction is done by Provincial Agricultural Departments, but it is hoped that, as soon as additional officers and Veterinary Assistants are appointed, this matter will receive greater attention. As a beginning, the Government of India have agreed to grant prizes at cattle-shows similar to those sanctioned for horse-shows with a view to encourage the improvement of the breeds of cattle in India.

13. The results of the final examinations at the several Veterinary Schools and Colleges were generally satisfactory, the Bengal College being the most successful. The Government of India have recently approved of the curriculum drawn up by the Veterinary Conference held at Umballa in January last in order to ensure uniformity of teaching in the several Veterinary Institutions in India.

14. The thanks of the Government of India are again due to Veterinary Colonel Queripel and to his officers for their hearty co-operation in the work of the Department.

To the Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
" " Honourable the Burma.
Central Provinces. Chief Commissioner,
To the Honourable the
Ajmer-Merwara. Chief Commissioner,
To the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
To the Honourable Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information and favour of communication to the Army Department, the Commissary General-in-Chief, and the Adjutant General in India, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Officers Commanding Regiments of Native Cavalry.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, for information, and to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for communication to the Imperial Bacteriologist.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th February, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of

persons and property belonging to the Army. He said:—"I explained, when introducing this Bill, that its object was to combine in a single Act the provisions relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army which are at present scattered over a large number of local enactments in force in different parts of India and to bring these provisions into harmony with those of the English Army Act. Clause 3 of the Bill, which contains the list of proposed exemptions, has been carefully considered by the Select Committee in the light of the opinions received from Local Governments, and it has been revised as explained in the Committee's report, but no material alterations have been made in it.

"The Bill as introduced contained three clauses dealing with the question of compensation to contractors, local authorities or other persons on account of losses incurred in consequence of the proposed new exemptions from tolls. These provisions have been simplified and condensed into a single clause.

"I need only further mention a point raised by the Punjab Government, namely, that special provision ought to be made for giving compensation to the contractor or manager of a ferry when additional boats and labour, in excess of the ordinary requirements of such ferry, have to be provided for troops using it. The payment of remuneration in such cases for the special services demanded and rendered is obviously equitable and necessary, but the matter seemed to the Select Committee to lie outside the present Bill altogether, and we have accordingly made no provision for it."

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

MILITARY LUNATICS ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals. He said:—"The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879 is so familiar to the Judicial and Political Officers of Government that the proposal to recast and amend its provisions may seem to require a few words of explanation. There are at present two laws of extradition in force in British India. The Act of Parliament which was passed in 1870 applies here as it applies throughout the British Empire, except where it has been excluded by the orders of Her late

Majesty in Council. On the demand of a Power which has a treaty with the British Government to which the old Act applies, we may be called upon to co-operate in surrendering a criminal who has come into British India, and any such application would involve us in the somewhat difficult task of adapting provisions, which are expressed in the language of the English procedure and are suited directly only to the English Courts, to our own Courts in practice.

"One object of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is to devise a procedure which may, as we hope, be accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the Treaty Powers as an efficient substitute, or rather as the British Indian version of the procedure established by the Imperial Act. We have endeavoured in framing the Bill to preserve the same safeguard for accused persons which is provided for by the Act of 1870, that is to say, that where there is a question of law that ought to be fairly argued before the extradition takes place, we shall provide for the question being raised and for the opinion of a superior Court being taken upon it; we also preserve what is an important feature in the procedure of the Imperial Act, namely, the complete control of the Executive Government over all extradition proceedings at every stage. I ought to say that, if the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce is passed, we shall not at once be in a position to ask for an Order in Council excluding the English Act. Difficult questions may arise connected with the territorial limits of our legislative power, but we hope that, as our procedure becomes understood, it may be accepted as a substitute for the Imperial Act. In the meantime, we do not propose to exclude the Imperial Act in case it may be necessary to fall back upon its provisions.

"The other law of extradition is our own Act of 1879 to which I have referred. Some of the provisions of the Act are, as my predecessor Mr. Chalmers expressed it, remarkable for their vagueness, and with regard to some of the most important of them we are obliged to say that in the absence of judicial authority no confident opinion can be given as to the occasions on which they were intended to apply. The one merit of the Act is that it has established a convenient procedure which is in common use in cases of extradition between British India and the Native States. To appreciate the necessity of a simple and expeditious procedure in such cases, it is only necessary to look at the map of India; to see how the boundaries of the Native States are interlaced with those of the territories of this Government, and to see especially how lines of railway often cross the political boundaries again and again, so that one may pass into and out of British India several times in the course of a day's journey. That being so, it is necessary, as I say, that we should have a simple and expeditious procedure, and this we have endeavoured to preserve in the provisions of the Bill. We have also taken the opportunity of adapting to our own use the procedure established by the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881, which was intended by Parliament to regulate the rendition of criminals by the Government of one part of the British Empire for trial or punishment in another part.

"There is still one subject to which I must refer in introducing the Bill. The Act of 1879 provides not only for extradition but also for foreign jurisdiction. Now in the English Statute-book there are separate Acts providing for these two subjects; and it appears to us that inasmuch as the two are governed by different principles it is most expedient to deal with them separately here. I am not at present in a position to say exactly what our proposals in regard to foreign jurisdiction will be, because we have not yet received a final expression of the views of the Secretary of State; but before the Bill, if I obtain leave to introduce it, is taken into consideration, we hope to be able to state exactly how we propose to provide for the important subject of foreign jurisdiction, and thereby to make it possible to repeal the Act of 1879. I hope, my Lord, that these observations will be sufficient to explain at all events the main objects of the Bill. The details are highly technical, and Hon'ble Members who wish to understand them will find the explanation they require in the *Notes on Clauses* appended to the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd February, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th February, 1901.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1901.

No. 91.—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th March 1901.

SANITARY.
(PLAGUE.)

The 15th February 1901.

No. 364.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 16th March to the 5th April 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

No. 371.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:—

(F. & H. 1002.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 18, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Bucharest, *viz.*:—

"Arrivals from Constantinople not admitted at Constantza, and only at Sulina after ten days' quarantine. Ships from non-infected places which pass through Bosphorus without communication with shore will be received even at Constantza.

"Importation of following articles prohibited from Smyrna and Constantinople (1) used linen, clothing, bedding; (2) rags, even after hydraulic pressing and transported in bales; (3) used sacks, carpets and embroideries; (4) hides, untanned, raw; (5) animal products, as bones, horns, hoofs, claws, bladders, guts, either raw, undried, or unsalted, having character of animal waste, horses; (6) human hair; (7) raw wool, fur, cotton, cordage; (8) fruit, vegetables, preserves. Arrivals from Smyrna subjected to ten days' quarantine at Sulina."

(F. & H. 1411.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 18, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Madrid, intimating that vessels arriving from Amoy are considered clean and will be admitted to free pratique if they arrive in sound hygienic condition without suspicious cases of illness on board and with clean bills of health, vised by the Spanish Consul, or by the Consul of some other nation in the absence of such Spanish Consul.

(F. & H. 1568.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 22, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Bucharest, intimating that ships arriving from countries not plague infected and passing Bosphorous without communicating, are received at Sulina and Constantza.

(F. & H. 1582.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 22, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Representative at Brest, intimating that Hull is contaminated with bubonic plague, and that ships from there are subjected to rigorous medical inspection and from all British ports to a minute sanitary inspection.

No. 372.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya, in the Fyzabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, and the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Gobind Duadashi fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghât and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Nawabganj, Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghât) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 24th February to the 2nd March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, and the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Gobind Duadashi fair.

POLICE.

The 11th February 1901.

No. 94.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—

Captain A. E. Barnard, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Commandant, Burma Military Police, 8th January 1901.

Captain C. E N. Priestley, 2nd Madras Lancers, Commandant, Burma Military Police, 8th February 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CA[illegible]ONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1901.

No. 357—11-2.—Mr. T. R. Blyth, Museum Assistant in the Geological Survey Department, is appointed Assistant Curator, Geological Survey Department, with effect from the date of this notification.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 14th February, 1901.

No. 236-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, I.S.C., or until further orders.

No. 238-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1265-G., dated the 13th July, 1900, Mr. G. D. Advocaat, Consul General for the Netherlands at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 8th February, 1901.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 14th February, 1901.

No. 350—5-4-L.S.—In supersession of the orders contained in Notification No. 101—5-2, dated the 11th January, 1901, Mr. J. Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted two months and sixteen days' privilege leave in combination with seven months' furlough out of India, with effect from the 21st February, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

T W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th February, 1901.

No. 253-G.—Mr. T. C. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 12th February, 1901.

No. 254-G.—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the confirmation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. E Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, as a Resident of the 1st class and with effect from the 24th December 1900—

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Mr. A. F. deLæssöe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain W. R. C. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Establishment), to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Consequent on the replacement of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class (on furlough), at the disposal of the Military Department, and with effect from the 28th January 1901 :—

Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class (seconded).

Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class (seconded).

Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. Buller Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st class (on furlough), to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 256-*G*.—Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Peshin, is appointed to officiate temporarily in addition to his own duties as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. E G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, and until further orders.

No. 370-*F*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant E. Kirkpatrick, Indian Staff Corps, Second in Command, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifle Corps, for one year.

Pension service, 11th year, commenced 1st March, 1900.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1901.

No. 788-*P*.—The services of Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th of March, 1901.

The 13th February, 1901.

No. 855-*P*.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th of December, 1900.

Mr. R. G. Rose, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 18th of December 1900, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Siddons, or until further orders.

The 14th February, 1901.

No. 887-*P*.—Mr. R. C. Chapman is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 8th of February, 1901.

No. 897-*P*.—The furlough granted to, Mr. R. N. Ray in the Notification in this Department, No. 4109-P., dated the 11th August, 1900, is further extended for six months, with effect from the 18th of March, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 124.—In G. G. Os'. Nos. 999 and 1123 of 1900, appointing Lieutenant H. St. G. M. McRae, Royal Irish Regiment, to the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, and Second Lieutenant H. R. N. Pritchard, Cheshire Regiment, to the 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry, *for* "Dated 12th September and 10th October 1900," *read* "Dated 9th September and 12th October 1900," respectively.

No. 125.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Gilbert Ralph Abercromby John Trotter, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regi-

ment), Officiating Double Company Officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry. Dated 31st October 1900.

Robert Douglas Marjoribanks, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Double Company Officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry. Dated 29th November 1900.

Roland William Wrigley Grimshaw, The Royal Irish Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse). Dated 8th December 1900.

Bertie Edgar Arthur Pritchard, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Officiating Double Company Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry. Dated 17th December 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 126.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining :—

7th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Ajaib Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Jaswant Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Chandra Sekhar Bajpai to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 127.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th January 1901, pages 396 and 397.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 18th January 1901.

STAFF.

Colonel (local Lieutenant-General) Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed Quartermaster-General in India, with the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 31st July, 1900.

* * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.

The temporary rank granted to Captain C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, is that of Major, and not as stated in the Gazette of 21st August, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 128.—The correct Christian names of Major A. L Sinclair, D.S.O., are "Alfred Law" and not as published in G. G. O. No. 1164 of 1900.

No. 129.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval—

Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels.

11th February 1901.

William Tomes Fairbrother.
John George Ramsay.
Andrew Pennell Williamson.
Hugh Dillon Massy Minchin.
Edward Robert John Presgrave, D.S.O.
Frederick Augustus Blyth.
John William Parker.
Christopher George Forbes Fagan.
William St. John Richardson.
Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, C.I.E.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

28th December 1900.

Charles William Neumann.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 130.—Conductors Daniel Alfred Mellor and Cyrus George Horlick, to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th December 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 131.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 15th October 1900 :—

No. 668, second class, Ramji-das (e).

(e) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 132.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Ghani Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Zaghair Din to be Subadar, and Havildar Mardan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice*

Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

Jemadar Wazir Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chet Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mathura Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1900.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Gulbaz to be Subadar and Havildar Shah-Baz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Umraz, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

41st (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Ranjha, from the 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from the date of transfer.

Jemadar Ami-Chand, from the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

Jemadar Sri Singh and Laik Singh and Havildar Nihala, from the 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadars and Jemadar, respectively, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

Havildar Diwan Singh, from the 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be Jemadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

Havildar Nihala, from (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, to be Jemadar, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from date of transfer.

MADRAS COMMAND.

32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Shahna Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Painda Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Khair Din, deceased, with effect from the 7th December 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th August 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 133.—Lieutenant-Colonel Percy deHaga Haig, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Malakhand Force, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th February 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 134.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Walter Newton Beckett resigns his commission.

Christopher Minns, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant to complete the establishment Richard Boswell Rushall, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 135.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Captain John Fairclough resigns his commission.

No. 136.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

Robert Giles, Esquire, to be Honorary Colonel.

No. 137.—*Dehra Dun Mounted*

Lieutenant William Walter Harris Captain, *vice* Rogers, transferred.

Second Lieutenant Frank Gleadow to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harris, promoted.

Philip Litchfield, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November, 1900, *vice* Gleadow, promoted.

No. 138.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Daniel Joseph Sharp, to be Honorary Major.

Captain James Leask to be Honorary Major.

Lieutenant Frederick John Parrott to be Captain, *vice* English, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson to be Captain, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Thomas Stephenson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Greaves, promoted.

No. 139.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant William Harold Webb, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th December 1900.

No. 140.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant James Alexander Kellie to be Captain, with effect from 1st January 1901, *vice* Hamblin, transferred.

Lieutenant Robert Wood to be Captain, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Mackail, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant James Smith Moffat to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Carapiet, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Maxey Storrar to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Kellie, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Ramsay Tainsh to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Wood, promoted.

No. 141.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

John Humphrey, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Anderson, promoted.

No. 142.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Edgar Francis Latimer Winter, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from 28th December 1900, *vice* Taylor, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 143.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Heinrich August Rinne to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th November 1900, *vice* Ferguson, promoted.

Frederick Buison Evans, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1900, *vice* Winterbotham, deceased.

Gilbert Hollinshead Blomfield Jackson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Holland, promoted.

Frederick Samuel Davies, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Tulloch, promoted.

Cecil William Layard, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January 1901, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Commander P. J. Falle, R.I.M. (medical certificate) for four months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and 15th February 1901:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment.	Lieutenant Reginald Charles Warren.	30th January 1901.	Bombay .		
17th Bengal Infantry . .	Captain John Campbell Sutherland.	2nd February 1901.	Poona . .		
1st Central India Horse .	Lieutenant Norman Dudley Horsford.	3rd February 1901.	Agar (Malwa)		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 15th February 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Charles Hugh Davies	Captain .	1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.	15th December 1899.	Intestate .	348 7 4	...	Assets paid to the Administrator General, Bengal.
Charles Anthony Dunlop Best (*a*).	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers.	20th October 1900.	Ditto .	1,173 10 7	...	Estate made over to the Administrator General, Bengal.

(*a*) *Next-of-Kin, Mother*:—Mrs. Annie S. Dykes.
Cangort Park.
Shinrone.
Kings Co., Ireland.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1901.

No. 48.—Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th December, 1900.

No. 49.—Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th December, 1900.

The 12th February, 1901.

No. 50.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway until further orders.

No. 51.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 391, dated 28th September, 1900, Mr. A. T. Stowell, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 31st October, 1900.

No. 52.—Mr. A. L. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th January, 1901.

The 14th February, 1901.

No. 53.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were lent to the Madras Railway Company on the transfer of a portion of the East Coast Railway to that Company, is, on relief of his duties with the Company, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 54.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions, in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1901.
Moyle, G.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem*	January 1
Bartlett, T. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	
Martyn, G. V.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	,, 7
Hebbert, F. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and	Permanent	,, 7
		Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	16

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1901.

No. 46.—Mr. W. Connan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th February, 1901, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 230, Mr. Norman Charles McLeod is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 14th February, 1901.

No. 55.—Captain Norman Mackenzie Hemming, R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and is posted to Rajputana and Central India.

The 15th February, 1901.

No. 56.—Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd February, 1901, under the terms described in Public Works Department letter No. 965-G., dated the 5th July, 1899.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 597 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th February 1901:—

No. 49 of 1901.—Frederick William Becant, engineer, of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Colombo, Ceylon. *A seal for the safeguarding of the contents of railway waggons and the prevention and checking of theft therefrom.*

No. 50 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill, electrical engineer, of 814 Maple Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in or relating to electro-pneumatic controlling systems.*

No. 51 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell, electrical engineer, of 432 Ross Avenue, Wilkinsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electric brakes.*

No. 52 of 1901.—Daniel Kemp West, engineer, of 23 St. Mary Axe, London, E. C. *Improvements in presses for baling hay or other fodder for transport.*

No. 53 of 1901.—James Henry Apjohn, civil engineer, of Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved hydraulic weigh-bridge.*

No. 54 of 1901.—Ram Charan Karmakar, blacksmith, of Udayagunge, Thana Ghattal, Sub-Division Ghattal, District Midnapore. *An improved hand plough.*

No. 55 of 1901.—Thomas Skone, contractor, Chakradharpore, Singbhum District, Chota Nagpore. *An economic tap.*

No. 56 of 1901.—A. Simon & Co., saddlers and boot and shoe makers, Quetta, India. *A new and improved arrangement for fastening leggings or gaiters.*

No. 598 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 243 of 1900.—Carl Jost, engineer, of Rampart Row, Bombay, and Alfred Pell, chemist, of 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Improvements in pumps for use with filters and for other purposes.* (Specification filed 1 February 1901.)

No. 255 of 1900.—Louis Alphonse Morel, manufacturer, of 34 Boulevard Henri IV, Paris, France. *An improved process of manufacturing gluten.* (Specification filed 1 February 1901.)

No. 259 of 1900.—Henry Lyon, electrical engineer, of 38 Whitevale Street, Glasgow, Scotland, and John Burrell Talbot-Crosbie, engineer, Scotstoun House, county of Renfrew, Scotland. *Improvements in refrigerating apparatus.* (Specification filed 1 February 1901.)

No. 475 of 1900.—William Peyton Pinckard, lawyer, of 930 South 20th Street, Birmingham, Alabama, U. S. A. *Improvements in regulating switches for incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 7 February 1901.)

No. 599 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.* (From 6 March 1901 to 6 March 1902.)

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs and phonograms.* (From 30 April 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonogram blanks and phonograms and processes of making the same.* (From 30 April 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions for such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 30 Apri 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1901 to 30 April 1902.)

No. 211 of 1889.—James Yate Johnson. *Improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds.* (From 27 August 1901 to 27 August 1902.)

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 2 September 1901 to 2 September 1902.)

No. 213 of 1892.—Edison United Phonograph Company. *Improvements in phonographs* (From 23 November 1901 to 23 November 1902.)

No. 216 of 1893.—James Mylne. *Improvements in frames for sugarcane crushing machines.* (From 27 February 1901 to 27 February 1902.)

No. 314 of 1894.—Isaac John Collins. *Improvements in overhead regenerative gas lamps.* (From 23 February 1901 to 23 February 1902.)

No. 354 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapor or gases.* (From 20 March 1901 to 20 March 1902.)

No. 4 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1901 to 23 March 1902.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne. *A new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers for sugarcane crushing mills.* (From 23 May 1901 to 23 May 1902.)

No. 394 of 1895.—Joseph Thomas Andrews. *Improvements in stair treads, landings and coverings of subways, sewer outlets and the like.* (From 6 February 1901 to 6 February 1902.)

No. 48 of 1896.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved portable sugarcane crushing mills and for improvements therein and for improved appliances connected therewith.* (From 1 December 1900 to 1 December 1901.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1901 to 2 June 1902.)

No. 123 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.* (From 12 February 1901 to 12 February 1902.)

No. 343 of 1896.—Cuthbert McCallum. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or folding boxes.* (From 9 February 1901 to 9 February 1902.)

No 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1901 to 9 February 1902.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1901 to 17 February 1902.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1901 to 17 February 1902.)

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1901 to 20 February 1902.)

No. 405 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.* (From 17 March 1901 to 17 March 1902.)

No. 66 of 1897.—Thomas Holliday. *Improvements in means or apparatus for use in the production, storing and application of acetylene gas.* (From 6 September 1901 to 6 September 1902.)

No. 145 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved urinal plate and bucket attachment for natives.* (From 16 September 1901 to 16 September 1902.)

No. 600 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 30 of 1896.—Alfred Hurley. *An improved artificial stone.* (Specification filed 30 October 1896.)

No. 118 of 1896.—Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy. *A steam-box.* (Specification filed 31 October 1896)

No. 314 of 1896.—James Woolford. *A process for extracting precious metals from refractory ores.* (Specification filed 29 October 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	2,04,20,000	11,39,76,470	13,43,96,470	1,08,48,204	4,63,24,779		27,18,627	5,98,91,610
Allahabad		1,21,02,175	1,21,02,175	53,52,885	20,35,860			73,88,745
Lahore		2,03,85,935	2,03,85,935	38,18,320	23,12,940		...	61,31,260
Bombay	78,43,935	6,49,55,080	7,27,99,015	97,61,692	5,97,90,278		1,38,48,764	8,34,00,734
Karachi	...	70,49,100	70,49,100	8,74,685	13,41,405			22,16,090
Madras	70,03,110	2,87,18,235	3,57,21,345	65,83,048	29,70,997			95,54,045
Calicut		10,15,075	10,15,075	3,19,670	1,15,920			4,35,590
Rangoon		87,54,930	87,54,930	1,75,21,080	52,23,120			2,27,44,200
	3,52,67,045	25,69,57,000	29,22,24,045					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			27,11,825					
Total ₹			28,95,12,220	5,50,79,584	12,01,15,299		1,65,67,391	19,17,62,274

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another 22,50,000

Net Total ₹ . 18,95,12,274

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882 9,99,99,946

GRAND TOTAL ₹ 28,95,12,220

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th February, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	44,63,846	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	76,28,996	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 82,49,475 15 1				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,69,04,583	13	4
Public Deposits at Branches 71,73,300 2 11	1,54,22,776	2	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,20,25,349	11	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,98,51,434	9	3	Bills discounted and purchased	1,60,07,706	13	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,86,362	8	7	Balances with other Banks	11,51,119	3	0
Sundries	13,73,619	0	6	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	18,53,961	0	7
				Stamps	12,926	15	8
				Sundries	9,94,524	15	6
					8,10,43,014	9	3
				₹ a. p.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,28,84,815 2 1			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,33,56,362 9 0	2,62,41,177	11	1
RUPEES	10,72,84,192	4	4	RUPEES	10,72,84,192	4	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 39,81,990 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,14,652 0 0
₹ 41,96,642 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th February, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 34·10.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
H-274 of 1900-1901.	A A-31—40771	50	Babu Jaggeswar Das, at Babu Ram Chandra Datt's Silk Kooty, No. 274, Jorasanko, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.
	„ 40772	50	
	„ 40773	50	

T. RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 12th February, 1901.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The following tombs in the Mirpur Cemetery, Cawnpore, are in need of repairs :—

1. J. W. Carbery, Inspector, Oudh Police.
2. Infant daughter of Captain Stewart.
3. Alfred Stalley, Loco. Foreman, E. I. Ry.
4. Bartholomew Fowler.
5. Jane McCreary.
6. Hilda Jane McCreary.
7. Susan Elizabeth Thomas.
8. Emily Young.
9. William Charles Walker.
10. Aurtha David.
11. Aneyha Apolonia Biernacka Thomson.
12. Annie Elizabeth Holloway.
13. James Burgess Powell.
14. Sarah, daughter of Amos and Harriett Browne.
15. Clara Taylor.
16. T. Farmer.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Senior Chaplain.

The 5th February 1901.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December, 1900, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.					
		3 Per cent., 1896-97.	3½ Per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R
	STOCK.						
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa	4,800	...	...	15,100	...	19,900
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	8,000	...	...	26,700	...	34,700
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	10,000	500	3,000	49,200	...	62,700
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	500	...	1,000	19,400	...	20,900
5	Commissariat Store-keeper General, Lahore	1,300	500	1,000	13,800	...	16,600
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	1,600	...	...	12,700	...	14,300
7	Commissariat-Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500
8	Commissariat Transport Officer, Gilgit	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300
9	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	...	...	7,800	...	7,800
10	Brigade Commissariat Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200
		31,400	1,000	5,000	1,48,500	...	1,85,900
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 3 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.	Various 4 per cent.			
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa	900	...	...	...	...	900
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	...	700	100	...	...	800
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	2,000	7,700	...	...	52,165	61,865
4	Commissariat Store-keeper General, Lahore	...	1,000	...	...	5,540	6,540
5	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kohat-Kurum Force	...	...	...	...	700	700
		2,000	9,400	100	...	58,405	70,805

L. C. WITKOWSKY, *Deputy Examiner,*
for Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND;
Rawalpindi, the 7th February, 1901.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1900, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
,, Government College and Endowment Fund	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
,, ,, Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	..	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instructions, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Beolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Resident, Jeypore.
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	...	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
,, Endowment Fund	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmer.
Pensar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	...	...	63,800	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Sawargarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Baghelkhand.							
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Dergash Lal Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Carried over	10,05,300	29,000	...	...	...	10,34,300	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to wh Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	10,05,300	29,000	...	...	...	10,34,300	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	...	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South E Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	
„ Boundary Settlement Fund	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	
„ Excluded Local Fund	...	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Maksudangarh State	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	...	...	...	88,100	
Sehore Boys' School	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
„ Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	
„ „ Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Narsingarh State	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
„ „ Nasirpur State	6,100	...	...	...	...	6,100	
Calcutta.							
State of late King of Oudh	2,73,200	...	...	...	...	2,73,200	Comptroller, India Treasu
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calc and Director of P Instructions, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasu
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer and his subordinates	72,100	...	500	...	500	73,100	Assistant Comptroller Gen Paper Currency.
„ Mint Bullion-keeper	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint.
„ „ Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Senior Melter	300	2,800	...	...	...	3,100	
„ Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Carried over	19,03,300	1,19,300	8,000	...	500	20,31,100	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	19,03,300	1,19,300	8,000	...	500	20,31,100	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Government Press . .	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Governm Printing, Calcutta.
„ Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners .	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	2,500	Secretary, Board of Examine Calcutta.
„ G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government stock forms . . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Governme Printing, Calcutta.
„ Medal Contractors, Military Department . . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of Ind Military Department.
Coorg.							
Civil Dispensary Fund . . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municip Committee, and Civ Surgeon, Mercara.
Sanwarpett Municipality .	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg ar President, Sanwarpett Mun cipality.
School Endowment Fund, Fraserpett	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Inspector Schools, Coorg.
School Endowment Plantation Fund .	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	Commissioner of Coorg an Inspector of School Mercara.
Thompson Prize Fund . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Verajandrapett Dispensary . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg an President, Verajandrapet Municipality
„ Municipality . .	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Chenna Basavanja, Minor .	300	...	...	...	...	300	District Judge and Treasur Officer, Coorg.
Chikkana Somakka, „ .	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Congetti Chengappa, „ .	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Distric Judge, Coorg.
Kambayra Oothany, „ .	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kenchia Subia and Sakuniah, „ .	1,400	100	...	...	...	1,500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Lakshmi, „ .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer in Coorg.
Padamanabhia, „ .	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah Mallama, „ .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa, „ .	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractor	21,000	14,000	18,000	...	...	53,000	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
„ Appanaravana Jyanna, Revenue Inspector . . .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over .	19,65,800	1,43,100	26,000	...	500	21,35,400	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to who Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	19,65,800	1,43,100	26,000	...	500	21,35,400	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Avaremadanda Mudia, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasur Officer, Coorg.
,, Bachettira Muthanna, ,, .	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, Carriappa, K., ,, .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Ittira Ponnappa, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kalumadana Pooviah ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kiriabadagana Soobiah, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
,, Kodandra Cootiah, Subadar .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, Kodandera Madappa, Parpatigarh . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kollimada Pemmanja, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
,, Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Madanda Moodia, ,, .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar . . .	500	200	...	...	...	700	
,, Makatira Matchaiya, Assistant Revenue Inspector . .	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Monnandra Soobiah, Shambogue	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Narniengar, B., Parpatigarh .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Nuchimaniandra Davaiya .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Opium Contractor . .	...	400	...	...	...	400	Commissioner of Coorg.
,, Paley Kandea Jyemeah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner and Treasur Officer, Coorg.
,, Pangiri Nangappa, Shambogue	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Pulianda Deviah, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Pulianda Kuttappa, ,, .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	19,76,100	1,43,700	26,000				

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	19,76,100	1,43,700	26,000	...	500	21,46,300	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security deposit of Ram Row, Treasurer	1,000	2,000	...	...	...	3,000	Commissioner and Treasurer Officer, Coorg.
„ Rangachar, E., Sheristadar .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Thadiyangala Jyappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandiz Prize for Sylviculture . .	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	...	300	
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Forest Department.							
Assam.							
Security Deposit of Srigopal Banerjee, Ranger.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Assam
Cachar Division.							
„ Jogendra Mohan Lahiri, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Cachar.
BENGAL.							
Buxa Division.							
„ Luchman Sing, Do.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Forest Divisional Officer, Buxa
Chittagong Division.							
„ Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Chittagong
„ Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Jogendra Nath Dutta, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Kamini Kumar Mozoomdar, Forester .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Nobo Chander Kastagir, Ranger .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	19,86,900	1,46,700	26,000	...			

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to w Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	19,86,900	1,46,700	26,000	...	500	21,60,100	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Chittagong Division—*contd.*							
Security deposit of Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Offic Chittagong.
,, Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Darjeeling Division.							
,, Raghu Sing, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Darje
,, Soonder Sing, Do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Kurseong Division.							
,, Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Kurs
,, Gour Krishna Sirkar, Do.	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Palamow Division.							
,, Guru Das Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Conservator .	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Palar
Puri Division.							
,, Gopal Chander Bhowmick, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, I
,, Preo Nath Chakerbutty, Do.	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Singhbhoom Division.							
,, Aukhoy Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Singhbho
,, Raj Coomar Sen, ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Sunderbuns Division.							
,, Abdul Gunny, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Aswini Kumar Ghose, ,,	800	...	...	...	...	800	
,, Aswini Kumar Bose, ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto. Sunde bur
,, Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Carried over .	19,94,600	1,48,700	26,500	...	500	21,70,300	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 165 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	19,94,600	1,48,700	26,500	...	500	21,70,300	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security deposit of Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
„ Avoy Charan Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Bhopal Chander Tarafder, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
„ Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Bipin Behary Dutt „	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Debendra Nath Mookherjee, Forester	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
„ Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.
„ Gopal Chander Mitter, „	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Hira Lall Ghose, „	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Jadob Chander Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Jadab Chander Haldar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Kali Personna Banerjee, „	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
„ Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
„ Lolit Kumar Ghose, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Laksmi Kanto Dutt, Offg: Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Manindra Nath Chowdry, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Mon Mohon Mitter, Deputy Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	19,98,100	1,51,200	34,500	...	500	21,84,300	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	19,98,100	1,51,200	34,500	...	500	21,84,300	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
,, Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Priya Nath Ganguly, Do.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
,, Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Rosick Lal Roy, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Sarat Chander Chukerbutty, Forester .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Satish Chander Sanyal, Apprentice . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Of Sunderbuns.
,, Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger . .	...	...	...	...	500	500	
,, Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Sital Chander Dutta, Offg. Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Sri Nath Shome, Deputy Ranger . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Surendra Nath Ray, Offg. Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Tarak Nath Ghose, Deputy Ranger . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Upendra Nath Dutta, Do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Betul Division.							
,, Tirath Pershad, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Betul.
Raipur Division.							
,, Madho Rao, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Raipur.
Carried over .	19,99,600	1,53,700	41,000	...	1,000	21,95,300	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	19,99,600	1,53,700	41,000	...	1,000	21,95,300	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*							
Nimar Division.							
Security Deposit of Bhagwant Rao, Ranger.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Nimar.
COORG.							
Coorg Division.							
„ Kongandra Ponnappa, Ranger . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Do. Do. Coorg.
„ Madapa Ch., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Ranger . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
PUNJAB.							
Montgomery Division.							
„ Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Do. Do. Montgomery.
„ Govind Mal, Do.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
„ Malik Wazir, Do.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
„ Miran Bux, Do.	100	...	...	...	...	100	
Hyderabad.							
lussain Ali Khan, Minor . .	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
ecurity Deposit of Store-keeper, Resident's Office, Stamp Department	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Indore.							
aly College Fund	30,100	...	...	...	...	30,100	Treasury Officer, Indore.
nar Leper Hospital Fund . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
na Agency Local Fund . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Dispensary Fund . . .	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
„ School Fund	5,000	..	...	...	...	5,000	
dore Residency Bazar Fund . .	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Agent, Governor General, Central India, Indore.
ibia Scholarship Fund . . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
how Church of England Mission Func	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	
ussamat Kundan Bayee . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, Indore.
ecurity Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Carried over .	21,12,700	1,63,700	41,000	...	1,000	23,18,400	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of officers to Interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
overnment Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	21,12,700	1,63,700	41,000	...	1,000	23,18,400	
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonme mittee, Mhow.
Muskat.							
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000	...	...	...	...	19,000	Political Agent and Muskat.
Nowgong.							
Debi Gir, a minor	7,000	...	...	...	...	7,000	Political Agent, khand.
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Sarila State	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
,, Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat, Contractors	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Cantonment Ma Nowgong.
,, Moona Lall and Sons, Contractors	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
,, Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bunde
Port Blair.							
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Executive Commissaria cer, Port Blair.
,, Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	..	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port
Quetta.							
Abdul Aziz, minor	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600	Political Agent and I Commissioner, Pishin.
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, minors	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	
Quetta Municipality	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary a trict Engineer, Quetta.
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commis Northern India Revenue, Sambhar.
,, Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund	1,800	...	...	...	...	1,800	Political Agent, Deput missioner, Thal Choti Extra Assistant Commi Sibi.
Zhob.							
Sarghoon Khan	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500	Political Agent, Zhob.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN STOCK	25,74,100	1,65,700	41,000	...	1,000	27,81,800	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code—							
Brought forward .	25,74,100	1,65,700	41,000	...	1,000	27,81,800	
ssistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency	...	...	500	...	...	500	No Interest drawn.
xecutive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair	...	..	10,900	...	...	10,900	
orest Divisional Officer, Montgomery	...	...	500	...	...	500	
perintendent, Government Printing & Ch. Range	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
TAL. CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY .	...	500	12,400	...	...	12,900	
omptroller General's Trust account in stock.							
demnity Deposit of lost Promissory notes—							
pu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar .	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
nsalves, F. J. . . .	400	...	...	...	...	400	
dar Nath Sanyal	...	400	...	...	...	400	
dar Nath Dass	...	...	500	...	...	500	
ylash Chander Sen . . .	...	...	700	...	...	700	
ssamat Moola Bibee . . .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
vanidrai Dulputrai . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
vestment on account of lost Currency Notes—							
man Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
vernment Promissory Notes held on account of the following—							
dar Razack Indemnity Fund . .	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400	
ngal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,91,500	...	...	...	...	3,91,500	
neral Family Pension Fund . .	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000	
indu Family Annuity Fund . .	7,15,000	...	...	...	...	7,15,000	
allawar State	2,85,600	...	...	...	...	2,85,600	
omptroller General's Trust—Carried over	14,85,900	2,60,400	1,200	...	...	17,47,500	
Carried over .	25,74,100	1,66,200	53,400	...	1,000	27,94,700	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to wh Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Comptroller General's Trust account—*contd.*							
Brought forward	25,74,100	1,66,200	53,400	...	1,000	27,94,700	
Comptroller General's Trust—Brought forward	14,85,900	2,60,400	1,200	...	...	17,47,500	
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	70,500	...	...	...	...	70,500	
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	16,77,500	10,66,100	...	...	25,50,000	52,93,600	
Patriotic Fund	2,11,900	...	...	...	...	2,11,900	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	....	...	14,000	
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	34,59,800	13,26,500	1,200	...	25,50,500	73,38,000	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—							
Adbul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Abinash Chander Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy	..	...	500	...	...	500	
Carapiet, A	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Fidda Ali Hosain	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Freeborne, J. H.	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Government Agency Balance	..	...	...	500	...	500	
Heera Lal Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	...	9,500	900	...	10,400	
Carried over	60,33,900	14,92,700	54,600	...	25,51,500	1,01,32,700	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes —*contd.*							
Brought forward .	60,33,900	14,92,700	54,600	...	25,51,500	1,01,32,700	
Safe Custody—Brought forward .	...	...	9,500	900	...	10,400	
Kabiraj, J.	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Lall Chand	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...	..	2,500	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo .	...	...	900	...	...	900	
Mowlovi Ahmed Ali . . .	...	...	...	800	...	800	
Munshi Nundjee	...	...	...	200	...	200	
Nobo Coomar Bose	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Nobo Kishore Dass . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	...	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Radha Madhab Dutta . . .	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Rajcoomar Choudhuri . . .	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Rakhal Chunder Singha . . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	..	...	100	
Ram Lall	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Saroda Soonder Paul . . .	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Saraik Bhadoo Biswas . . .	...	...	...	600	...	600	
Sib Doyal Singh	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600	
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Sudhamoy Roy	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Safe Custody—Carried over .	...	500	25,400	3,500	...	29,400	
Carried over .	60,33,900	14,92,700	54,600	...	25,51,500	1,01,32,700	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to who Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	60,33,900	14,92,700	54,600	...	25,51,500	1,01,32,700	
Safe Custody—Brought forward .	...	500	25,400	3,500	...	29,400	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	No Interest drawn.
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Thirooengada Swamy Naicker . .	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY.	...	1,000	26,200	3,600	...	30,800	
GRAND TOTAL .	60,33,900	14,93,700	80,800	3,600	25,51,500	1,01,63,500	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

	R
Case No. 436, Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thalchotiali and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	1,400

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 24th January 1901.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Rı-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *viâ* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code, and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.

(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.

(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above-named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 8th February, 1901.

No. 44.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January, 1901 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1901.	
Ahlone . .	Burma . .	2nd Jany.	Opened.
Barapind (Gurdaspur).	Punjab . .	20th „	Ditto.
Bulsar . .	Bombay . .	31st „	Ditto.
Hutti . .	Punjab . .	25th „	Ditto.*
Ichapur (Ganjam)	Madras . .	8th „	Ditto.
Lahore Congress Camp.	Punjab .	3rd „	Closed.
Loikaw . .	Burma . .	15th „	Opened.
Mavelikara . .	Madras . .	15th „	Ditto.
Neral . . .	Bombay . .	10th „	Closed.
Paung . .	Burma . .	25th „	Opened.
Pimpri . .	Bombay . .	2nd „	Ditto*
Ditto . .	Ditto . .	24th „	Closed.*
Sakhi Sarwar .	Punjab . .	22nd „	Opened.*
Veyalpad . .	Madras . .	23rd „	Ditto.
Zafarwal . .	Punjab . .	18th „	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1901.	
Dargai . .	Nowshera-Dargai Railway.	1st Jany.	Opened.
Kabul River Bank	Ditto . .	1st „	Ditto.
Kukra . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.	4th „	Ditto.
Lamsakhang .	Assam Bengal Railway.	15th „	Closed.
Limbgaon . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	19th „	Opened.
Mardan . .	Nowshera-Dargai-Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Mudkhed . .	Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.	19th „	Ditto.
Manded . .	Ditto . .	19th „	Ditto.
Pangli . .	Ditto . .	19th „	Ditto.
Purna . .	Ditto . .	19th „	Ditto.
Takht-i-Bhai .	Nowshera-Dargai Railway.	1st „	Ditto.

* Military Camp of Exercise.

NOTE.—The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—

On the Bengal Duars Railway.

"Baradighi" instead of "Chalsa Road."

On the East Indian Railway.

"Jeonathpur" instead of "Ramnagar Road."

On the Jamu-Kashmir Railway.

"Jammu (Tawi)" instead of "Tawi."

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1901.

No. 101.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 9th November, 1900:—

Mr. J. A. T. Haddock, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list.

Mr. W. J. Baker, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list.

Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the same list.

Mr. C. S. Gasper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 102.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 15th December, 1900, *vice* Mr. J. A. Higgs, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, deceased:—

Mr. J. A. T. Haddock, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. J. Baker, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, in the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. G. S. Wood, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade in the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. S. Gasper, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. H. G. Johnson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Babu Amar Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. R. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 103.—Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 9th January, 1901.

No. 104.—Lieutenant M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 17th January, 1901.

No. 105.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I.S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 27th January, 1901.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th February, 1901.

No. 1579.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to cancel this office Notification No. 2700, dated the 7th April, 1899.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th February, 1901.

No. 1353.—Under the provisions of Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi [illegible] Khan, Tahsildar, in the Zhob district, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1354.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars, with effect from the date on which Munshi Gulzar Khan proceeds on furlough:—

(1) Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Munsif of Sibi, to be sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 4th grade.

(2) Munshi Ghulam Rasool, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, to be sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade.

(3) Munshi Natha Singh, sub. *pro tempore* Naib Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Naib Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and is posted to Bori.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th February, 1901.

No. 1581.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to cancel this office Notification No. 2703, dated the 7th April, 1899.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for British Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 8th February, 1901.

No. 210-S.—C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that Mr. J. Polts, Mechanical Engineer in the Wests' Patent Cotton Press Company, Beawar, has been nominated a member of the Beawar Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st February, 1901, *vice* Mr. St. Von Sulerzyski, resigned.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th February, 1901.

No. 1.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 15th October, 1900:—

No. 685, second class, Ihsanullah (*e*).

No. 2.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 15th October 1900:—

No 812, third class, Narbada-parshad (*e*).

(*e*) Passed in English.

The 8th February, 1901.

No. 3.—No. 241, Senior Hospital Assistant Gopal-das, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), at present attached to No. 7 Survey Party, Burma, is granted sick leave for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd January, 1901.

No. 4.—First grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo, Port Blair, is granted furlough for 12 months on private affairs, with effect from the 23rd August, 1900.

No. 5.—The services of second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Dutt, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair, *vice* first grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo, granted furlough for 12 months, with effect from the 23rd August, 1900.

The 11th February, 1901.

No. 6.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeon having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 7th February, 1901:—

John Thomas Perkinson.

No. 7.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 7th February, 1901:—

Francis James Daley.

John Charles Gillmon.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B.,*
Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Bangalore, the 5th February, 1901.

No. 565.—Captain John Guthrie Tait for six months out of India, with effect from the 20th January, 1901.

Resident's Office, the 5th February, 1901.

No. 567.—In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to his Notification No. 3647—350-90, dated the 3rd November, 1890, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. R. A. Thompson to be a Special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the said station, with effect from this date.

2. In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the said Code, the Hon'ble the Resident is further pleased to appoint Mr. R. A. Thompson to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
1st Asst. Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th February, 1901.

No. 315.—Mr. G. St. A. Sylvester, Superintendent, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division,

Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 18th January, 1901.

The 7th February, 1901.

No. 318.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, Pachbadra Division, was granted privilege leave for 13 days from the 23rd December, 1900, to the 4th January, 1901, both dates inclusive.

The 9th February, 1901.

No. 321.—The following orders are issued consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. F. G. Hickie, Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 21st November, 1900:—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment, as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. E. D. Nunn, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. F. G. Hickie, retired.

Mr. F. T. Palmer, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Nunn, seconded for famine duty.

Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* E. D. Nunn, promoted.

Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*, *vice* F. T. Palmer.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. W. F. Hicks.

Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. A. M. S. Carter.

Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Mr. A. Hollingbery.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. Lakhmir Singh.

Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. C. S. Haygarth.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. F. W. Cash.

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. D. Durham.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money.

Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, and to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. R. G. Rose.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. A. D. C. McIver, and to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. P. H. Vere.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, to be Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. Harnam Chand.

Khan Bahadur Mir Nasir Ali, Superintendent, 2nd grade, on personal pay of R300—20—400 to personal pay of R400—20—500 in the same grade, with effect from the 21st November, 1900.

No. 322.—The following orders are issued consequent on the return from famine duty of Mr. C. H. Hunter, Superintendent, with effect from the 24th November, 1900:—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. D. Durham, Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. A. Hollingbery.

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. R. G. Rose.

Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

No. 323.—The following orders are issued consequent on the return from famine duty of Mr. A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, with effect from the 25th November, 1900:—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his suustantive appointment as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. D. Reid, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Sheo Pershad, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. E. [redacted] Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st [redacted] to be Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. [redacted]*m.*, *vice* Mr. F. W. Cash.

Mr. A. [redacted]. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. P. H. Vere.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

Mr. Sheo Pershad, Inspector, 1st grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. McIver.

No. 324.—The following orders are issued consequent on the return from leave of Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 1st December, 1900:—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. R. G. Rose, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. St. C. L Chopin, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. P. H. Vere.

No. 325.—The following orders are issued consequent on the return from famine duty of Mr. F. W. Cash, Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the 11th December, 1900:—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Harnam Chand, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem*, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Sheo Pershad, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. T. D. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st [redacted] grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th [redacted] grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. H. Money.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. P. H. Vere.

Mr. Harnam Chand, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Bennett.

Mr. Sheo Pershad, Inspector, 1st grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. E. D. Wilson.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1901.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 40, dated 13th July, 1900, Mr. H. C. V. Sage continued to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, up to the forenoon of 15th December, 1900, on which date he reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3 of that Establishment.

The 12th February, 1901.

No. 9.—Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to the rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of that Establishment, with effect from the 9th October, 1900. He again officiated as District Traffic Superintendent in class II from the 25th November to the 31st December, 1900.

The 13th February, 1901.

No. 11.—Mr. J. J. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, on medical certificate for one month in extension of the eleven months referred to in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 64, dated the 3rd December, 1900.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 8th day of February, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5009, Private George William Curtis.
Age,—24 years and 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Stoker.
Date of Enlistment,—6th November, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—[illegible]khurst Hill, London, [illegible]x.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd February, 1901.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—4 vaccination, right arm. C.—left arm. Scar—belly, right knee and shin. Mole—Left shoulder, chest.
Under 6 years' service.

A. G. HORSFALL, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Dett., West Riding Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 8th day of February, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5329, Private John Burke.
Age,—23 years and 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Groom.
Date of Enlistment,—26th November, 1896.
Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born,—Keighley, York.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd February, 1901.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Scar right forefinger. Brown mark left thigh.
Under 5 years' service.

A. G. HORSFALL, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Dett., West Riding Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1901.

No. 586-*Ap.*—Mr. L. W. De Beaux, Postmaster, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 35 days, with effect from the 10th January, 1901.

Babu Kali Charan Bhattacharji is appointed to act as Postmaster, Ajmer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. W. De Beaux or until further orders.

The 11th February, 1901.

No. 606-*Ap.*—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 2nd February, 1901, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Erach Karsetji Lalkaka is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1901.

No. 628-*Ap.*—Ghulam Raza, Kh[illegible] Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, [illegible]rade, is granted privilege leave for one [illegible]nth and twenty-days, with effect from the [illegible]h January, 1901.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. M. R. Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Bower, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th February, 1901.

Aitken & Spence.
Agostro & Co.
Baggard, G. H.
Bell, J. R.
Chedringa, T. G. R.
Dwarkin & Co., D.
Falconbridge, Mr.
Gribling, Harry.
Hill, A.
Hunt, Mrs. E. L.
Johns, R. B.
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
King, A.
Lyall & Co.
Mimutt, J. E. (Agent for Thos. W. Ward of Sheffield).
Petigrew, A. E.
Reynolds, H.
Roper, P.
Rufener & Co., F.
Scotland, W. A.
Stewart & Co., Geo.
Watson & Co., Ld., James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Adams, R. H. H.
Allen, C. H.
Andrades, P. A.
Barros, Mr. D'Arcs Marionettes.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Benger, Albert.
Bennett, G. B.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Bloch, Theodore.
Blohm, E. G.
Blohm, Edward.
Blom, A.
Borooah, B.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Broch-Theodore (Telegram).
Brou, Miss S.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Buncher, J. A.
Butler, Mrs.
Butler, T. P.
Cading, Miss.
Callinescu, Miss Laura.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, D. L.
Carron, James E.
Cator, Mrs. E. E. S.
Clare, Miss M.
Colquhoun, H.
Comins, Major H.
Conder, Dr. A. H.
Conway, A.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cowley, Rev. H. G. B.
Creed, W. J.
Dagualhon-Pujol,
Devine, H. P.
deVicose, A. Courtois
Diadati, A.
Diadati, G.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Elias, M. S.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fenn, Mr.
Ferth, R. A.
Francis, H.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godsen, A. G.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gohes, G. G., Dr.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Harmston, Mr.
Henry, James.
Holmes, William.
Hopkinson, F.
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jackson-Wilson, Mrs.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Kaiser, A.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, R.
Lumton, D. W.
Macauliffe, M.
Macdonald J., S.S. *Bankura.*
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Marshall, Miss.
Martin, R.
Mason, Bombadier.
Mason, Frank.
Mason, Miss Elsie.
Maxwell, C. M. (Jr.)
McCue, Mr.
McWraith, John.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mills, J. H.
Mollard, G.
Montague, F. L.
Morphy, E. A.
Morrison, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Murray, M. R.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Pinckard, G. H.
Rainey, H. James.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, P. W.
Robson, B.
Rosenthal, J. W.
Rowlings, Elizabeth (Telegram).
Rudalf & Co., N. S. (Telegram).
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Seekross, J.
Selle, Carl.
Simpson, Mrs.
Slaughter, J. R., Miss (M. D.)
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Stokes, Miss E.
Taylor, Frank C.
Taylor, Mrs F. C.
Thomas, J.
Thompson, Miss F.
Tomkin, J.
Upton, John G.
Vaz, C. D.
Velessaviadi, D.
Vernon, Chas.
Vignan, A. D.
Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, J. A.
Walker, John.
Walker, Major P. G.
Wall, B. P.
Walton, W. A.
West, Miss F.
Williams, Capt. A
Williams, H.
Wiliams, R. A.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).
Zette, Bertha.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Brobde Gital, Mrs.
Comins, H., Major.
Diodati Gabriel LeComte.
Hahn, Dr. M.
James, Herbert.
Lately, Mrs.
Roe, George B.
Rudolf, N. S.
Tedeschi, R.
Waters, Miss Esther.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th February, 1901.

Allen, Mrs. W.
Floyd, Mrs. J. H.
Mathews, Mrs N.
Mathews, W.
Mathews, W. H.
Mathews, Miss W. V.
Robinson, C. C.
Smith, Mrs. Forbes.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Blohm, Edward.
Barbasch, Herman.
Brown, W. T.
Brown, Soppia.
Blow, T. B
Cassula, N.
Cameron, Mrs.
Caillot, E.
Connel, R. A.
Cardini, Alexandre.
Deepholts, J. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Flocker, Fritsa.
Freilich, Marcus.
Gray, W. S.
Guillet, Louise, Mrs.
Gast, W.
Hepstein, H.
Hirsch, W. Anton.
Murray, G. H.
Miller, John.
Meer, Sina, Miss.
Neilsen, J.
Policoff, R., Mrs.
Plant, J. S.
Peyton, Mrs.
Presman, N.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Stopp, A.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Searson, Miss.
Schun, Samuel.
Schwartz, P., Miss.
Sault, Leon.
Turner, Miss.
Usborne, Gordon.
Volbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 16th February, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	21st Feb	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	20th ,,	Parcels at 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	13th ,,	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo (if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	18th ,,	8-30	Per P. & O. Str. *Palawan.*
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	19th ,,	8-30	Per Str. *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	21st ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	16th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	18th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	16th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	A.M. 5-30	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	16th ,,	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Madras.
South Africa (Letters) .	16th ,,	1-30	Ditto.
Ditto (Parcels for Natal only).	16th ,,	12-30	Ditto.
*China and Japan . .	16th	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.
For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.
For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.
For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.
For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.
For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign

articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following new chart has been issued by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London.

The old chart is cancelled.

No.	Scale.	Title.
1646	m=6·0.	Bay of Bengal. Moulmein Harbour, 1901.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1901.

No. 8.—Mr. B. Baxter, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (*b*), Civil Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224—240 of 26th January, 1901, with effect from the 1st February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 13th February, 1901.

No. 10.—*Corrigendum.*—In Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 8, dated 11th February, 1901, *add the words* "and 7 days" *after the words* "8 months."

F. J. E. SPRING,
Officiating Director of Railway Construction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXIX. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI and new series, Vol. I, 1-2. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1897. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1898. Price 12*a*.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce in, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*: per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر شخص ذیل نرخ پر خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ مول مل سکتي هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانوں مین بهي بکتي هی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post-free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
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Ditto ditto for 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*.).

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1899. 4*a*. Inclusive of postage.

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1898-99. 14*a*. (2*a*.).

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1900. 6*a*. (1*a*.).

Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900. 8*a*. (1*a*.).

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal corrected up to 1st January, 1900. R3 (4*a*.).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2*a*. (1*a*.).

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.).

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4*a*. (2*a*.).

Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for the year 1899-1900. R2 (4*a*.).

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4*a*.).

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. MEARES, 1900. R3-8 (3*a*.).

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a*.).

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (2*a*.) (Edition of 1899.)

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4*a*. (1*a*.).

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1*a*.).

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1*a*.).
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1*a*.).
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1*a*.).
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1*a*.).

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6*a*. (1*a*.).

REVENUE.

The Cess Manual, 1900. R1-8. (4*a*.).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4*a*.).

Rules under the India Forest Act for management, etc. of Forests in Bengal, 3rd edition, 1900. R1. (3*a*.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1899. R1-12 (4*a*.).

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2*a*. (1*a*.).

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a*. (1*a*.).

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*.).

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12*a*. (2*a*.).

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2*a*.).

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a*.).

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4*a*. (1*a*.).

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong, Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8*a*.).

Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a*.).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a*.).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1895-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 040068 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Akhauri Thakur Pursad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

AKHAURI THAKUR PURSHAD,
Pleader.

AURANGABAD, DISTRICT GAYA.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 102607, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹5,000; No. 120515, 3½ per cent, 1865, ₹1,000; No. 120788, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹1,000; No. 040755, 3½ per cent., 1854-55, ₹5,000 are stolen. The first and the fourth originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited; the second and the third originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal; and last endorsed to Nawab Takaiya Begum, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

NAWAB TAKAIYA,
Mansur Nagar, Lucknow.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 126505 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865 for ₹100, originally standing in the name of James Milne and last endorsed to Sham Lol Seal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SHAM LOL SEAL.
Residence—Kamar Para Bazar, Chinsurah.

Estate Malcolm McCaskill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of March next after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of February, 1901.

W. ROSS MONRO,
National Bank of India, Ld., Calcutta.
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1900, being the fourth quarter of the year 1899-1900, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1898-99.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1900.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter . .	1,41,07,951 1 4	1,38,41,896 11 7	2,66,054 5 9	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1900 in the Widows' Fund	2,02,190 14 7	1,95,911 0 9	6,279 13 10	.....
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1900 in the Children's Fund . . .	86,151 4 3	87,964 5 8	.....	1,813 1 5
Fees and stamps	24 0 0	44 0 0	.....	20 0 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 35 transferred to divisible surplus . .	2,812 14 0	233 8 0	2,579 11 0	.....
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the mutiny of 1857	1,015 15 6	1,015 15 6	.....	.....
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1899-1900 and on subscriptions in arrear	8,31,577 8 5	8,19,475 7 9	12,102 0 8	.....
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrear	627 13 0	26 1 0	601 14 0	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	11,24,400 7 9	11,04,670 1 8	21,563 7 6	1,833 1 5
GRAND TOTAL .	1,52,32,351 9 1	1,49,46,566 13 3	A 2,87,617 13 3	1,833 1 5
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,38,484 6 10	1,32,654 14 5	5,829 8 5	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	83,143 5 0	84,609 5 6	.....	1,466 0 6
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	11,945 15 0	9,944 10 6	2,001 4 6	.....
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India .	14,634 0 5	14,837 3 7	.....	203 3 2
Commission paid for money-orders . . .	782 1 6	583 14 0	198 3 6	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	2,48,989 12 9	2,42,630 0 0	B 8,029 0 5	1,669 3 8
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,49,83,361 12 4	1,47,03,936 13 3	C 2,79,588 12 10	163 13 9
GRAND TOTAL .	1,52,32,351 9 1	1,49,46,566 13 3	2,87,617 13 3	1,833 1 5
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing .	1,29,961 0 0	1,28,466 0 0	1,495 0 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,450	909	1,463	929	...	...	13	20
Ditto of incumbents	629	834	602	823	27	11	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement . .	1,237	780	1,230	780	7	...	...	...

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts . .	2,85,784 11 10
B.—Net increase in total disbursements . .	6,359 12 9
C.—Net increase in balance	2,79,424 15 1

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
J. C. C. GRAY, *Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Offg. Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,

F. W. DEMONTE,
Offg. Secretary.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1901.

PARTNERSHIP.

Of mutual consent, the Subscriber ROBERT WILLIAMSON retired, as at 31st December, 1900, from the Firms of JAMES FINLAY & COMPANY, of Glasgow, London, and Liverpool, and FINLAY MUIR & COMPANY, of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Colombo.

Glasgow, 2nd January, 1901.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

JNO. D. TANNAHILL, *Merchant*,
34 Leadenhall Street, London,
Witness to the signature of
ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

A. C. SCOTT, *Mercantile Clerk*,
34 Leadenhall Street, London,
Witness to the signature of
ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

JAMES FINLAY & CO.
FINLAY MUIR & CO.

WM. RUSSELL, *Assistant to*
JAMES FINLAY & CO., GLASGOW,
Witness to the signatures of
JAMES FINLAY & CO., and
FINLAY MUIR & CO.

PETER ORR WALKER, *Assistant to*
JAMES FINLAY & CO., GLASGOW,
Witness to the signatures of
JAMES FINLAY & CO., and
FINLAY MUIR & CO.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd February, 1901.

The depression in the Central Provinces on Saturday the 26th January filled up by Sunday morning without giving any rain, but weather conditions were slightly unsettled and skies cloudy in Baluchistan and North-West India on Sunday, and Chaman reported a light shower of rain. Cloudy weather continued in Baluchistan and North-West India on Monday, but no rain was reported. On Tuesday the barometer fell briskly to rapidly over this region and a shallow depression which had given light showers in Baluchistan was shown entering North-West India, and lying over Lower Sind and South-West Rajputana. The depression advanced into the northern districts of the Central Provinces on Wednesday, but gave no rain and it filled up during the next 24 hours. While this depression was filling up in the Central Provinces, another was approaching Baluchistan from Persia and apparently entered the southern districts of the Punjab on Friday and filled up the same day, giving light showers in Baluchistan and Upper India. A third depression was shown on Friday morning lying over the Gulf of Cambay and was practically unchanged in position or character on Saturday. It had given no rain and up to Saturday had not influenced the weather to any important extent.

With the exception of a few showers in Baluchistan and Upper India, the weather of the past week, though cloudy and slightly unsettled in North-West India, has been fine over the whole country, and temperature has been in general excess, the excess being most marked in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Deccan.

Rain.—Very little rain has fallen during the past week. The only divisions in which the average rainfall of the week exceeded one-tenth of an inch were: the Brahmaputra Valley, Sind and the Baluchistan Hills; and in all divisions where rain has fallen the amounts reported have been in defect of the normal. The largest amount received at any individual station was 1·20 inches at Murree.

From the last three columns of the table at the end it will be seen that the rainfall of the period December 30th to February 2nd has been equal to or in excess of the normal in the Brahmaputra Division of Assam, Bengal (except East Bengal), Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (with the exception of Coorg) and Madras. It has thus been in excess or normal over by far the greater part of the country and has been in defect in only Burma, the Surma Valley, the Assam Hills, East Bengal, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Coorg.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 2ND, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO FEBRUARY 2ND, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to February 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·21	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·01	0·11	— 91
	4. Upper do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·05	0·17	— 71
	5 Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·08	0·12	— 33
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·28	0·73	— 62
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·31	— 0·31	0·32	0·93	— 66
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·26	— 0·26	0·79	1·02	— 23
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·13	0·24	— 0·11	1·18	1·12	+ 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·19	— 0·19	1·08	0·62	+ 74
	11. Central do.	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·83	0·52	+ 60
	12. North do.	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·55	0·58	— 5
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·33	— 0·33	1·34	1·00	+ 34
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	— 0·19	2·22	0·48	+ 363
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·16	— 0·16	3·35	0·74	+ 353
	16. South Bihar	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·89	0·69	+ 319
	17. North do.	0	0·13	— 0·13	1·85	0·69	+ 168
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·11	— 0·11	3·76	0·64	+ 488
	19. South Oudh	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·34	0·77	+ 204
	20. North do.	0	0·16	— 0·16	2·53	0·89	+ 184
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·50	0·60	+ 317
	22. Do. West	0	0·13	— 0·13	1·78	0·63	+ 183
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·01	0·66	+ 305
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·37	— 0·37	3·13	1·49	+ 110
	25. Do.. Hills	0	0·67	— 0·67	4·02	2·58	+ 56
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·23	— 0·23	1·63	0·82	+ 99
	27. South do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·72	0·74	— 3
	28. Central do.	0·03	0·32	— 0·29	2·09	1·36	+ 54
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·04	0·37	— 0·33	3·11	1·64	+ 91
	30. Do. Hills	0·03	0·81	— 0·78	7·06	3·40	+ 108
	31. North Punjab	0·08	0·44	— 0·36	3·54	1·96	+ 81
	32. West do.	0·04	0·15	— 0·11	0·53	0·55	— 4
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·82	0·36	+ 128
	34. Madras South Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	1·74	0·23	+ 657
	35. Coorg	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·09	0·31	— 71
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·21	0·08	+ 163
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·23	0·12	+ 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·40	0·07	+ 471
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0·85	0·11	+ 673
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·09	0·32	+ 553
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·08	— 0·08	1·10	0·54	+ 104
	43. Do. Central	0	0·13	— 0·13	1·87	0·63	+ 197
	44. Do. East	0	0·17	— 0·17	1·04	0·57	+ 82
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·05	0·07	— 29
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0·14	0·19	— 0·05	1·00	0·52	+ 92
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·17	0·58	— 0·41	4·18	2·54	+ 59
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·47	0·46	+ 220
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·73	0·24	+ 204
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·38	0·32	+ 19
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·93	0·20	+ 365
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·10		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·22	0·06	+ 265
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·53	0·41	+ 29
	56. Do South	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·60	0·62	— 3
	57. Madras South	0	0·11	— 0·11	1·99	0·71	+ 180

SIMLA;
The 7th February, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 9th February, 1901.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week except in Travancore and some light showers in the Nilgiris. Water supplies are insufficient in parts of most districts. Sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but are withering for want of water in parts of Cuddapah, the Carnatic, the Central districts and Madura. Harvests continue with moderate outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally available. The condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices continue high generally. The price of rice is above the scarcity rate in Kistna, and that of dry staples in parts of the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects generally are fair, but are not encouraging in Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem One test work opened at Cuddapah employs 134 men, 209 women and 68 children, total 411. Advances to weavers give employment to 1,631 men and 1,326 women.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Shikarpur and the Upper Sindh frontier districts. Reaping of autumn crops continues in parts of the Broach, Surat and Khandesh districts. Threshing has been completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Sindh, Surat and Nasik. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Kaira, Surat, Broach, Nasik and Belgaum, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh and Ahmedabad, and generally are suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and the Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar and Baroda. The fodder supply generally is sufficient, but is scanty in parts of the Karnatak. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. The water-supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal, but easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Karnatak and about the same in the Deccan. The price of *bajri* is about normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Konkan, but, compared with 1900, is easier in the Konkan and the Karnatak, and considerably easier in the Deccan and in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is slightly below normal in Gujarat; and is considerably over normal elsewhere and, compared with 1900, is easier in the Konkan and the Karnatak, and considerably easier in the Deccan and Gujarat. The price of wheat is over normal in the Konkan and in Gujarat and about double normal elsewhere and, compared with 1900, is slightly easier in Gujarat and higher elsewhere.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 439; on relief works, 109,854; dependants, 23,277; total on works, 133,570. In poor-houses, 3,625; on village relief, 34,204; total on gratuitous relief, 37,829. Figures for Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,160; dependants, 4,000; total on works, 15,160. In poor-houses, 1,012; on village relief, 819; total on gratuitous relief, 1,831. Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total 1,88,390.

Bengal.—A few showers have fallen in Bihar and some of the districts of Chota Nagpur and Bengal Proper. In Shahabad and Palamau the rainfall is reported to be unfavourable to the spring crops. Rain is needed in Faridpur, Bogra and Pabna. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Ploughing for the jute and *bhadoi* is beginning. Poppy is doing well except in Monghyr. Fodder and water sufficient except in Chittagong and Chua-

danga. The price of common rice has risen in fifteen districts, fallen in five, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—There was general rain throughout the provinces. Hail fell in ten districts, but no serious damage to crops was done except in some villages of Sultanpur. Standing crops on the whole are doing well. The spring crops, especially wheat, have been slightly damaged by rust and insects in eight districts. Prospects continue favourable. Sugarcane pressing and preparation of lands for extra crops are going on. Weeding of poppy is in progress and extraction of opium has been commenced in places. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices are steady.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Ferozepore. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Jullundur, Lahore and Sialkot districts. Ploughing and sowing of autumn and extra spring crops have been commenced in the Ferozepore, Mooltan, Sialkot, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Irrigation of spring crops is going on in the Lahore and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are said to be good. Good sunshine is much needed in Umballa and Sialkot. The outturn of sugarcane is above average in Sialkot. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rust has affected wheat in the Umballa and Sialkot districts. Owing to want of sunshine gram has been injured in some low fields in Umballa. Slight damage has been done to turnips by locusts in Tahsil Kabirwala in the Mooltan district. Hail fell in some villages of the Lahore district, but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan. Prices of wheat are rising in Hissar, falling in the Delhi, Amritsar, Shahpur, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts and are stationary elsewhere. Wheat and gram are selling from 10 to 12, maize 15 to 30, barley 14, great millet 25, and bulrush millet 16 to 26, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing are progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Transplanting of dry weather paddy is proceeding, reaping of millet in Myingyan continues and gathering of cotton and chillies has been commenced in Singbaungwe Township of the Thayetmyo district. The state of standing crops is unchanged. The price of paddy has risen in Thongwa, Thaton and Meiktila and has fallen in Akyab and three other districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather was very cloudy and sultry at the commencement of the week, culminating in some light showers. The sky has now cleared and colder weather has supervened. The prospects of the wheat crop continue to be fair to good, and an outturn above the normal is expected in Betul, but rust in a mild form has attacked wheat in Damoh and Narsinghpur. Hail also fell in Seoni, Bhandara, Balaghat and Mandla, but the damage is not appreciable in the last district. Damage to pulse and linseed by insects continues in most districts. The wheat harvest has commenced in the Nagpur country where gram and linseed are also reaching maturity. Cotton picking is almost completed in Balaghat and Sambalpur where recent showers have softened the soil. Fields are being ploughed for summer sowings. Pressing of sugarcane is in progess in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. The price of *juar* is steady, but the rates for other grains have stiffened in most districts in consequence of short stocks and export demand. Wheat is selling at 6½ seers the rupee in Chanda and Wardha. The cheapest prices are—wheat 10, gram 14, rice 14, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 6½, gram 8, rice 8½, and *juar* 13⅜ seers per rupee. There are 18 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor-house.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Cachar, the Naga Hills and the Garo Hills, and heavier rain in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Gathering of pulses and mustard and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. Prospects of sugarcane are good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts. The

prospects of mustard are good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is scarce, and water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of the Surma Valley. Prices—common rice, Silchar and Sylhet 10, Dhubri 9½, Gauhati 12½, Tezpur 10 to 11, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 10½, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. Standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Kadur. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore and unfavourable in Shimoga and Kolar. Paddy, wheat, horse gram and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, while in other parts paddy is being sown. Prices are stationary at Chitaldrug and Mysore, have risen in Hassan, Kolar and parts of Kadur, and have fallen in Shimoga, Tumkur and other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient except in parts of Chenagiri in the Shimoga district where scarcity of water is being felt, and in Chitaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice is in progress. Coffee picking is nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was generally clear and cool with occasional clouds. Cotton picking and threshing of *juar* are reaching completion. All winter crops except wheat and gram are in fair condition. Land is being prepared for the ensuing crop in parts of four districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The total from 1st January has been 24 cents. The weather continues cloudy and this tells upon the standing spring crops which are under harvest. The winter rice crop is being weeded. Grain prices are steady. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,411, gratuitously relieved, 767. Prices—wheat 5⅛, coarse rice 7⅛, and *juar* 12 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was Deoli 12 and Alwar 7. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are in good condition. Grain has been damaged by insects in Kotah. Cattle are in good condition generally. Fodder is ample. Cheapest prices range between 12 and 35 seers the rupee. The number of persons on gratuitous relief was 332.

Central India.—61 cents of rain fell in Gwalior and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops and probable outturn are good everywhere. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Bundelkhand and on low lands in Malwa. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Malwa but is in good condition elsewhere. Pasturage is good everywhere. Prices of food grain are steady in Gwalior and Malwa, high in Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand, above the average in Baghelkhand and rising in Indore. Condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar and has been sown in Indore. Average prices—Gwalior 16 to 19$\frac{6}{16}$, Bundelkhand 13 to 15½, Malwa 16, Bhopawar 16 to 17, Indore 7 to 17 seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief in Jaora 28. Number of labourers on Jobat and Alirajpur Road is 1,336.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition and the state of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 34, wheat 18, rice superior 13, inferior 19 pounds per rupee. Average number on relief works Baroda territory 11,193, and on gratuitous relief 4,349.

Kashmir.—The weather was snowy with bleak winds for two days. Prices are normal, rice being 24 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was a slight fall of rain with hail. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 10 to 17, and maize 18 to 25 seers the rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather is fine. Standing crops are in fair condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418	+260
Bombay	138,953	38,237	177,190	133,570	37,829	171,399	—5,791
Central Provinces	...	18	18	...	18	18	...
Total British Provinces	139,116	41,250	180,366	133,981	40,854	174,835	—5,531
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	343	343	...	332	332	—11
Central India States	861	700	1,561	1,335	*28	1,364	—197
Hyderabad	1,378	752	2,130	1,411	767	2,178	+48
Baroda	10,139	4,573	14,712	11,193	4,349	15,542	+830
Bombay Native States	14,700	1,822	16,522	15,160	1,831	16,991	+469
Total Native States	27,078	8,190	35,268	29,100	7,307	36,407	+1,139
GRAND TOTAL	166,194	49,440	215,634	163,081	48,161	211,242	—4,392

* Figures for Jaora state.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the tals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
uring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons elieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
s at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually bers on relief in each preceding week.

s of e and ict.	Population.	For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.			For the week ending the 9th February 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
as.													
h .	1,272,072	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158
ADRAS	1,272,072	...	2,357	2,357	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158
y and th.													
bad .	921,712	399	6,465	6,864	532	6,875	7,407	1,100	...	1,100	1,096	6,277	7,373
Mahals	313,417	1,943	3,197	5,140	1,907	3,284	5,191	2,059	3,054	5,113	2,312	2 932	5,244
.	341,490	2,177	636	2,813	1,918	367	2,285	1,681	197	1,878	1,429	233	1,662
.	819,580	...	49	49	...	104	104	...	72	72	...	63	63
.	750,689	76,876	13,139	90,015	65,528	12,788	78,316	64,204	12,822	76,526	59,776	12,101	71,877
agar .	888,755	39,189	9,140	48,329	41,273	9,140	50,413	43,026	9,149	52,175	44,553	9 903	54,461
.	1,067,800	19,795	1,623	21,418	17,036	1,651	18,737	15,754	951	16,705	15,306	1,974	17,280
h .	1,460,851	...	553	553	...	479	479	...	918	918	...	647	647
.	843,582	1,508	36	1,544	1,757	34	1,791	1,559	42	1,601	1,515	40	1,555
.	1,225,989	8,287	1,061	10,424	8,428	914	9,090	8,643	1,247	9,890	6,650	701	7,351
.	796,239	2,506	2,709	9,657	6,402	2,985	9,387	6,063	3,137	9,200	6,251	3,366	9,617
MBAY NDH	9,430,204	152,680	38,608	196,806	144,579	38,619	183,198	144,089	31,089	175,178	134,953	38,257	177,190
l es.													
	591,743	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	18
TRAL ES .	591,743	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	18
TISH ES .	11,294,019	152,680	40,985	199,188	144,579	41,472	186,051	144,089	34,059	178,148	139,116	38,250	180,366
ndia													
.	1,099,900	...	737	737	...	705	705	...	672	672	...	671	671
.	117,650	...	28	28	...	44	44	...	28	28	...	29	29
.	14,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...	861
NTRAL TATES	1,231,886	...	765	765	...	749	749	...	700	700	861	700	1,561
i .	11,537,040	1,918	722	2,640	1,836	722	2,558	1,404	722	2,126	1,278	752	2,130
.	2,415,896	8,228	4,985	13,213	8,678	4,383	13,061	8,866	4,605	13,471	10,139	4,555	[illegible]

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 19th January 1901.			For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.			For the week the 9th Febru	
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Bombay Native States.												
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	678	640	1,318	879	781	1,660	331	509	840	249	501
2	Palanpur .	645,526	239	313	552	...	277	277	...	172	172	...	150
3	Cambay .	89,722	...	55	55	...	52	52	...	51	51	...	51
4	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	790	184	974	816	183	999	718	154	872	878	61
5	Aundh . .	65,146	115	6	121	110	5	115	139	6	145	...	...
6	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,139	427	3,566	2,914	433	3,347	2,810	436	3,246	2,857	413
7	Jath . .	71,443	2,847	533	10,380	8,130	568	8,696	7,470	579	8,049	9,196	586
8	Daphlapur .	8,343	...	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	9	...	9	9	...	22
9	Akalkot . .	75,774	215	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	199	185	35	220	169	35
10	Mudhol .	61,815	1,001	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,101	1,275	...	1,275	1,351	...
11	Phaltan .	66,383	213	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	229	213	4	217	...	...
	Total Bombay Native States	4,672,224	16,906	2,305	[illegible]	14,432	[illegible]	18,784	13,241	1,955	15,196	14,700	1,822
	Total Native States	19,856,546	26,452	8,677	35,129	24,262	8,900	33,152	23,511	7,982	31,493	27,078	7,847
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	31,150,565	179,132	49,662	284,312	169,531	49,672	219,203	167,600	42,041	209,641	166,194	49,097

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...							...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...							...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...							...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...							...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...							...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...							...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hanthawa	...	...	24·18				...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	21·55				...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	37·21	37·21	30·33	33·1	...	...	...	...	18·03	12·03
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	34·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	25·31
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	27·59	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	10	30	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	31·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	33·12	22·5	33·75	35	...	...	...	12·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	27·5 and 32·5	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	35	37·5	...	...	17·5	20	20	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	31·25	29·69	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·28	25	26·56	24·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	37·5	25	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	25	25·31	33·75	37·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	24·06	23·44	26·25	24·37	...	...	16·25	19·37	13·12	21·87
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	26·25	31·56	28·75	...	...	17·5	19·69	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	27·5	30·78	28·59	...	...	19·06	21·02	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	19·69	40·78	34·37	36·41	34·9	36·67	41·93	25·47	27·03	19·53	23·23
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·59	20·52	32·66	33·33	36·25	34·79	38·07	38·07	21·61	23·59	16·67	31·35
Jhánsi	15·83	25	42·08	43·28	36·35	39·01	43·7	45·99	23·54	29·65	18·38	34·06
Western—												
Meerut	36·35	...	35·57	40	22·24	36·35	40	42·08	22·24	30·78	17·4	...
Agra	25	47·08	50	50	33·12	36·2	42·08	40	21·61	30·78	17·76	30·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14·84	20	30·78	35·12	32·66	33·28	...	...	19·06	26·67	16·67	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucanow	19·17	20	34·63	34·79	33·7	35·16	38·38	40	20	27·81	19·06	29·37
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	42·5	40	33·28	32·03	...	...	23·75	26·56	...	26·56

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·33	29·76	48·12	50·38	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·92	31·37	34·04	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	18·34	...	...	...	49·23	42·11	...	...	Hensada
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·1	26·46	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·67	12·1	29·91	25·81	55·17	54·72	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	26·67	31·68	32·15	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38·1	61·54	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	40	52·5	47·5	450	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	25	47·5	37·5	420	330	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 to 420	320	Midnapur
22·5	35	...	...	17·5	27·5	32·5	27·5	45	35	390	330	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·75	28·75	44·37	...	410	330	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·41	27·97	53·12	43·75	580	550	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	20	32·5	35	50	45	450	350	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	23·44	31·87	20·31	382·5	285	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·87	21·87	19·37	21·87	30	26·25	330	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20·62	22·5	23·75	24·37	45	34·69	372·5	400	Bhágalpur
...	...	16·56	19·06	16·25	26·09	26·56	23·44	42·19	33·28	355·62	290·94	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
23·7	31·2	...	...	20·42	28·28	26·75	28·07	41·15	35·52	404·58	317·13	Benares
												Central—
19·06	34·79	...	...	15·68	21·35	27·6	29·68	...	...	376·46	273·28	Cawnpore
20	35·52	...	...	23·7	29·68	42·66	31·35	34·79	34·79	345·94	256·09	Jhánsi
												Western—
17·4	...	...	...	17·76	...	33·33	33·33	...	...	387·86	304·74	Meerut
20·62	39·22	...	...	18·59	30·78	33·28	28·8	42·08	33·28	376·46	284·43	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·03	31·93	...	...	15·68	...	28·59	28·54	...	...	370	285	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
19·06	33·33	...	...	13·13	29·9	28·96	27·55	...	24·06	390	300	Lucknow
												Northern—
22·81	...	...	...	13·28	...	26·72	25	...	...	380	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued.*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	20·58	21·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·78	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	23·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·7	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·39	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	52·5										...	...
Dacca	57·5	50 to 60	37·5 to 36·87	36·25 to 35	127·5 to 100	120 to 70	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	47·5 to 50				75	75 to 97·5			...	...	1·77	1·51
Calcutta	42·5	53·75	36·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	10	3·12	6·25	5
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	50	33·12	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·91	2·5
Pabna	50	45	33·12	33·44	110	92·5	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	70	70	40	40	75	80	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	42·5	45	30	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5	5
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	35	36·87	34·37	80	80	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	60	35·62	37·5	37·5	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	36·25	25	33·12	34·37	80	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	40	41·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	36·35	...	...	60	55	135	120	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	47·08	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	44·43	30·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	50	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	162·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	36·35	36·35	...	...	...	...	120 and 150	140 and 145	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	33·33	...	...	80	75	...	...	3·33	4·37	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
1·56	2·5	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	20	40	...	...	47·08	50	...	...	28·59	40	19·06	40
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	18·18	25	50	44·48	36·35	40	41·87	44·48	25	30·76	19·06	36·35
Central—												
Lahore	23·54	27·6	45·1	45·73	36·93	38·38	41·61	43·28	29·91	29·06	20·42	33·33
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	28·59	40	42·06	38·07	38·12	42·08	44·43	32·31	31·98	16·35	34·79
Submontane—												
Amritsar	23·54	26·67	42·24	44·48	34·06	34·79	39·01	41·04	...	28·59	21·04	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	25	49·79	61·93	37·19	38·12	40	42·08	25·31	26·67	15·31	26·67
Western—												
Multan	19·06	22·24	27·5	34·74	39·01	34·74	44·48	38·96	25	27·13	22·19	29·63
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	37·5	39·37	40	35	...	...	...	32·5	20·94	34·22
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	38·44	32·5	...	...	...	...	17·19	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	37·81 to 38·75	36·25 to 38·75	57·81	56·25	27·5 to 28·12	27·5 to 30	23·12	35
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	45·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·3
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	42·71	...	...	...	...	47·97	...	...	...	...	27·45	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	...	...	...	...	25·21	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	36	38	42	44	50	50	...	...	21	36·94
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	34·75	38	36·31	44·37	42·06	...	...	19	34·75
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32	45	38	40	48	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	26·92	42·31
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·67	61·54	53·33	72·73	61·54	...	...	28·53	40
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	60	42·5	46·25	53·5	55·31	...	...	21·25	36·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	29·1
Cuddapah	31·8	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	29·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	30·4	25·1	48·3	44·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·9	26	39·7	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8	31·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·41	24·96	37·78	42·38	38·3	43·98	54·86	62·57	...	...	28·76	29·25
Bangalore	29·39	26·12	49·65	44·72	43·77	41·19	60·82	56·94	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
20	50	...	...	19·13	44·48	44·48	40	...	...	457·19	355·47	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
20	40	...	...	20	35·56	39·25	36·36	57·13	57·13	375	295	*Southern—* Ferozpur
20·42	34·06	...	...	21·87	31·09	37·05	34·74	45·75	42·85	400	320	*Central—* Lahore
17·92	38·12	...	...	17·76	31·98	34·79	33·33	40	36·35	400	320	*South-eastern—* Delhi
22·86	36·35	...	...	21·61	33·33	36·07	33·7	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
23·44	36·41	...	...	22·19	32·03	38·12	34·06	40	40	350	278·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
23·54	34·74	...	...	22·19	30·76	39·01	34·06	...	...	412·36	320	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25·62	41·25	...	...	...	...	41·25	37·81	...	...	...	370	Karachi
20·47	36·41	...	...	...	...	...	33·28	...	...	420	308·75	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	28·28	32·5	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	47·5	360 to 420	310 to 360	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
29·82	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	44·22	...	52·86	...	...	Poona
29·22	37·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	42	46	433	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75	32	...	...	350	265	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38	...	...	400	275	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
33·33	50	...	...	...	...	50	44·44	72·73	50	640	320	Ellichpur
26·25	47	...	...	...	...	31·25	40	65	50	440	330	Amraoti
												Madras—
20·7	23	...	...	...	...	55·2	50·9	...	...	325·7	380·4	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	22·7	...	...	...	...	26·9	25·5	359·6	342·4	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	37	39·2	32	380·9	285·7	*Central—* Bellary
25·1	32·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	279·6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	26·6	27·5	...	...	...	...	37·4	26·4	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	23·4	...	...	329·2	329·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	26·5	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
27·7	31·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·4	30·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·47	30·36	...	...	32·54	26·06	62·2	63·08	413	368·75	Mysore
...	...	31·65	25·71	...	...	31·35	24·22	58·77	51·43	376·75	342·5	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	53·33	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·33	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferospur	50	44·43	...	...	66·67	80	160	160	5	8·33	6·91	7·97
Central—												
Lahore	45·73	45·73	...	...	64·01	61·56	152·24	139·11	10	13·33	8·85	11·09
South-eastern—												
Delhi	44·43	40	...	...	80	80	160	152·4	6·67	8·91	7·92	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	41·04	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	7·29	8·91
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44·43	40	...	...	40	40	114·37	123·12	6·67	8·02	6·67	11·41
Western—												
Multan	50	44·37	...	...	80	57·08	177·81	160	4·37	4·01	5	5·68
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	67·5	86·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	45	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	74·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	50·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	38	39	90	90	150	140	2·19	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	120	225	115	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	133·33	87·5	...	...	400	200	200	160	10	5	...	...
Amraoti	100	70	...	...	225	140	170	150	1(a)	1(b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	109·7	114·8	...	...	6·7	6·7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	90·5	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	39·5	122·5	98·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	3·6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	48·5	...	...	123·4	123·4	126·7	118·5	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	60·33	...	...	350·71	374	171·33	124·67	6·25	10·71	7·75	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	64·22	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·12	128·44	5·3	14·6	7·3	12

(a) Per 400lb (b) Per 100lb

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmer
										Panjab—
5	6·67	...	...	65	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferospur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	*Central—* Lahore
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
5	8·02	...	...	60	50	...	...	70	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
5·62	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	9·53	11·25	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	40	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	50	Ellichpur
2·5	10(a)	...	...	45	55	...	...	100	40	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	60	100	60	60	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
6	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	100	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

(a) Per 200lb

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

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Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 15, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1901 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 6	12 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	12 15	13 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 3	8 13	16 4	14 11	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	14 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	11 3	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 10	11 10	17 4	17 4	43 9	43 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 6	10 9	10 9	10 12	22 1	21 1	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	11 —	13 4	11 13	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 4	12 5	12 5	51 2	51 2	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 2	15 9	20 —	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 3	12 2	11 3	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 4	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 1	7 9	10 —	10 15	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	29 —	30 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	13 —	16 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 2	13 —	12 4	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 8	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	20 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 12 —	11 12 and 12 12	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 8 and 12 8	11 4 and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 10	10 10	20 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 6	17 12	...	16 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	10 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 8	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	18 8	18 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	9 13	...	...	...	...	7 1	15 15	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
				8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 14	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 5	11 5	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 10	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	37 9	37 9	6 14	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	40 9	45 1	7 3	7 3	11 14	11 14	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 9	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	42 7	42 7	5 14	5 14	16 11	16 11	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	16 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	6 1	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	7 4	6 10	8 4	8 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 14	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	14 8	20 —	13 —	8 6	10 10	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	8 6	10 —	11 13	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	10 —	...	10 —	9 12	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 2	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	26 4	26 4	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	13 8	26 4	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	14 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 11	11 8	19 —	27 —	...	...	14 4	14 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 2 and 14 7	13 12 and 15 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	13 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 8	14 8	18 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	4 8 to 11 —	7 8 to 11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 4	17 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 —	10 11	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hasáribágh	10 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	14 — and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	12 8	13 —	16 12	20 —	...	...	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	12 8	22 8	24 —	...	...	12 8	13 8	17 8	18 8	...	...
Patna	15 —	15 —	24 —	21 —	...	...	16 8	16 —	30 —	25 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	22 12	22 12	...	...	15 2	17 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 8	13 8	27 7	27 7	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 12	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 10	11 —	13 4	13 —	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 8	19 —	17 —	17 8	16 —
Benares	10 9	11 5	15 8	15 8	8 6	8 15	9 9	9 10	19 4	19 4	16 8	16 8
Ghazipur	12 4	12 4	14 12	14 12	6 14	6 14	12 13	12 13	17 8	17 8	14 14	14 6
Jaunpur	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Allahabad	10 8	10 —	17 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 8	20 8	21 —	17 —	17 —
Central—												
Bánda	10 —	11 4	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 8	25 —	27 [illegible]	19 —	18 8
Fatehpur	10 —	11 4	16 8	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 12	22 8	23 [illegible]	19 —	19 12
Hamirpur	10 —	11 8	14 6	13 12	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	25 4	25 [illegible]	19 —	19 8
Jalaun	10 —	10 8	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 8	19 —
Cawnpore	10 8	11 6	18 —	18 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 8	23 [illegible]	20 8	19 8
Jhánsi	11 —	11 —	16 12	13 12	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	21 8	23 12	20 —	19 6
Etáwah	11 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	21 8	21 8
Farukhabad	11 7	12 1	19 1	20 7	5 2	5 2	8 15	9 9	23 8	23 8	21 13	22 8
Mainpuri	10 12	12 6	19 8	19 8	...	[illegible]	12 —	13 —	21 8	22 8	21 —	21 8
Etah	11 8	12 —	22 —	21 —	5 8	[illegible]	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	23 —	20 —
Western—												
Meerut	10 12	11 8	17 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	19 12
Agra	10 —	10 12	18 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	22 8	22 —	19 —	20 8
Muttra	10 8	11 8	20 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	27 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Aligarh	10 4	12 —	20 —	18 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	25 —	23 —	25 —	20 —
Bulandshahr	11 4	12 8	21 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	21 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	20 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 1	11 1	14 —	14 —	6 10	7 1	12 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	16 10	16 10	10 13	11 4	13 —	13 8	20 11	20 11	15 5	15 5
Basti	12 4	12 8	18 8	19 4	9 8	9 8	13 12	13 12	16 —	13 —	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 2	Bankura
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 3	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	12 5	13 —	22 —	21 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 4	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	15 —	...	...	7 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 11	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 — and 8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	11 13(*a*)	11 13(*a*)	...	...	12 7	11 13	12 —	12 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 4	Balasore
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum
26 —	29 —	...	...	12 — to 13 —	12 — to 15 —	21 —	27 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	Ranchi
23 10	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	18 9	19 2	13 8	...	9 9	9 12	Paláman
22 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	15 3	16 —	22 5	23 —	13 10	13 —	10 8	10 —	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	13 —	15 —	25 —	19 8	20 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	Gaya
...	...	23 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	13 —	17 —	10 8	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	19 —	22 12	9 14	12 —	10 8	11 —	Bhágalpur
25 4	25 4	...	...	15 8	15 8	25 4	25 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	Darbhanga
23 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	22 —	23 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Sáran
26 —	26 —	...	...	17 8	17 8	26 —	26 8	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 4	19 —	19 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 16	11 15	13 —	13 4	19 —	18 8	9 1½	10 4½	10 2	10 2	Benares
...	...	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 4	19 12	19 12	10 14	10 14	8 14	8 14	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	10 —(*b*)	10 —(*b*)	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur
22 —	22 —	15 8	15 —	13 —	13 —	20 8	20 —	10 —(*b*)	11 8(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 —	...	20 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Bánda
...	...	...	15 —	12 8	12 8	...	19 —	11 —(*b*)	11 4(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 6	18 6	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun
20 8	21 —	22 —	22 —	14 —	13 12	25 —	23 8	10 12	11 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	16 14	23 5	11 4	10 8	...	11 —	Jhánsi
22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —	13 8	14 —	27 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 8	Etáwah
...	...	21 13	24 8	12 15	12 15	25 8	26 9	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
...	26 8	...	...	11 2	12 12	26 4	26 4	12 —(*b*)	12 8(*b*)	11 8	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 8	20 12	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Agra
...	...	20 —	20 —	12 —	11 —	23 —	24 —	10 —	12 —	11 12	11 12	Muttra
...	...	11 8	12 8	12 4	12 8	25 3	24 —	9 —	9 12	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	17 —	16 —	12 —	11 10	25 —	25 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	18 —	20 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	12 9	14 —	19 8	19 4	10 10	10 4	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
21 10	19 13	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 6	20 11	20 11	11 3	11 3	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
20 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	23 —	22 —	12 —(*b*)	12 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai (*b*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Chólum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 4	12 12	21 —	21 —	9 8	10 —	12 8	13 —	25 —	23 —	23 8	22 —
Budaun	12 8	13 —	19 8	19 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	25 —	26 8	22 8	24 8
Pilibít	11 13	12 11	21 —	18 4	5 4	5 4	13 12	12 2	23 —	23 —	20 —	19 3
Bareli	12 3	11 14	19 6	17 8	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	23 12	23 2	23 2	22 8
Moradabad	11 6	12 10	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 10	27 8	26 4	25 2	23 8
Bijnor	11 8	11 8	18 4	18 —	4 8	4 8	12 6	11 13	...	...	22 8	20 13
Muzaffarnagar	11 2	12 2	16 8	16 8	...	...	11 9	11 8	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 4
Saháranpur	11 8	12 10	18 12	17 11	4 13	4 13	9 11	9 11	22 9	23 10	22 9	22 —
Dehra-Dún	10 12	11 8	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 8	9 12	9 12	17 —	19 —	20 8	18 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —			14 —	13 —
Almora	10 —	10 4	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Sultanpur	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 8	20 4	18 8	16 8	17 —
Rae-Bareli	13 4	12 12	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 8	24 —	23 8	23 —	23 —
Unao	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	18 —
Lucknow	11 9	11 8	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 8	20 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Hardoi	12 8	12 12	20 —	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 —	22 —	14 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	23 —	22 —	17 —	17 8
Barabanki	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	19 —
Gonda	12 4	13 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	13 4	13 —	21 —	23 —	19 —	22 —
Bahraich	12 8	12 8	17 —	17 —	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 —	26 4	26 —	20 4	20 —
Sitapur	12 —	12 8	21 —	19 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	21 —
Kheri	12 —	12 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 —	26 8	26 —	21 —	22 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	8 9½	7 14	9 1	7 —	4 8½	3 8	7 4	7 —	13 9½	14 —	12 7	14 —
Bánswara	8 8	...	12 —	...	4 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	9 1	8 15	12 7	12 9	7 10	7 4	8 2	8 4	15 8	15 7	14 13	13 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	6 8	6 4	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	8 12	8 10	10 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 —
Erinpura	10 —	9 8	16 4	13 8	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	17 —	16 8	17 —	15 4
Ajmer	9 1½	9 10	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Abu	10 1 and 10 5	9 10 and 9 15	13 12	13 9	5 13	5 13	8 1	8 1	14 7	14 7	15 4	15 —
Kishangarh	10 4	11 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	27 —	25 —	23 —	21 —
Bundi	9 —	9 5	11 6	10 8	7 —	5 12	7 6	6 13	20 8	19 12	17 8	15 12
Kotah	7 12	9 4	7 12	7 8	5 12	5 6	6 4	5 14	16 2	15 —	14 12	13 8
Jhalawar	9 3	9 1	7 13	7 11	7 2	7 —	8 9	8 7	12 13	11 9	10 11	11 3
Tonk	8 1	7 9	15 9	11 3	6 1	6 3	6 11	6 12	22 —	22 —	22 11	23 2
Jaipur	9 1	9 2	20 6	18 3	6 7	6 7	7 7	7 7	25 4	24 10	25 4	24 —
Karauli	9 6	9 1	13 12	11 14	7 7	10 10	10 —	14 14	27 8	28 12	27 13	27 8
Dholpur	10 [illegible]	10 9	18 7	18 9	7 9½	7 9½	8 7	8 7	24 12	24 11½	24 4	24 13
Bharatpur	10 3	10 12	20 8	19 10	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	28 5	27 11	26 5	25 9
Alwar	10 9	11 —	18 —	18 8	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	27 9	27 —	25 12	25 —
Deoli	9 —	8 4	11 8	10 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	22 7	21 13	20 6	21 —
Nasirabad	10 —	10 —	...	[illegible]	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Bálmer	8 12 and 9 9	9 12	...	[illegible]	4 8	4 8	7 2	7 8	...	...	22 12	22 12
Anádra	9 12	9 5	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 2	...	...	...	14 4
Shahpura	7 —	6 12	12 4	10 8	8 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	22 —	14 —	15 —	14 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 1 and 8 10	8 8 and 9 13	14 1	13 13	6 14	6 4	7 8	7 —	19 0	8 2	17 —	15 11
Jaisalmer	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —
Bikaner	8 14½	9 8½	11 7½	11 5	8 8	8 5½	4 8	4 8½	...	...	15 8	15 10½
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	9 8	10 8½	10 8	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	16 8	17 —	16 —	17 —
Nimach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Gwalior	9 9½	9 12½	13 1	13 —	6 15	7 1½	7 10	7 13	21 6½	21 —	18 14	18 8½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 8	12 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 8	26 —	26 —	25 8
Ferozpur	10 12	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 7	10 8	15 12	16 —	...	...	8 7	8 8	18 8	18 2	18 8	18 8
Gujranwála	10 7	11 7	16 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 8	18 —	19 —	18 —
Gujrát	11 4	11 4	15 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Jhelam	10 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	17 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna chola, kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—continued
												Submontane, west—
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	25 8	24 —	12 —(a)	12 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	20 —	22 —	11 —	12 4	26 —	23 —	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun
...	...	13 1	13 2	13 5	14 14	24 —	23 15	10 10	10 9	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	20 —	20 —	12 8	11 4	25 10	25 —	11 4	11 4	10 15	11 4	Bareli
...	...	22 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	25 4	24 14	9 8(a)	9 8(a)	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	12 15	12 6	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 —	21 8	21 8	10 —	9 13	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
22 9	23 10	23 10	22 9	11 13	11 9	22 9	21 —	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Sahárunpur
21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	22 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 —	8 4	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	20 4	19 8	12 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
26 —	25 —	14 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	18 —	16 —	12 —(a)	12 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
18 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	13 —	12 8	23 8	23 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	17 —	17 —	13 4	13 12	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 12	Lucknow
...	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —(a)	12 —(a)	11 —	...	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	Barabanki
12 —	...	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 8	24 8	24 —	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Gonda
32 —	32 —	12 8	12 —	13 —	14 —	26 4	26 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	24 —	24 —	10 —(a)	9 8(a)	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	26 8	25 8	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 21½	8 5	14 8	14 —	7 4	7 —	10 14	10 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	11 8	...	14 —	...	...	...	10 —	...	Bánswara
...	...	10 1	9 8	10 12	9 11	15 12	14 15	9 9	8 3	9 13	10 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	7 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	12 —	14 —	5 —	4 8	8 —	7 12	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	22 8	21 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 14	17 1	15 12	7 9	7 9	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 1	9 5	20 3	21 4	...	...	9 3	9 6	Bundi
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 12	16 12	17 —	6 12	6 10	9 4	8 12	Kotah
...	...	10 11	10 9	8 8	8 5	14 4	14 5	6 1	5 15	8 9	8 6	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	27 10	23 5	...	...	12 8	11 8	Tonk
...	...	19 8	19 8	10 11 and 24 —	11 5 and 23 5	26 10	24 10	20 12	20 12	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	26 4	26 4	13 12	13 —	...	...	...	15 8	10 15	11 4	Karauli
...	...	18 —	18 —	11 1	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 11	Dholpur
...	...	17 8	17 8	12 12	12 10	26 14	23 8	9 4	9 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	25 10	24 10	18 —	17 6	12 8	12 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	23 4	24 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Beáwar
...	...	...	...	...	8 5	16 8	16 —	...	7 4	11 —	11 —	Asáidra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	22 —	23 4	...	...	11 8	11 —	Shápura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 10	...	18 12	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 13½	...	...	8 13½	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	17 —	20 8	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 12	11 14	Nimach
...	...	5 13	5 12	10 14½	10 5½	21 12	21 12½	8 5	8 5½	10 8	10 14	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	11 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	19 8	19 8	10 6	10 8	17 4	16 8	8 6	8 8	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 10	17 8	17 —	...	...	13 8	13 6	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrát
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 4	10 8	19 —	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	28 —	26 8	26 8	26 11
Delhi	10 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 8	23 8	22 8	23 —
Rohtak	11 —	11 8	18 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Karnál	11 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 6	11 4	16 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Ludhiána	11 —	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	10 4	20 8	20 —	20 4	20 —
Jalandhar	11 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	19 —	18 —
Hoshiárpur	10 8	11 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 8	16 —	17 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	11 8	12 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	...	...	...
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Siálkot	10 8	10 14	15 8	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 12	7 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	...	15 —	15 —
Kángra	16 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	10 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	[illegible] —	21 —	16 —	17 —
Hazára	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	[illegible] —	14 4	12 —	12 —
Pesháwar	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	21 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Kohát	9 4	10 3	12 12	14 —	...	...	9 14	10 8	...	...	16 9	16 9
Bannu	9 13	10 —	12 6	12 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	15 —	14 1
Western—												
Sháhpur	11 2	11 6	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	10 14	11 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	16 —	16 4	15 —	15 8
Multan	10 —	10 4	15 —	15 4	...	...	14 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	16 8	16 8
Montgomery	11 1	11 2	15 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	18 4	18 —	17 12
Dera Ismael Khan	9 11	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 2	7 4	18 12	18 12	15 5	15 —
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 —	15 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 10	10 —	12 8	13 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 14	17 8	16 2	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Hyderabad	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 4	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	18 8
Quetta	10 3 to 10 11	10 8 to 11 —	13 14	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 12	13 8	13 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 2	9 10	10 7	8 9	7 8	8 7
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 12	11 12	10 6	11 11	10 10	11 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 11	11 11
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 12	...	...	9 9	9 4	10 1	10 1	14 10	14 2	12 2	13 4
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 —	10 —	10 14	11 7	10 12	10 12
Satara	6 14	5 13	...	...	9 12	8 14	10 2	9 1	10 15	8 13	11 2	10 1
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 10	7 3	9 4	8 12	10 12	10 4	13 7	12 15
Bijapur	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 15	9 8	14 13	13 11	13 3	13 3
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	7 14	9 —	8 6	8 10	8 10	13 4	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 6	10 5	13 3	12 7
Násik	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	8 10	...	...	13 10	11 14
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 3	9 3	15 12	14 14	14 8	13 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	8 5	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 2	10 10	16 3	1[illegible]	13 14	13 14
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Baroda	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	14 —	11 —	14 —	13 8
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 8	17 —	17 8
Godhra	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Disa	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	18 8	16 —	15 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	9 2	8 14	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 14	9 2	...	14 8	13 6	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 10	...	...	6 6	7 6	9 2	9 2	16 —	17 7	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 5	...	...	7 8	6 —	9 8	9 8	15 2	16 —		
Betul	8 5	9 6	...	...	6 13	8 8	8 9	11 —	21 15	25 2	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	9 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	17 4	16 1	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 11	10 —	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	23 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	24 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
25 —	25 —	16 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	10 —	12 12	12 8	Ambala
...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	10 4	19 —	18 12	9 8	10 —	12 —	13 8	Ludhiána
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	17 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 8	17 —	17 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur
...	...	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	18 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
		15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	19 —	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi
...	...	12 8	12 —	9 —	9 —	18 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	9 4	9 8	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 14	17 14	17 14	...	...	15 5	15 5	Kohát
18 1	18 1	7 8	7 8	9 10	10 11	18 12	19 1	8 2	8 2	20 —	18 12	Bannu
												Western—
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	...	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
25 —	30 —	25 —	25 4	9 12	12 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	15 8	...	...	12 8	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 12	18 12	18 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	11 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 10	15 —	16 —	7 12	8 —	15 12	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
				9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 10	18 8	14 —	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 9	11 11	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 15	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 8	Alibág
7 5	7 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay
..	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
...	13 9	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	12 —	12 —	Dharwar
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 13	...	...	6 6	5 14	10 6	10 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 8	...	...	7 2	7 2	11 6	11 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 6	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
15 5	15 15	...	...	...	9 5	...	...	7 2	6 7	11 15	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 6	6 8	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
...	19 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira
19 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
...	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Godhra
19 —	...	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 13	12 13	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	7 4	7 10	...	98 8	Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 5	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 15	7 15	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	...	...	8 12	6 14	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	18 12	16 —	...	...
Saugor	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 14	...	...	8 —	10 —	8 15	10 9	16 —	20 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 4	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	9 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 4	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 12	12 11	15 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	12 —	...	...	10 11	10 11	15 1	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 1	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 14	14 14	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	11 —
Amráoti	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	13 —
Wun	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	4 13	5 3	...	...	3 10	3 12	8 5	9 7½	12 —	11 11	14 4	15 11½
Boláram	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 15	10 3	10 1	...	...
Chadarghát	4 12	4 11	...	...	3 9	3 12	5 15	6 4	9 8	10 —	14 4	15 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 2	15 3	15 3	17 8	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 14	13 3	12 5	13 2
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	12 6	12 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	15 —	12 3	13 2	13 2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 14	15 2	15 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 —	...	...	18 13	19 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	8 5	10 8	10 8	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 14	12 6	14 2	13 6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 8	10 2	10 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 10	...	...	15 6	15 6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	15 3	14 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 10	11 14	15 3	16 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 5	13 14	13 14	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	15 6	14 10	14 —	14 —
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 12	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 14	6 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	12 —	...	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	6 10	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 13	6 13	9 3	9 7	13 2	12 10	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	11 6	11 6	10 14	9 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 10	11 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	12 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 10	15 —	...	...	9 4	8 7½	...	...	7 6	7 8½	10 4	9 7½	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	7 15	8 1	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	Boláram
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 12	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 5	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										12 14	12 6	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara
												South, central—
										11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
17 3	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 —	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Central—
										13 13	13 13	Bellary
15 8	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										11 8	11 8	Anantapur
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul
15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, north—
										10 5	10 5	Ganjam
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
18 3	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 10	Godávari
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, central—
										13 3	13 3	Kistna
15 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
14 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, south—
										13 2	13 2	Madras
13 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
13 14	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
16 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly
15 11	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Southern—
										14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 2	10 —	9 2	Mysore
12 —	13 —	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
11 5	14 —	...	...	6 4	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	Hassan
13 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur
14 11	13 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 4	9 7	Shimoga
16 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
										11 —	10 —	Coorg
14 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 8			
												Aden
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	32 —	32 —	

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

Finance and Commerce Department
February 15, 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1900, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND FEBRUARY 1901.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st January 1901*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1900.	Week ending 3rd February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 2nd February 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 3rd February 1900.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd February 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	£	*Miles.*	£	£	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	753	1,746	14,28,190	818	1,872	13,27,000	709	68,82,564	59,91,000	...	8,91,564
Bengal Central	169	139	21,095	152	139	23,500	169	1,04,814	1,15,000	10,186	...
Bengal-Nágpur (a)	263	1,192	3,46,973	291	1,598	2,90,000	182	15,89,122	11,44,000	...	4,45,122
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	252	868	2,02,586	233	872	2,01,000	231	10,76,549	9,27,000	...	1,49,549
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	1,491	7,32,438	491	1,561	10,07,000	645	38,45,354	46,86,000	8,40,646	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	351	21	5,752	274	21	4,100	195	23,202	17,400	...	5,802
Washermenpet-Viziagapatam section (East Coast State)	...	...	(b)	...	493	70,000	142	(b)	3,84,000	3,84,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	353	1,785	6,40,786	359	1,785	5,26,000	294	30,42,409	23,31,000	...	7,11,409
Palanpur-Deesa	60	17	891	52	17	500	29	4,477	2,400	...	2,077
South Indian	166	1,081	1,55,004	150	1,034	1,54,000	149	7,51,756	7,43,000	...	8,756
Mayavaram-Mutupet	80	54	3,453	64	54	4,700	87	17,375	20,100	2,225	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	1,165	1,21,210	104	1,165	1,37,000	118	5,99,726	6,10,000	10,274	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	296	20,505	69	296	27,200	92	1,01,956	1,24,000	22,044	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	1,085	1,57,279	144	1,180	1,92,000	163	7,30,103	7,68,000	37,897	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	231	24,213	105	231	29,600	128	1,23,750	1,23,000	...	750
Assam-Bengal	75	434	30,418	70	578	35,200	66	1,62,314	1,73,000	10,686	...
Burma	221	994	2,89,835	291	1,124	2,74,000	244	12,06,452	12,57,000	50,548	...
Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)	...	...	...	...	69	1,300	19	...	5,100	5,100	...
Total	325	12,549	41,30,578	329	14,089	43,07,100	306	2,02,62,423	1,94,01,000	...	8,61,423
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (d)	244	3,077	6,77,698	220	3,145	7,13,000	227	31,75,170	32,40,000	64,830	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g. link)	235	1,013	2,52,739	249	1,115	2,34,000	210	11,76,129	10,18,000	...	1,58,129
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	334	834	2,90,699	348	853	3,10,000	363	14,62,937	14,71,000	8,063	...
East Coast (c)	148	802	1,11,984	140	...	(c)	...	5,57,722	(c)	...	5,57,722
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	57	28	708	25	30	900	30	6,242	6,100	...	142
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	622	78	...	(f)	...	2,240	(f)	...	2,240
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	2,900	72	...	8,200	8,200	...
Total	228	5,762	13,34,445	232	5,183	12,60,800	245	63,80,440	57,43,300	...	6,37,140
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	523	461	4,04,473	877	461	3,04,000	659	18,94,679	14,27,000	...	4,67,679
Madras	254	344	1,93,248	229	345	2,00,000	287	9,93,176	9,78,000	...	15,176
Total	456	1,805	5,97,721	458	1,306	5,04,000	386	28,87,855	24,05,000	...	4,82,855
Total (Guaranteed and State).	304	19,616	60,62,744	309	20,578	60,71,900	295	2,95,30,718	2,75,49,300	...	19,81,418
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	174	162	21,463	132	162	26,300	162	1,13,916	1,15,000	1,084	...
Tarkessur	337	22	6,014	273	22	6,900	314	27,849	28,500	651	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samaséta)	79	423	31,190	74	423	39,900	94	1,66,518	1,89,000	22,482	...
Tapti Valley	106	139	13,916	100	156	15,900	102	69,245	67,000	...	2,245
South Behar	124	79	9,813	118	79	7,600	96	43,700	38,400	...	5,300
Hardwar-Dehra	122	...	...	...	32	2,600	81	...	12,500	12,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	25	1,999	80	59	3,600	61	9,368	16,200	6,832	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	54	3,617	66	53	3,400	64	16,207	15,100	...	1,107
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	66	4,519	68	66	6,200	94	25,735	22,600	...	3,135
Segowlie-Raxaul	32	18	466	26	18	900	50	2,290	3,800	1,510	...
Bengal Dooars	132	36	3,734	104	36	5,400	150	23,128	28,000	4,872	...
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	1,200	18	...	3,700	3,700	...
Dibru-Sadiya	229	78	12,094	219	78	19,100	245	79,229	85,800	6,571	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	106	55	5,047	92	55	8,200	58	24,862	16,000	...	8,862
Nilgiri	241	17	2,459	144	17	2,400	141	13,568	13,100	...	468
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	328	51	16,721	328	51	11,000	216	58,472	42,000	...	16,472
Bársi	245	21	2,587	123	21	3,500	167	14,696	17,300	2,604	...
Total	127	1,246	1,40,139	112	1,394	1,59,100	114	6,88,733	7,14,000	25,317	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona-Baran	71	148	7,409	50	148	4,300	29	29,206	19,700	...	9,506
Bhopal-Ujjain	219	114	20,710	182	114	14,400	126	1,16,393	56,600	...	59,793
Nagda-Ujjain	194	34	8,225	242	34	1,900	56	35,080	8,700	...	26,380
The Nizam's guaranteed state	316	334	1,01,847	305	334	82,300	246	4,50,627	3,78,000	...	77,627
The Gaekwar's Petlad	121	13	1,450	111	13	900	69	6,227	4,400	...	1,827
Rajpura-Bhatinda	133	108	12,733	118	108	12,800	119	66,608	63,500	...	3,108
Kolar Gold-fields	344	10	4,000	400	10	3,900	390	18,218	19,400	1,182	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	68	67	3,536	53	67	3,400	51	16,423	16,200	...	223
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	94	93	9,417	101	93	7,800	78	40,517	33,400	...	7,117
Kolhápur	86	29	1,290	44	29	2,100	72	7,931	10,000	2,069	...
Birur-Shimoga	37	39	1,135	29	38	1,800	47	5,768	5,800	32	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	67	155	9,534	62	386	31,800	82	49,858	1,39,000	89,142	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	79	3,982	49	79	4,700	59	19,168	21,300	2,132	...
Kajpipla	31	37	1,105	30	37	800	22	4,383	3,400	...	1,483
Cooch Behar	53	33	1,854	56	34	1,300	38	9,135	7,100	...	2,035
Total	153	1,293	1,83,127	145	1,524	1,78,700	114	8,76,097	7,81,500	...	94,597
Lines owned & worked by n. states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	334	41,548	124	334	32,300	97	1,99,536	1,25,000	...	74,536
Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	46	3,470	75	46	3,500	76	16,556	14,100	...	1,456
Jámnagar	61	54	2,729	51	54	2,800	52	12,658	10,100	...	2,558
Dhrangadra	64	21	1,410	67	21	1,100	52	6,136	4,200	...	1,936
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	476	40,570	85	622	32,300	52	1,91,304	1,25,000	...	66,304
Udaipur-Chitor	113	67	6,474	97	67	6,000	90	33,854	24,800	...	9,054
Special gauge—											
Morvi	94	94	6,758	72	94	9,200	98	35,730	33,900	...	1,830
Total	105	1,092	1,02,959	94	1,238	87,900	70	4,94,809	3,37,100	...	1,57,709
GRAND TOTAL	276	28,247	64,93,969	279	24,734	64,91,900	262	3,15,90,407	2,93,81,900	...	22,08,507

(a) Includes Waltair Barang section (East Coast State) and Raipur-Dhamtari branch 2' 6".

(b) Worked by the Madras rw. from 1st January 1900.

(c)

(d) Includes Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad-Shadinalli and Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1900-1901.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1900*, audited figures have been used, as far as

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1899-1900.	Week ending 3rd February 1900. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd February 1900. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 3rd February 1900. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 2nd February 1901. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 2nd February 1901. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 2nd February 1901. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1899 to 3rd February 1900.	Earnings from 1st April 1900 to 2nd February 1901.	
State lines worked by companies.										
Standard gauge—	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
East Indian	722	1,746	14,28,190	818	1,872	13,27,000	709	5,42,05,372	5,58,24,000	16,18,628
Bengal Central	160	139	21,090	152	139	23,500	169	9,65,330	11,46,000	1,80,670
Bengal-Nágpur (a)	171	1,192	3,46,978	291	1,598	2,90,000	182	81,32,270	95,03,000	13,70,730
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itárai)	180	868	2,02,586	233	872	2,01,000	231	63,57,965	78,12,000	14,54,035
Great Indian Peninsula system	428	1,491	7,32,433	491	1,561	10,07,000	645	2,82,90,194	2,97,07,000	14,16,806
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	326	21	5,702	274	21	4,100	195	2,96,241	2,91,000	...
Washermenpet-Vizagapatam section (East Coast State)	...	...	(b) ...	...	493	70,000	142	(b) ...	3,34,000	3,34,000
Metre gauge—										
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	294	1,785	6,40,736	359	1,785	5,26,000	294	2,25,02,839	2,26,10,000	1,07,161
Pálanpur-Deesa	56	17	891	52	17	500	29	39,805	35,200	...
South Indian	161	1,031	1,55,004	150	1,034	1,54,000	149	72,61,155	74,59,000	1,97,845
Máyavaram-Mutupet	84	54	3,458	64	54	4,700	87	2,00,923	2,01,000	...
S. M. (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	109	1,165	1,21,210	104	1,165	1,37,000	118	54,72,645	56,95,000	2,22,355
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	72	296	20,505	69	296	27,200	92	9,36,396	12,02,000	2,65,604
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	143	1,085	1,57,279	144	1,180	1,92,000	163	66,25,510	65,28,000	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	118	231	24,213	105	231	29,600	128	10,82,105	10,14,000	...
Assam-Bengal	74	434	30,418	70	578	38,200	66	13,35,194	14,29,000	93,806
Burma	190	994	2,39,835	241	1,124	2,74,000	244	74,29,751	89,89,000	15,59,249
Shadipalli-Balotra British Section	...	...	...	...	69	1,300	19	...	(d)6,100	6,100
TOTAL	265	12,549	41,30,578	329	14,089	45,07,100	306	15,11,33,695	15,97,85,300	86,46,605
State lines worked by the State.										
Standard gauge—										
North-Western (e)	227	3,077	6,77,698	220	3,145	7,13,000	227	3,03,09,053	2,64,79,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m.g.)	218	1,013	2,52,739	249	1,115	2,34,000	210	96,78,674	94,07,000	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	374	834	2,90,699	348	853	3,10,000	263	1,38,93,968	1,47,60,000	8,66,032
East Coast (f)	118	802	1,11,934	140	...	(f) ...	...	39,02,931	(f)44,27,000	5,24,069
Special gauges—										
Jorhát	66	28	703	25	30	900	30	79,626	72,900	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	8	622	78	...	(g)...	...	4,831	(g)300	...
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	...	40	2,900	72	...	(h)8,200	8,200
TOTAL	231	5,762	13,34,445	232	5,153	12,60,809	243	5,78,08,053	5,51,54,900	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.										
Standard gauge—										
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	764	461	4,04,473	877	461	3,04,000	659	1,52,10,807	1,38,77,000	...
Madras	250	844	1,93,248	229	845	2,00,000	237	94,28,222	94,00,000	1,71,778
TOTAL	435	1,305	5,97,721	458	1,306	5,04,000	386	2,44,39,029	2,32,77,000	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	280	19,616	60,62,744	309	20,578	60,71,990	295	23,34,46,807	23,82,17,200	47,70,893
Assisted companies.										
Standard gauge—										
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	172	162	21,463	132	162	26,300	162	12,16,723	11,31,000	...
Tarkessur	275	22	6,014	273	22	6,900	314	2,50,841	2,74,000	23,159
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samaasta)	66	423	31,190	74	423	39,900	94	12,51,083	14,17,000	1,65,917
Tapti Valley	88	139	13,916	100	156	15,900	102	2,89,580	5,36,000	2,46,420
South Behar	108	79	9,513	118	79	7,600	96	(i) 2,47,028	3,77,000	1,29,972
Hardwar-Dehra	118	...	...	...	32	2,600	81	...	1,53,000	1,53,000
Metre gauge—										
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	45	25	1,999	80	59	3,600	61	45,668	1,27,000	81,332
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	42	54	3,617	66	53	3,400	64	66,048	1,33,000	66,952
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	135	66	4,519	68	66	6,200	94	3,76,979	3,52,000	...
Segowlie-Raxaul	21	18	466	26	18	900	50	(j) 14,196	(k)22,600	8,404
Bengal Dooars	157	36	3,734	104	36	5,400	150	2,57,836	3,01,000	43,164
Bengal Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	...	66	1,200	18	...	(j) 15,600	15,600
Dibru-Sadiya	215	78	17,094	219	78	19,100	245	7,27,745	8,15,000	87,255
Ahmedabad-Parántij	84	55	5,047	92	55	3,200	58	1,91,725	2,06,000	14,275
Nilgiri	220	17	2,459	144	17	2,400	141	(m) 1,18,456	1,55,000	36,544
Special gauges—										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	16,721	328	51	11,000	216	6,13,118	6,53,000	39,882
Bársi	133	21	2,587	123	21	3,500	167	1,17,007	91,200	...
TOTAL	117	1,246	1,40,139	112	1,394	1,59,100	114	67,84,055	67,99,400	9,45,345
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.										
Standard gauge—										
Bina-Goona-Baran	41	148	7,409	50	148	4,300	29	2,32,085	3,62,000	1,29,915
Bhopal-Ujjain	133	114	20,110	182	114	14,400	126	5,68,745	6,66,000	97,255
Nágdá-Ujjain	123	34	8,225	242	34	1,900	56	1,52,728	1,59,000	6,272
The Nizam's guaranteed state	257	334	1,01,847	305	334	82,300	246	35,67,763	39,31,000	3,63,237
The Gaekwar's Petlád	117	13	1,450	111	13	900	69	65,392	73,300	7,908
Rájpura-Bhatinda	120	108	12,733	118	108	12,800	119	5,98,762	5,65,000	...
Kolar Gold-fields	398	10	4,000	400	10	3,900	390	1,54,822	1,90,000	35,178
Metre gauge—										
Devanagar-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	52	67	3,536	53	67	3,400	51	1,47,187	1,86,000	38,813
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	93	9,417	101	93	7,300	78	3,29,379	3,41,000	11,621
Kolhapur	74	29	1,290	44	29	2,100	72	79,300	1,09,000	29,700
Birur-Shimoga	47	29	1,135	39	33	1,300	47	(n)11,955	56,600	44,645
Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	65	155	9,534	62	386	31,800	82	(o)1,13,251	10,19,000	9,05,749
Special gauges—										
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	61	79	3,882	49	79	4,700	59	2,14,467	2,01,000	...
Rajpipla	23	37	1,105	30	37	800	22	31,556	38,600	7,044
Cooch Behar	52	33	1,854	56	34	1,300	38	76,043	77,400	1,357
TOTAL	133	1,293	1,85,127	145	1,524	1,75,700	114	63,43,435	79,76,900	16,32,465
Lines owned & worked by n. states										
Metre gauge—										
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	111	334	41,548	124	334	32,300	97	15,34,501	14,91,000	...
								1,65,317	1,65,000	683

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1901.

No. 175-M.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta at 10-33 P.M. Calcutta time on Wednesday, the 27th March 1901.

His Excellency will visit the Nepal Terai and arrive at Simla about the end of April.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1901.

No. 5.—Mr. G. R. Ridge, Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Department, with effect from the 18th instant, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Wilson, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1901.

No. 902.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications :—

Paragraph I.—For the words and figures "sections 13, 14 * * * * * * * and ammunition", *substitute*—

"section 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), save in respect of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, and from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 15 and 16 of the said Act, save as aforesaid and in respect of rifles of ·303 bore, rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and ammunition for such rifles."

Paragraph VI.—Add the following proviso (or additional proviso as the case may be) to Rules 2 (clause 1), 6, 6C, 13, 13A, 14, 15 and 16 :—

"Provided that (*or* Provided also that) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not (except in the Presidency towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and in Rangoon, where the Commissioner of Police will continue to grant such licenses) be granted without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue in Madras, of the Chief Commissioner in Assam and of the Commissioner of a Division in other Provinces."

NOTE.—The reference to ammunition is not intended to be included in this proviso so far as the latter relates to Rule 13A.

Paragraph VI.—Add to Rule 2 (clause 1) the following proviso :—

"Provided that no license for the transport of breech-loading rifles or balled rifle ammunition to a frontier district shall be granted without the previous sanction of the Local Government or, in the case of transport from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind."

Paragraph VI.—Add as a Note to Rule 5 :—

NOTE.—No such license will be granted for the importation of any rifles of ·303 bore or of rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider and Martini-Henry patterns.

Paragraph VI.—Add to Rule 6 :—

Licenses to export arms, other than cannon, or rifles not excepted in Rule 5, ammunition or military stores by sea to any place in His Majesty's dominions may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi and Aden by the Commissioner of Police in respect of each Presidency town and Rangoon and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of the others. There shall be no fee payable in respect of such licenses which shall be given in Form IV of license forms annexed to these rules.

Arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of a passenger not exempted under Paragraph I above, arriving in a vessel bound for a Foreign Port and calling at a British Indian Port *en route* shall be detained by the Collector of Customs pending the departure of such passenger by sea.

Paragraph VI.—Omit the word "or" at the end of clause (*b*) of Rule 8 and *add* as clause (*d*) :—

(*d*) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition, whether the previous sanction of the Local Government (the Commissioner in Sind in the case of Sind) or other prescribed authority, as the case may be, has been obtained.

Paragraph VI.—Add to Rule 11 after the words "appended to these rules" :—

"But licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only by the Local Government or, in the case of Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind, and shall be in Form VI—B or VII—B so appended. The Local Government may under this rule grant licenses to selected dealers to hold a certain amount of ammunition for rifles of ·303 bore, or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, on the condition that the license-holders shall not sell from this stock to any person who does not hold a license to possess any such ammunition."

Paragraph VI.—Add the following new rule after Rule 13A :—

"13B. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, shall be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency towns and in Rangoon, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns, in Form VIII prescribed by Rule 13. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the ·303 bore, or a rifle of the ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and shall state the amount of such balled ammuni-

tion which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted."

License Forms VIII to XI.—For Forms VIII, IX, X and XI, *substitute* the revised forms hereto annexed.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION, OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VI—B.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to Manufacture, Convert or Sell, or to keep for Sale, Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of Arms		Description of Ammunition or Military Stores		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 190 .

_____ *District,*
The _____ *190* .

Seal.

(Signature.)

Secretary to the _____.

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms ammunition in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) Intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule, * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by * * section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms or ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VII—B.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.		
					The 31st of December 190 .	

District,
The _____ *190* .

Seal.

(Signature.)

Secretary to the .

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by * * section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial number of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (Rule 24).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

The ____ of _____ 190 . } Seal.

of the

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878" and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

Home Department Notification No. 459, dated the 22nd March 1895.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole Province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in Railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act:—

Section 13.—No persons shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

* * * * * * * * *

(c) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

Home Department Notification No. 459, dated the 22nd March 1895.

(d) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

* * * * * * * * *

(e) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

(Home Department Notification No. 846, dated the 19th June 1893.)

Home Department Notification No. 333, dated the 16th March 1894.

10. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM IX.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS FOR LICENSES GRANTED IN BRITISH INDIA; FREE OF ALL FEE FOR LICENSES GRANTED BY POLITICAL AGENTS TO SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 24).	Arms and ammunition covered by this license.		Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			
						From the_____th of 190 , to the_____th of _____190 .

*The*_____190 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

_____*of*_____*District.*

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

Home Department Notification No. 2100, dated the 23rd December 1881.

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

Home Department Notification No. 533, dated the 16th March 1894.

The license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Firearms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a District which has not been disarmed.*

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					†For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the _____ *District.*

The _____ *of* _____ *190* .

Seal.

*(Home Department Notification No. 856, dated the 30th April 1879.)

†(Home Department Notification No. 1168, dated the 5th June 1899.)

FORM XI.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the _____ of _____ to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the _____ *District.*

The _____ *of* _____ *190* .

Seal.

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

Home Department Notification No. 532, dated the 16th March 1894.

This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of_____.

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest Police station.

Home Department Notification No. 2[illegible]9, dated the 19th December 1889.

NOTE.—This clause applies only to Assam.

Home Department Notification No. 532, dated the 16th March 1894.

This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Specification of animals or birds. *Close season.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th February 1901.

No. 108.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Butler, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Sessions Judge, Irrawaddi Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th March 1901.

EXAMINATION.

The 20th February 1901.

No. 74.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	Composition (English writing)			Drafting			Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
	U. C. Stuart .	25th February 1882.	25th February 1907.	63	75	18		32	216	Government of India.	Home Department.
	E. A. Robertson	25th September 1880.	25th September 1905.	67	45	31		20	183	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	[illegible] Gopal Pal .	8th November 1879.	8th November 1904.	47	75		12	22	178	Ditto	Ditto.
	[illegible] Chandra [illegible] (I)	10th May 1879	10th May 1904	66	35		20		175	Ditto	Ditto.
	[illegible] Dasgupta .	29th	29th December 1902.	55	50	31	17	19	172	Ditto	
	Hari[illegible] Kunda .	1st July 1877.	1st July 19[illegible]	46	65	19	16	24	170	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Bijay Basanta Bhattacharjya.	5th February 1879.	5th February 1904.	58	45		13	25	169	Ditto	Home Department.
	A. Grindal . .	14th December 1881.	14th December 1906.	54	55	17	18	20	164	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Nagendra Nath Mukerjee.	25th March 1878.	25th March 1903.	55	65	16	11	17	164	Ditto	Ditto.
	Purushottam Sinha .	26th December 1878.	26th December 1903.	63	40	32	14	12	161	Ditto	
	Surendra Nath Mukerjee.	1st October 1879.	1st October 1904.	58	50	19	12	22	161	Government of Bengal.	Public Works Department of the Bengal Secretariat.
	Guruprosad Mukerjee	17th November 1879.	17th November 1904.	49	40	24	14	22	149	Government of India.	
	Haris Chandra Sarkar	1st September 1879.	1st September 1904.	67	40	20		22	149	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices or office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and India).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
11	Purna Chandra Chatterjee.	5th June 1881	5th June 1906	46	50	17	10	20	143	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
12	Banku Behari Majumdar.	1st January 1879.	1st January 1904.	51	40	19	18	19	142	Ditto	
	Hari Pada Talapatra .	12th July 1877	12th July 1902	48	55	15	...	24	142	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat.
13	Ashwini Kumar Maulik	8th September 1878.	8th September 1903.	43	30	20	16	31	140	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Lalit Bihari Chatterjee	27th September 1877.	27th September 1902.	52	55	20	...	13	140	Ditto	
14	Jnanendra Mohan Mukerjee.	3rd January 1878.	3rd January 1903.	61	45	14	...	18	138	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
15	Jatindra Nath Pal .	1st August 1878.	1st August 1903.	37	50	15	14	31	137	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Shiv Lal .	13th January 1878.	13th January 1903.	58	30	22	...	26	136	Government of India.	Ditto.
17	Brindaban Bandyopadhya.	[illegible] must not go [illegible]ces.	23rd February 1902.	43	40	16	12	24	135	Government of Bengal	Ditto.
18	Nihal Chand . .	[illegible]is bound to o[illegible] undermentio[illegible]	11th January 1907.	44	25	21	17	27	134	Government of India.	Home Department.
19	Amulya Chandra Mukerjee.	[illegible]overed by t[illegible]	12th January 1903.	53	35	21	...	24	133	Ditto	Public Works Department.
20	Daya Shankar . .	[illegible]nt Notificatio[illegible] 1889.	28th August 1906.	48	45	18	...	20	131	Ditto	Home or Military Department.
	Suresh Chandra Ray .	23rd Jun[illegible] 1878.	23rd June 1903	47	45	24	...	14	130	Government of Bengal	[illegible]
21	Satkari Mukerjee	5th July 1877 .	5th July 1902	39	50	18	...	23	130	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
22	Priya Nath Saha	1st November 1879.	1st November 1904.	46	50	11	...	21	128	Ditto	Public Works Department.
23	Kirti Chandra Mukerjee	1st June 1878	1st June 1903	44	25	14	18	26	127	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Satis Chandra Banerjee (II).	16th January 1878.	16th January 1903.	44	30	14	20	19	127	Ditto	

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd February 1901.

No. 418.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluk of the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthiram festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakkur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th March to the 5th April 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Panguni Uthiram festival at Mailam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 16th February 1901.

No. 88.—Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough out of India for five months and twelve days under articles 336 (*b*) and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 90.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. E. H. Man, C.I.E., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr. F. E. Tuson, 1st Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent *vice* Mr. Man.

Mr. H. G. Tayler, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Tayler.

Mr. W. Jessop, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. D'Oyly.

Mr. A. Brown, 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Jessop.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Brown.

Mr. P. Vaux, 8th Assistant Superintendent and Officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent during the absence of Mr. R. F. Lowis on furlough, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent *vice* Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, Head-Quarters Inspector, Port Blair Military Police, and Officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. Lowis, 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. P. Vaux.

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent *vice* Mr. Brookes.

The 22nd February 1901.

No. 114.—The services of Veterinary-Major F. Raymond, F.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 116.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, Officiating Eighth Assistant Superintendent, Andaman Commission, has passed the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers employed at that Settlement.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd February 1901.

No. 236.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for one month under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5047-P., dated the 15th November 1897.

POLICE.

The 20th February 1901.

No. 147.—The services of Lieutenant A. H. Arbuthnot, 2nd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.

No. 149.—The services of Captain A. K. Hudson, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 6th April 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1901.

No. 268-F.—34-5.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, is appointed, under article 35 of the Forest Department Code, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, but will continue to hold his present post, and be seconded on the list of Conservators, until further orders.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 416—29-2.—In supersession of the orders contained in Notification No. 722—53-2, dated the 5th April, 1900, Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for 56 days, with effect from the 18th May, 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William: the 18th February, 1901.

No. 275-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Schmidt as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. J. Scharnhorst.

The 20th February, 1901.

No. 289-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th March, 1901, and is also granted furlough for eight months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 21st February, 1901.

No. 300-G.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class, is confirmed as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 1st September, 1900.

No. 303-G.—Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March, 1901, and is also granted furlough for twelve months under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 311-G.—Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 11th March, 1901.

No. 314 G.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant H. B St. John, Indian Staff Corps, and with effect from the 4th February, 1901.

No. 316 G.—Captain H Daly, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 25th February, 1901.

No. 317-G.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 25th February, 1901, *vice* Captain H. Daly, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

No. 318-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Nepal, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 13th February, 1901, and is also granted furlough on medical certificate up to the 7th November 1901, inclusive, under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 328-G.—With the sanction fo His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr Heinrich Fehlitschka as Acting Consul General in British India for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. Otto Emil Remy Berzencovich von Szillas.

No. 305-E.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 15), section 3, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize and

empower the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to exercise, within that portion of His Majesty's dominions in India which is comprised within the boundaries set forth below and is not included within the limits of the places for which the said High Court was established, all such jurisdiction and powers as the said High Court may, from time to time, exercise in the district of Sibsagar within the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—The Inner Line of the Sibsagar District as defined in Foreign Department Notifications No. 1486-P., dated the 21st June, 1876, and No. 330-E.P., dated the 24th February, 1882, from the point where it crosses the Desoi river to the south-east corner of grant No. 22, Sibsagar.

East, South and West.—A line running from the point where the Dayang river joins the Desoi river, up the Desoi river to the foot of the hills, thence skirting the hills and crossing the Jhanji river to the south-east corner of grant No. 22, Sibsagar.

No. 438-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India, from any part of the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency or of the Gilgit Agency, or from any of the tribal areas which lie between those two Agencies and the border of British India, of any Buddhistic sculptures, carvings or inscriptions save under the authority in writing of the Chief Political Officer of the said territories.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 144.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sparling, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from the 30th March 1898.

Captain C. H. G. Moore, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, with effect from the 31st January 1901.

Captain C. S. D. Leslie, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. W. Barrow, R.A.M.C., is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army. Dated 14th November 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 146.—Captain B. Holloway, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, is appointed temporary additional Assistant Secretary, *vice* Captain and Brevet-Major W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 1st February 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 147.—The term of appointment of Major P. T. Cooper, R.A., to the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 5th October 1901.

ORGANIZATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 148.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1200, dated the 21st December 1900, it is notified that, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, two additional regiments will be raised to replace Native Infantry Regiments required for service in the Colonies.

2. The two new regiments to be raised will be designated 48th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) and 49th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

3. The 48th Bengal Infantry will be composed of four companies of Lobana Sikhs and four companies of Jats, and will remain unlinked for the present. The 49th Bengal Infantry will be a class Regiment of Garhwalis, and will be linked with the 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry and the 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 149.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

19th February 1901.

Samuel Garnett Radcliff.
Charles Allen Brown.
Reginald Frederick Robert Formby.
Alfred Shipton Rooke.
Henry Ward Lowry.
William Myers Dawes.
Edmund Martin Reed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

28th January 1901.

Thomas Henry Delany, M.B.
John Walter Forbes Rait, M.B.
Stewart Ranken Douglas.
Eugene John O'Meara.
Godfrey Tate, M.B.
Roy Fearon Baird.
Andrew Thomas Gage, M.B.
George Campbell Laing, M.B.
George McPherson, M.B.
Spencer Hunt.
Alfred George Sargent.
Walter Hulbert Cox.
deVere Condon, M.B.
Henry Albert John Gidney.
Henry Kirkpatrick, M.B.
Frederick Durand Sterling Fayrer.
Padmahar Krishna Chitale.
William Lethbridge, M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 150.—The undermentioned passed student of the Patna Medical School is admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 22nd December 1900:—

No. 1016, Shahid Husain.

Bombay.

No. 151.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeon having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 20th December 1900:—

John Letwitch Lawrence.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 152.—*Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers—Naval Division—*

Thomas Mathew Munro, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th November 1900, *vice* Chase, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 153.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers—*

John Gardner Miller, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 154.—Major John Richard Maples to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st December 1900, *vice* Bright, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 155.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain John Dun Boylan to be Honorary Major.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 156.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of Clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Punjab Light Horse.

Sergeant J. N. Davison.

Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Corporal F. Coombs.
Trooper W. H. T. Howey.

Cawnpore Light Horse.

Trooper E. L. Tiernan.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Captain E. W. Hodges.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer T. Blackwell.
" M. A. Martyrose.
" R. E. F. Vyall.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. E. Abbott.
Volunteer E. H. Burke.
Sergeant G. De la Hoyde.
" D. Hopson.
" M. Murphy.
Volunteer S. A. Slator.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant R. B. Hill.
Sergeant J. S. Gardener.
" J. H. Robinson.
" W. L. Allen.
Lance-Sergeant A. Moyes.
Volunteer P. Leonard.
" D. G. Cottara.
" J. A. Nicoll.
Sergeant J. Stewart.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer J. A. Barrow.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant W. C. Hurst.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Volunteer E. Ramm.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Lance-Corporal J. David.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant J. A. Williams.
Lance-Sergeant J. F. Victor.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer B. Daniels.
" P. J. DeMello.
Lance-Sergeant A. E. Dickson.
Orderly-Room Sergeant R. Dunlop.
Color-Sergeant R. A. Gildea.
" " J. E. Kirby.
Volunteer S. Monterio.
Corporal D. Payne.
Volunteer P. Pinto.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. Hatton.
" J. P. Torpy.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant W. Thomas.
Lance-Sergeant T. J. Pereira.
Volunteer T. Wollocombe.

Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant E. Odougherty.

3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer T. Rodger.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal G. H. McIntosh.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant G. Cullen.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

Volunteer H. Martin.
" F. C. Marrow.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1901.

No. 1080A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1901. **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January.		To end of January		Whole Year.	
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Actuals, 1899-1900.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,69	4,35	17,51	17,40	28,19	26,81
Opium	65	60	6,39	5,30	6,84	6,60
Salt	81	77	7,40	7,28	8,77	8,77
Stamps	40	43	4,15	4,02	4,90	4,90
Excise	49	45	4,72	4,66	5,72	5,79
Provincial Rates	66	63	2,86	2,83	3,92	3,75
Customs	51	42	3,99	3,78	4,70	4,70
Assessed Taxes	17	17	1,54	1,54	1,83	1,82
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	39	34	47	47
Registration	3	3	39	35	44	43
Tributes from Native States	24	25	51	62	93	92
Other Civil Revenue	63	33	6,41	2,93	4,31	4,33
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	9,32	8,47	56,26	51,05	71,02	69,29
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—62	—62	—3,43	—3,25	—3,91	—3,72
Opium	—5	—7	—2,58	—2,49	—2,65	—2,59
Famine Relief	—2	—17	—2,81	—45	—1,72	—88
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,04	—2,13	—21,19	—20,80	—28,11	—27,24
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,73	—2,99	—30,01	—26,99	—36,39	—34,43
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—9	+3	+29	+30	+24	+48
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—1	—5	—29	+1	+27	—14
Military Receipts	+4	+11	+49	+73	+09	+1,30
Military Issues	—1,51	—1,52	—14,39	—13,22	—16,89	—17,00
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+38	+38	+2,42	+2,23	+26,32	+3,17
State Railways	+2,02	+1,76	+15,64	+13,31		+23,02
East Indian Railway	+52	+52	+4,65	+5,15		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+20	+55	+1,93	+3,05	+2,21	+3,80
Telegraph	+8	+8	+65	+04	+78	+81
TOTAL	+3,20	+3,29	+25,29	+24,38	+29,81	+30,80
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—68	—1,23	—9,07	—7,14	—25,65	—10,44
State Railways	—97	—98	—10,43	—10,03		—16,17
East Indian Railway	—20	—27	—2,28	—2,63		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—26	—33	—26	—43
Telegraph	—6	—7	—59	—56	—73	—72
TOTAL	—1,91	—3,55	—22,63	—20,69	—26,64	—27,76
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—28	—69	—11,24	—8,49	—12,52	—12,32
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—12	...	+3,31	—17	+2,84	—18
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+38	—23	—16	—9	...	—72
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	+1,12	—2,25	+2,25	...	+2,25
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+1	+35	+2	+32	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—2,79	—4,02	—13,33	—23,63	—24,46	—27,93
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+7	—26	—1,33	—50	—12	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,45	—3,04	—13,74	—21,82	—21,74	—26,67
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+3,86	+1,75	+1,27	—6,25	+37	—4,13
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,05	8,77	12,64	16,77	13,23	16,77
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,91	10,52	13,91	10,52	13,60	12,64

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

COMPENSATION.

RESOLUTION.

The 18th February 1901.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422 Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, and the rules appended thereto.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 201 (Financial), dated the 8th November 1900.

RESOLUTION.—Under Rule VII of the Rules issued with the Resolution quoted above, exchange compensation allowance is calculated with reference to the market rate of exchange, which is notified by the Comptroller and Auditor General for each quarter.

2. As the market rate of exchange value of the rupee now varies little from 1*s.* 4*d.*, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the market rate of exchange for the calculation of this allowance shall, until further orders, be taken as 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, with effect from the 1st quarter of 1901-1902. The percentage on salary admissible at this rate is R6-4-0 and the maximum monthly allowance R138-14-3.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th February 1901.

No. 988-*P.*—Mr. K. Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 4th of February, 1901, and until further orders.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 1077-*P.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Account Department :—

With effect from the 17th of December, 1900—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to Class V, and

Mr. P. G. Jacob to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of December 1900—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to Class III of Accountants General,

Mr. R. N. Ray to Class I,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to Class II,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to Class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to Class IV,

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to Class V, and

Mr. G C. Hart to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made, with effect from the 17th of December, 1900 :—

Mr. J. C. Mitra to Class V, and

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1900, are notified :—

With effect from the 4th of December, 1900, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. S. Chakravarti—

Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 8th of December, 1900—

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in Class III of Accountants General,

Mr. H. J. Brereton, to officiate in Class I,

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class II,

Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in Class III, and

Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of December, 1900—

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in Class I of the Enrolled List, instead of in Class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 30th of December, 1900—

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in Class I,

Mr. A. H Anthony to officiate in Class II,

Messrs. M. A. N. A. Hydari and K. L. Datta to officiate in Class III, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1901.

No. 61.—Mr. F. V Tayler, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Assistant Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December, 1900.

No. 62.—Mr. W. H. H. James, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the date on which he took up the duties of the appointment, until further orders.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 63.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (Superintendent of Works), and Engineer-in-Chief, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year under Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224—240, dated the 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 26th January, 1901.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1901.

No. 57.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 230, Mr. Thomas Claude Fisher is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as a Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II, on probation, and is posted to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 19th February, 1901.

No. 59.—Mr. John Franklin Hewitt, Supervisor, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to Burma.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 64.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 466, dated the 19th November, 1900, the services of Mr C. W. Odling, C.S.I, Chief Engineer, 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the office of the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, by Mr. T. Higham, C.I E.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th February, 1901.

No. 58.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1900, and until further orders :—

NAME.	From	To
Mr. E. A. Leach	Superintendent, 1st grade .	Chief Superintendent, temporary rank.
Mr. F. E. Dempster, C.I.E. . .	Chief Superintendent, temporary rank.	Superintendent, 1st grade.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2441.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year 1900-1901 as compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,83,29,000	28,18,51,000	13,04,68,000	12,81,95,000	...	22,73,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,60,30,000	6,83,97,000	4,69,16,000	5,74,21,000	1,05,05,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,77,57,000	8,76,76,000	6,51,41,000	6,58,66,000	7,25,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,89,82,000	4,90,11,000	3,58,85,000	3,74,55,000	15,70,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,78,99,000	5,72,90,000	4,20,91,000	4,23,55,000	2,64,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,70,07,000	4,70,13,000	3,36,51,000	3,48,10,000	11,59,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,90,64,000	9,02,85,000	5,57,14,000	5,61,90,000	4,76,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,48,68,000	68,15,23,000	40,98,66,000	42,22,92,000	1,24,26,000	...
49,300	10,000	42,100	42,400	300	...	Interest	83,47,000	92,60,000	56,59,000	62,38,000	5,79,000	...
6,500	4,200	4,600	6,500	1,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,71,94,000	3,59,00,000	2,41,81,000	4,67,21,000	2,25,40,000	..
2,000	1,800	800	700	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,77,45,000	1,76,36,000	1,22,20,000	2,25,56,000	1,03,36,000	...
91,800	89,500	66,100	66,900	800	...	Miscellaneous	09,90,000	68,19,000	40,31,000	39,11,000	...	1,20,000
1,300	1,200	1,200	1,800	600	...	Railways	24,87,99,000	25,69,55,000	18,14,97,000	19,71,85,000	1,56,88,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,59,45,000	2,54,23,000	1,44,43,000	1,58,81,000	14,38,000	...
29,100	27,300	21,100	18,200	...	2,900	Buildings and Roads	61,77,000	62,48,000	42,33,000	43,44,000	1,11,000	...
83,500	43,500	31,600	24,700	...	6,900	Receipts by Military Department	95,39,000	99,11,000	59,09,000	82,86,000	23,77,000	...
263,500	177,500	167,500	161,200	...	6,300	TOTAL REVENUE	1,02,56,04,000	1,04,96,75,000	66,20,39,000	72,74,14,000	6,53,75,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	5,922,400	...	8,922,400	8,922,400	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	2,84,50,000	...	2,98,14,000	2,98,14,000	...
...	500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	41,11,000	29,70,000	13,07,000	77,22,000	64,15,000	...
...	2,500	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	20,83,000	12,30,000	11,77,000	25,73,000	13,96,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	64,60,000	63,80,000	47,57,000	66,94,000	19,37,000	...
...	302,900	...	598,400	598,400	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	537,500	...	742,600	742,600	...	Remittances (net)	2,01,14,000	...	...	...	...	...
19,067,000	16,440,000	13,480,600	7,137,000	...	6,343,600	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,067,000	23,705,300	13,480,600	18,400,400	4,919,800	...	TOTAL	3,27,68,000	3,90,30,000	72,41,000	4,68,03,000	3,95,62,000	...
19,330,500	23,882,800	13,643,100	18,561,600	4,913,500	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,05,83,72,000	1,08,87,05,000	66,92,80,000	77,42,17,000	10,49,37,000	...
3,145,800	2,223,700	3,145,800	3,330,900	185,100	...	Opening Balance	16,76,65,000	13,23,20,000	16,76,65,000	12,63,83,000	...	4,12,77,000
22,476,300	26,106,500	16,793,900	21,892,500	5,098,600	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,60,37,000	1,22,10,25,000	83,69,45,000	90,06,05,000	6,36,60,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
						Expenditure.						
52,200	36,800	40,400	25,700	...	14,700	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,05,78,000	11,43,05,000	7,88,68,000	8,18,24,000	29,56,000	...
2,894,400	2,881,700	2,223,500	2,417,900	194,400	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,43,48,000	4,64,88,000	2,69,73,000	2,87,42,000	17,69,000	...
270,800	348,200	197,200	244,100	46,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,54,12,000	2,64,43,000	1,75,63,000	1,83,45,000	7,82,000	...
1715,700	659,000	436,500	465,200	28,700	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,10,03,000	15,64,57,000	10,92,32,000	11,14,92,000	22,60,000	...
2,355,600	2,322,600	1,777,000	1,728,700	...	48,300	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,54,54,000	2,41,72,000	1,87,82,000	1,92,91,000	5,09,000	...
3,700	...	...	6,400	6,400	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	3,14,27,000	5,05,25,000	82,03,000	6,05,32,000	5,23,29,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	35,000	12,78,000	17,000	1,15,000	98,000	...
5,912,800	6,189,900	3,792,000	3,840,700	48,700	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	11,38,70,000	12,49,68,000	8,19,25,000	9,64,59,000	1,45,34,000	...
1,300	1,100	1,100	500	...	600	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,04,81,000	2,06,42,000	1,31,15,000	1,34,71,000	3,56,000	...
123,500	102,000	93,000	93,600	600	...	Buildings and Roads	6,01,67,000	6,09,12,000	3,58,01,000	3,47,58,000	...	10,43,000
4,060,900	4,707,700	3,030,200	3,067,700	37,500	...	Army Services	16,23,64,000	17,32,66,000	11,85,09,000	11,63,45,000	...	21,64,000
900	...	200	6,700	6,500	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,392,800	17,249,000	11,591,100	11,897,200	306,100	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	74,51,39,000	79,94,56,000	50,89,88,000	58,13,74,000	7,23,86,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	44,51,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	75,45,000	82,59,000	...	...	...	...
16,392,800	17,249,000	11,591,100	11,897,200	306,100	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	74,20,45,000	79,11,97,000	50,89,88,000	58,13,74,000	7,23,86,000	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
615,800	6,835,900	493,100	393,600	...	99,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,62,98,000	98,62,000	2,19,52,000	1,62,10,000	...	57,42,000
...	...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,300	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	18,00,000	...	16,99,000	...	...	16,99,000
...	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,600	...	1,400	324,900	323,500	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	79,96,000	43,96,000	29,55,000	2,00,27,000	1,70,72,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1,26,76,000	87,77,000	14,50,000	2,75,72,000	2,61,16,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	87,05,000	78,85,000	49,98,000	1,87,81,000	1,37,83,000	...
1,009,300	...	714,200	...	...	714,200	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,07,20,000	1,23,23,000	90,73,000	1,36,09,000	45,30,000	...
1,123,600	...	469,000	...	...	469,000	Remittances (net)	...	62,61,000	20,01,000	1,70,02,000	1,49,41,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	28,05,56,000	24,49,47,000	13,11,04,000	10,53,76,000	...	2,57,28,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	−12,07,000	−47,000	6,49,92,000	2,11,000	...	6,47,81,000
2,136,800	...	1,685,900	324,900	...	1,351,000	Total	32,13,06,000	28,42,62,000	21,83,38,000	20,25,78,000	...	1,57,60,000
19,145,400	24,084,900	13,770,100	18,538,100	4,768,000	...	Total Disbursements	1,09,96,49,000	1,08,50,21,000	74,92,78,000	80,01,62,000	5,08,84,000	...
3,330,900	2,021,600	3,023,800	3,354,400	330,600	...	Closing Balance	12,63,88,000	13,60,04,000	8,76,67,000	10,04,43,000	1,27,76,000	...
22,476 300	26,106,500	16,793,900	21,892,500	5,098,600	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,60,37,000	1,22,10,25,000	83,69,45,000	90,06,05,000	6,36,60,000	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 730 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th February 1901 :—

No. 57 of 1901.—George Gregory Smith, lawyer, of Villa Bel Riposo, San Domenico, Florence, Italy. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

No. 58 of 1901.—Arthur Poeffel, Captain in the Austrian Army, of Rossauer Kaserne, Vienna IX, Austria. *Improvements in incandescence lamps for liquid combustibles.*

No. 59 of 1901.—Donald Cuff, engineer, formerly of Lower Broughton, Manchester, now of 5 Concert Street, Liverpool. *Improved apparatus for filling and stoppering aërated water bottles.*

No. 60 of 1901.—Donald Cuff, engineer, formerly of Lower Broughton, Manchester, now of 5 Concert Street, Liverpool. *Improved apparatus for filling and stopping aërated water bottles.*

No. 61 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 32 York Road, King's Cross, in the county of [illegible]ngland. *Improvements in draw gear and buffing appara[illegible]tus.*

No. 62 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lam[illegible]e, electrical engine[illegible]r, of 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U[illegible]A. *Improve[illegible]ents in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 63 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, [illegible]ited, manufacturers, of 32 York Road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in draught appliances for railroad cars.*

No. 64 of 1901.—The International Metal Extraction Company of Denver, county of Arapahoe, state of Colorado, U. S. A. *A method or process of treating ores.*

No. 65 of 1901.—Henry Vincent Williams, engineer and patent agent, of No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in or relating to punkah-pulling machines.*

No. 66 of 1901.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, 230 Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 67 of 1901.—Samuel Thomas Gresham, engineer, of 6 Waterloo Street, Calcutta. *A device for securing the flap doors of railway wagons.*

No. 731 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 420 of 1899.—Arthur Edward Brown, Bachelor of Science (Lond.), of 5 Kent Terrace, Regent's Park, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in continuous kilns suitable for burning bricks and the like.* (Specification filed 1 February 1901).

No. 221 of 1900.—Josef Ludwig Hawliczek, manufacturing chemist, of 34 Linnet Lane, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of acetone.* (Specification filed 14 February 1901.)

No. 235 of 1900.—Frank Brooks Hart, civil engineer, of 62 Barton Arcade, Manchester, England. *An improved overlapping railway rail joint.* (Specification filed 14 February 1901.)

No. 236 of 1900.—Khan Bahadoor Commodore Dhanjibhoy, proprietor of the Imperial Carrying Company, Limited, residing at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, British India. *Improvements in tongas and other carriages more especially applicable for military ambulance purposes.* (Specification filed 13 February 1901.)

No. 258 of 1900.—Khan Bahadoor Commodore Dhanjibhoy, proprietor of the Imperial Carrying Company, Limited, residing at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, British India. *A new or improved saddle for use in connection with vehicles having yoked poles.* (Specification filed 13 February 1901.)

No. 284 of 1900.—Mark Mutti, a retired customs official, residing at Ghattia, Agra, N.-W. P. *A contrivance for rendering covered goods wagons absolutely theft proof.* (Specification filed 19 December 1900.)

No 388 of 1900.—Frederick Wood, canine specialist, of 55 Upper Hope Place, Liverpool, and Casper Charles Nathan, clothier, of 34 Islington, Liverpool, aforesaid. *Improvements in bedsteads.* (Specification filed 13 February 1901.)

No. 409 of 1900.—Anders Christian Andersen and Laurits Sophus Andersen, saddlers, both of Odense, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 9 February 1901.)

No. 456 of 1900.—Ambrose Foss Thompson, gentleman, of Madeline Street, Hunter's Hill near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. *An improved sealing buckle for use on mail-bags and the like.* (Specification filed 8 February 1901.)

No. 466 of 1900.—The Snowflake Refrigerator Company, Limited, a company registered under the provisions of the Companies' Acts of the province of South Australia, and having its registered office at 38 and 39 Pirie Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, in the said province. *Improvements in refrigerators.* (Specification filed 8 February 1901.)

No. 732 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depœle. *Improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways.* (From 28 May 1901 to 28 May 1902.)

No 229 of 1889.—Arthur Livingstone Cummins. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales.* (From 11 April 1901 to 11 April 1902.)

No. 96 of 1890.—The Engelberg Huller Company. *A machine for hulling, cleaning and polishing rice and other grain.* (From 2 March 1901 to 2 March 1902.)

No. 145 of 1891.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore. *A new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes.* (From 31 March 1901 to 31 March 1902.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham. *Improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings.* (From 14 March 1901 to 14 March 1902.)

No. 135 of 1892.—Robert Henry Francis Rennick. *Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, to be called the "Silchar" cinerator.* (From 28 January 1901 to 28 January 1902.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1901 to 2 March 1902.)

No 36 of 1894.—Alfred Francis Bilderbeck Gomess. *A new or improved process for the treatment of textile vegetables fibres.* (From 12 December 1900 to 12 December 1901.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonné Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1901 to 27 April 1902.)

No. 270 of 1894.—Thomas Henry Lee Bake and Henry Alfred Leverett. *Improvements in tanning skins and hides.* (From 22 March 1901 to 22 March 1902.)

No. 366 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanide and apparatus therefor.* (From 15 February 1901 to 15 February 1902.)

No. 40 of 1895.—Dr. Hermann Reisenegger. *Improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1901 to 20 March 1902.)

No. 223 of 1895.—George Murray Collom. *A cleaning apparatus for the "acme" tea sorting machine or other machines of the reciprocating class.* (From 18 February 1901 to 18 February 1902.)

No. 292 of 1895.—William R. Aveline. *An improvement in latrines for natives.* (From 11 January 1901 to 11 January 1902.)

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon-Davies. *Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.* (From 3 March 1901 to 3 March 1902.)

No. 245 of 1896.—Edward Lloyd Pease. *A novel or improved structural arrangement for combining strength with rigidity in a manner applicable to flooring, walling and to other structural purposes.* (From 19 February 1901 to 19 February 1902.)

No. 331 of 1896.—Samuel Holt Sharp. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for producing patterns or designs on textile and felted fabrics and the like.* (From 20 April 1901 to 20 April 1902.)

No. 733 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 101 of 1896.—Philip Townshend Somerville-Large. *An automatic self-adjusting rope guide for sheaves or pulleys.* (Specification filed 3 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1901.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹					₹		
Calcutta	1,50,50,915	11,31,28,455	12,81,79,370	1,18,83,876	4,24,52,619		36,63,183	5,79 99,678
Allahabad		1,13,25,520	1,13,25,520	43,23,828	20,04,427			63,28,255
Lahore		2,02,37,660	2,02,37,660	42,33,890	23,01,870			65,35,760
Bombay	7,30,640	6,99,95,520	7,07,26,160	1,01,92,893	5,24,29,192		,33 85,581	7,60,07,666
Karachi	...	65,02,065	65,02,065	6,46,430	13,39,515			19,85,045
Madras	37,61,365	2,85,94,640	3,23,56,005	63,48,830	29,10,000			92,58,830
Calicut		10,08,780	10,08,780	3,24,690	1,14,585			4,39,275
Rangoon		94,46,165	94,46,165	1,56,54,640	51,90,405			2,08,45,045
	1,95 42,920	26,02,38,805	27,97,81,725					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			3,81,325					
	TOTAL ₹		27,94,00,400	5,36,09,077	10,87,42,613		,70,48,764	17,94,00,454

Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another.

NET TOTAL ₹ 17,94,00,454

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882 9,99,99,946

GRAND TOTAL ₹ . 27,94,00,400

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amou re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1901

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1849-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 18[illegible]	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January, 1901.	1,56,64,900	2,26,83,100	13,15,21,700	3,50,03,900	1,31,64,900	1,100	18,33,400	20,42,14,100	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	21,90,87,734
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to In London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 8th February, 1901	...	1,500	1,52,000	1,300	...	...	...	1,54,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 12th February, 1901	...	...	5,500	3,000	...	...	4,000	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1901	...	8,600	79,500	500	...	...	10,000	98,600	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,600
	1,56,64,900	2,26,93,200	13,17,58,700	3,50,08,700	1,31,64,900	1,100	18,53,400	20,44,80,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,01,53,634
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers	...	37,500	8,61,300	500	47,400	...	1,00,000	10,00,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,00,700
Balance on 15th February, 1901	1,56,64,900	2,26,41,700	13,09,57,400	3,50,08,200	1,31,17,500	1,100	17,53,400	20,34 79,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	21,91,53,934

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1900, enfaced from India 10,81[illegible] akhs, re-transferred from London 10,013 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1900, " 31st Dec., " ditto 4 " ditto 33 "
" 1st Jany., 1901 " 15th Jany., 1901, ditto 1 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
10905 lakhs. 10,068 lakhs.
1[illegible]068 "
Balance against India 837 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th February, 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th February, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 79,05,644 6 11			
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 62,01,970 10 8	1,41,07,615	1	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,08,84,035	15	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,99,201	9	6
Sundries	14,16,373	3	8
RUPEES	10,71,57,225	14	3

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				47,61,194	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,93,546	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,63,15,224	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,19,47,004	14	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,60,10,529	11	1
Balances with other Banks				15,74,489	10	5
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				18,52,699	13	2
Stamps				12,408	9	4
Sundries				9,96,114	13	5
				8,10,63,211	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,27,21,861	8	11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,33,72,152	11	8	2,60,94,014	4	7
RUPEES				10,71,57,225	14	3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 19,965 0 0
† Do. do. do. ,, 2,02,964 0 0
₹ 2,22,929 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st February, 1901.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 33·97.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mount Abu, 9th February 1901.

No. 320-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmer district for a public purpose, namely, for the protection of the Arhai-Dinka Joupra Mosque at Ajmer: This declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Approximate area required. Permanent. A. R. P.	Temporary.	Total. A. R. P.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	0 0 15½	...	0 0 15½	For the protection from encroachments and from unseemly adjuncts of the Arhai-Dinka Joupra Mosque.	Plan can be seen in the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

The Collector of Ajmer is authorized to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R. E.*,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, P. W. D., Ajmer and Merwara.

H B

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, Dibrugarh, for maps of Assam only.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussoorie Book Society, Baring Institute.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal.
4. Berar, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending the 31st December, 1900.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheet No. 9 S. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1897.
„ „ 31 N. E.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1898.
„ „ 39 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	0 14	With additions to 1899.
Sheets Nos. 51 N. E. and 69 N. W.	1"= 4 M.	2	27"×20" each.	0 12 each.	0 14 each.	With additions to 1900.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	1"=32 M.	1	27"×20"	0 12	1 0	With additions to Railways to March 1899.
RAJPUTANA AGENCY	1"=16 M.	2	40"×27" each.	3 0	3 8	2nd Edition.
EASTERN BENGAL, Sheet No. 12	1"= 8 M.	1	30"×22"	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to Railways and boundaries to 1899.
GENERAL MAPS.						
GUGARAT (with hills)	1"=16 M.	1	34"×27"	2 0	2 8	With additions to 1900.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
PURNEAH, Sheet No. 7	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to boundaries to 1897.
„ „ „ 11	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to boundaries and railways to 1897.
BHAGALPUR, Sheets Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8	1"= 1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions to 1897.
STANDARD MAPS.						
BOMBAY— Sheet No. 201	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections to Forest boundaries to July, 1897.
BURMA (LOWER)— Sheets Nos. 276 N. W.—1, 276 N. W.—3, 276 N. E. 2, 276 S. E.—2, 276 S. W.—1, 276 S. W.—2, 276 S. W.—3, 276 S. W.—4, 277 N. W.—1, and 323 S. W.—1	4"= 1 M.	10	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
BURMA (UPPER)— Sheet No. 260	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.	Remarks.
					R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*contd.*						
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA—						
Sheet No. 322	1"= 1 M		40"×25"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
„ „ 364	1"= 1 M		40"×25"	1 8	1 12	With additions to roads to 1891.
„ „ 365	1"= 1 M		40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
Sheets Nos. 63 S. E. - 1 and 63 S. E.—4	1 M	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With corrections to August 1897.
„ „ 64 S. E.—1, 2, and 4 (in one)	1 M	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
PUNJAB—						
Sheet No. 122 N. W.	2"= 1 M		40"×25"		1 12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
LAKHIMPUR (Assam) (Skeleton)	1"=12 M.		13"× 8"	0 4		
CACHAR (Assam) (Skeleton)	1"= 8 M		17"×13"	0 6		Engraved.
HOOGHLY (Bengal) (Skeleton)	1"= 8 M.		15"×10"	0 6		Engraved corrected up to 1900.
KOHAT (Punjab) (with hills)	1"= 8 M		18"×13"	0 6		Engraved.
INDEX MAPS.						
INDEX TO THE SURVEY OF THE YENANGYAT OIL FIELDS (Upper Burma), Sheets Nos. 124, 125, and 126 (District Pokokku)	1"= 1 M		40"×27"	0 12		
MISCELLANEOUS.						
No. 194 PUTTAI RESERVED FORESTS, KALLAKURCHI TALUK, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT, MADRAS	4"= 1 M		40"×27"		1 12	
RESERVED FORESTS, CHITTOOR AND CHINDRAGIRI TALUKS, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT, MADRAS	4"= 1 M		40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
No. 150 TAKARI RESERVED FORESTS, KALLAKURCHI TALUK, SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT, MADRAS	1 M.		40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PACHAMALAI HILLS RESERVED FORESTS, ATUR TALUK, SALEM DISTRICT, MADRAS: No. 7 BELUR, AND No. 8 NAGUR RESERVED FORESTS AND NAGUR EXTENSION PROPOSED RESERVE	4"= 1 M	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
BURMA-CHINA BOUNDARY COMMISSION, SHEETS Nos. A, B, C, D, AND E.	1"= 1 M.	5	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
PUNJAB SURVEY—						
Sheets Nos. 263 N. E.—3, 263 S. W.—3, 246 S. E.—3, and 246 S. E.—4, District Kangra	4"= 1 M		40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 313 N. E.—3, 313 N. E.—4, 313 (*a*) N. W.—4, and 313 (*a*) S. W.—4, District Amballa	4"= 1 M		40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	(*a*) 2nd Edition.
SIND SURVEY—						
Sheets Nos. 69 N. W., 69 S. E., and 69 S. W.	2"= 1 M		40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No 70	1"= 1 M		40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
CHARTS.						
No. 1, Preliminary Chart of the Principal Triangulation of the Makran Longitudinal Series, Seasons 1895-96-97	4 M		42"×28"			
No. 2, Preliminary Chart of the Principal Triangulation of the Makran Longitudinal Series, Season 1896-97	1"= 4 M.		42"×28"	1 0		

Addenda and Corrigenda to the List of Maps published at the Head Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1900.

Page 2, Administration Report Maps—

Substitute the word "Berar" for the word "Behar".

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1901.

J. M. FLEMING, *Major, S.C.,*
Offg. Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

The Resident's Office, 15th February, 1901.

No. 767.—In exercise of the powers reserved to him by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 500-I.A., dated the 7th February, 1901, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the following rules for taking the Census of Railway servants and others residing on railway premises and travellers by rail shall apply to the railways in Mysore over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government:—

Census of Railways.

1. *Open line.*—In the case of an open line of railway the term—

(1) *Railway premises* includes a railway station within distant signals, a workshop, and all other premises within the railway boundaries on which permanent or temporary employés of the railway reside, except gangmen's and gatemen's huts and similar isolated buildings outside the distant signals of stations.

(2) *Charge* means the section of line, falling within the railways in Mysore over which jurisdiction has been ceded by the Mysore Government, under a Charge Superintendent appointed by the Railway authorities for this purpose.

(3) *Circle* means a station or railway premises under a Supervisor, who will ordinarily be the station master or other official in charge of the premises. Large circles will be divided into blocks.

(4) *Block* means a group of not more than 50 houses under the charge of an Enumerator and forming part of a circle.

2. *Line under Construction.*—In the case of a line under construction the Census operations will be under the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, who will be guided by the above definitions so far as they are applicable, and will act in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

3. *Persons to be enumerated.*—The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities are—

A.—Persons residing within railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 1st March 1901.

CLASS A.—*Residents*

4. *Residents defined.*—The term "residents" includes all persons sleeping on "railway premises" on the night of the 1st March 1901.

It does not include—

(*a*) Signalmen, gangmen or gatemen living in small isolated houses and huts beyond distant signals whether within or without the railway fences. These will be included in one of the blocks of the nearest village or town, and will be enumerated by the civil officers along with the ordinary population of that block.

(*b*) Railway servants or others who work on railway premises either by day or night, but who habitually return to their houses outside "railway premises" when off work.

But it does include—

(*c*) Large collections of railway labourers sleeping near the railway works on which they are employed, but outside station limits or "railway premises" as defined by the distant signals. Such should be enumerated by the Railway officials who employ them.

5. *Census Divisions.*—The first step to be taken is to parcel out all railway premises into charges for Superintendents, circles for Supervisors, and blocks for Enumerators. The partition should be territorial and not departmental, and in each charge a single officer of the railway must be made responsible for all the Census arrangements therein. Ordinarily a station or premises will form a circle, which will be divided into blocks, if large enough to render this necessary. Very large premises, such as collieries or extensive workshops, may be treated as a distinct charge which may be divided into circles of about 500 houses each. The form of register annexed (Appendix No. A) should be used in forming Census divisions. The instructions annexed to it show how each column should be filled up. An extract comprising all the entries for each charge should be sent to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore. The preparation of the register should be commenced at once, and completed by the end of December, 1900. Where railway premises are much mixed up with the houses of the civil population, a map should be prepared, and the respective jurisdictions settled in consultation with the civil officials.

6. *House numbering.*—A list for each station or railway settlement should be prepared, in the form of the block list annexed to the general schedule, showing the number and description of

buildings included in each block; and all buildings must be numbered with paint or some other material for the guidance of the Enumerator. The numbers should run in the order in which he will visit each building on the night of the 1st March. In writing up this list a note should be made in the last column against the houses where household schedules have to be left.

7. *Appointment of Census Officers.*—Superintendents, Supervisors and Enumerators should be appointed in writing by the chief Railway authorities, and, as far as possible, should be their employés. In circles where there is a considerable European or Eurasian colony, they should be Europeans or should know English well. At small stations the same person may enumerate both residents and travellers, so as to save training two different men. Deputy Commissioners will be instructed (*a*) to superintend the training of the Supervisors and Enumerators, (*b*) to assist in procuring Enumerators where the Railway employés are not natives of the Province and are not acquainted with the names of the castes, sects and occupations of the people.

8. *Schedules.*—The enumeration will be effected through schedules, of which two kinds will be issued—(*a*) *Household Schedules* in English for Europeans and Eurasians, and Natives sufficiently well acquainted with the English language, to be filled in by the head of each family, and returned to the Enumerator on the morning of the 2nd March; and (*b*) *General Schedules*, in which the Enumerator fills in the entries for each person at the dictation of the head of the family. The Supervisor of the circle is responsible for seeing that both kinds are correctly filled up. Each schedule contains room for ten persons per page. Each house should be commenced on a fresh page. In the case of Europeans and Eurasians the return for Native servants and their families on the premises is to be made by the Enumerator of the block on the general schedule with the other Native residents of the block schedule.

Along with the schedules there will be issued a copy of Sections VI, VII and VIII of the Mysore Census Procedure Code containing detailed instructions for enumeration, a specimen schedule, and an abstract to be filled up by the Enumerator after the Census. After the block list has been written up, the number of general schedules required to enumerate the block should, with the block list, be stitched inside the cover, in such a manner that the stitching can be undone later on when the household schedules have to be bound up with the general schedules. A register in Form No. C must be kept of all forms issued to Supervisors and Enumerators.

9. *Preliminary enumeration by general schedules.*—Early in February every Enumerator should fill in the general schedule for each house in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed in Section VI of the Mysore Census Procedure Code. This task should be completed by the 20th February, and during its progress the Supervisor should test all the entries by house to-house visits.

10. *Final enumeration.*—On the night of the 1st March beginning from about 8 or 9 o'clock, the Enumerator must again visit every house in his block and see that the entries are brought up to date, in accordance with his instructions regarding visitors, births, and deaths not previously recorded. It may be noted that according to those instructions, employés who are on duty on the night of the 1st March, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the house where they are entered in the general schedule, or where a household schedule has been left.

11. *Procedure with household schedules.*—The household schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 24th of February and his signature taken in the last column of the block list. On the morning of the 2nd March they must be collected, examined on the spot by the Enumerator, and corrected, where necessary, on his suggestion. They must then be bound up in the book of schedules.

12. *Provisional Totals.*—On the morning of the 2nd March the Supervisor will have the Enumerator's abstract compiled for each block according to the instructions inside the cover and in Section IX of the Mysore Census Procedure Code. He should then compile the totals from the Enumerator's abstract into a return for the circle (Form No. 15), make a list of the books by blocks, checking his list with the original block lists and the Register No. C of forms issued, pack the books in serial order accordingly, and despatch the whole without delay to the Superintendent of the charge in which he is employed, who will at once send the parcels for his charge, to the Deputy Census Superintendent, Dewan's Office, Bangalore, certifying at the same time to the chief officer of the railway that he has done so.

CLASS B.—*Travellers by Rail.*

13. *Station enumeration.*—A special official called the Station Enumerator should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons taking tickets at that station, or alighting from a train during the night of the 1st March 1901. Persons about to travel usually arrive at a station some time before their train is due, and should, so far as possible, be enumerated by the Station Enumerator before they enter the train, each being provided with an enumeration pass to prevent his being enumerated again.

In the case of persons alighting from the train the Station Enumerator should first ask if they have been enumerated already, and if they produce enumeration passes or assert that they have been so counted, the Enumerator should accept the answer, and let them go by. If they say they have not, the Enumerator should fill up the schedule entries for each person in full and give him an enumeration pass, telling him to show it if any Enumerator offers to count him again.

14. *Train enumeration : Civil population.*—In the case of all 1st and 2nd class passengers, who are well acquainted with the English language, whether European or Native, and of

Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate or 3rd class, or on duty with the train, household schedules in English should be distributed by the guard in charge of the train on the evening of the 1st March. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated by general schedules. All passengers found in the train at 6 A.M. on the 2nd March who cannot produce enumeration passes, or who otherwise do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, and all employés on duty with the train, must be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which may, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. Enumeration passes need not be given on this occasion. The household schedules given the evening before to English-knowing 1st and 2nd class passengers and others who have not alighted during the night should be collected and examined by an intelligent official, who should also fill up the form or cause it to be filled up for those who have omitted to do so for themselves. He should finally see that the schedules thus collected are securely stitched into a cover together with the general schedules for the other passengers, thus forming a compact book of schedules for the train.

Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. A plan of enumeration found effective on former occasions was for two Enumerators to enter a compartment as the train drew up, accompanied, if at night, by porters with lamps. Starting from opposite ends of the compartment, each enumerated all the persons on one side of the compartment. They then moved on to the next compartment, which had been locked till their arrival, and repeated the process, the compartment they had left being then unlocked and the passengers allowed to alight.

Travelling Enumerators may also be appointed to enumerate some of the passengers in each carriage at every halt until all are returned, when the next carriage will be taken up.

15. *Train enumeration*: *Troops.*—Troops travelling by rail on the night in question will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the Native servants travelling with them should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

16. *Provisional Totals.*—For the purpose of the provisional totals, the station enumeration and train enumeration should be treated as constituting separate blocks within the circle (station) at which the enumeration takes place. That is to say, the schedules containing the result of each enumeration should be bound up in a cover, abstracted and included in the circle return, under the heading "station enumeration" or "train enumeration," as the case may be, after the numbered blocks.

General

17. *Administration.*—On all general arrangements connected with the Census, the Agent or Manager should consult with the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore. In order that the arrangements may be carried out successfully, it is important that a register of the railway charges, circles and blocks in each district should be sent as soon as they are settled, and in any case by the end of December 1900, to the Provincial Census Superintendent, and also that the instructions given in paragraph 5 as to the territorial arrangement of Census Divisions should be strictly followed.

18. *Indents.*—The indents for forms should be sent in Form No. B annexed, by the chief officer of the railway to the Superintendent of Mysore State Census, Bangalore. It should be stated in the column of Remarks in what language (English or Canarese) the general schedules are to be supplied at each station or premises.

On the basis of this indent, which can be tested by comparison with the particulars shown in the Census Register, the Provincial Superintendent will supply for the Census of residents (columns 4 to 7 of Form No. B):—

(*a*) household schedules at the rate of two for each family;
(*b*) general schedules at the rate of one page for each house;
(*c*) block lists at the rate of two per block;
(*d*) covers one per block;

plus 10 per cent. for spoilage.

For the Census of travellers (columns 8 to 12 of Form No. B) the requirements of each station should be based on the average number of passengers passing through the station on the 1st March for the last three years, with special extra provision for the station where the train enumeration under paragraph 14 is to take place.

The full supply of schedules and books, class A for residents and class B for travellers by rail, together with a supply of enumeration passes for passengers, should be indented for by 10th January 1901 at the latest, and should be prepared for household distribution and use by Enumerators respectively by the 25th of January 1901.

19. *Expenses.*—The schedules, passes and books will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will be chiefly officially attached to the railway. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the 1st March, remuneration of outsiders where no officials are available as Enumerators, charges for oil and petty stationery, may be entered in a bill under the above heads, and sent to the Superintendent, Mysore State Census, Bangalore.

No A.

CENSUS REGISTER OF RAILWAY PREMISES.

Railway.—EAST INDIA RAILWAY. *Officer in General Charge of Census Operations*—W. E. DRING, TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Serial No.	Name of station within distant signals or premises.	Number of houses.	Estimated population.		Name and appointment of Enumerator.	Names and appointments of Enumerators.	Proposed number of blocks.	Charge in which included.	Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent.	Remarks.
			European.	Native.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Asansol S.	225	60	240	J. Cook, Station master.	1. S. C. Dass, Goods clerk. 2. J. P. Urthorp, Assistant Accountant. 3. 4. 5 6	5	Section of line in Burdwan district.	W. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Manager.	Enumerator No. 6 will be Station Enumerator for travellers.
123	Jamalpur S.									
124	Jamalpur Workshops									

Instructions for filling up Form A.

Column 1.—Enter a serial number for all stations and premises, each of which (unless extensive enough to be made a charge) will be treated as a circle for railway purposes.

Column 2.—Enter name of station, adding the letter S, or name and description of premises, such as workshops, coal mine, etc.

Column 3.—In the case of barracks, coolie lines, etc., each dwelling place having a separate independent entrance from the common way should be treated as a separate house.

Columns 4 and 5.—The entries will be of use in estimating the number of schedules required.

Column 6.—Ordinarily the station or premises will form the circle, and the station-master or the officer in chief executive charge of the premises will be the Supervisor. If any station or premises should be large enough to form a charge comprising several circles, the circles should be entered with the name of the Supervisor appointed to each in this column, thus: No. 1 Circle.—John Jones, Station-master.

At every small stations the same officer can probably do the work of Supervisor and Enumerator.

Column 7.—One Enumerator should be provided for each block, and one or more, according to the size of the station, to serve as Station Enumerators on the night of the 1st March 1901. Natives of India should be enumerated by Natives, who will be best able to deal with the entries relating to religion, caste, occupation and language. It is advisable to provide a reserve of Enumeraters to fill vacancies caused by illness.

Column 8.—In forming blocks the point to be considered is the number of houses for which the Enumerator can reasonably be expected to complete the final enumeration between about 7 P. M. and midnight on the 1st March 1901. If the houses lie tolerably close together, an Enumerator can deal with about 50; if they are scattered, the number in the block must be reduced.

Column 9.—See definition of "Charge," which practically corresponds with the sections prescribed for accident returns. As the statistics have to be compiled by districts or states, it is important that charges should be allotted in strict accordance with the definition. The name of the civil district which constitutes the charge should be carefully entered in this column.

Column 10.—The officer selected as Charge Superintendent must be in a position to exercise effective control over the Supervisors, to [illegible] portion of it personally.

NO. B.

INDENT FOR CENSUS FORMS.

* Name of station or premises.	Name of Supervisor.	No. of Blocks.	No. of Forms required for Residents.				No. of Forms required for Travellers.				Remarks.
			Covers.	Household Schedules.	General Schedules.	Block Lists.	Covers.	Household Schedules.	General Schedules.	Enumeration passes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

No. C.

REGISTER OF CENSUS FORMS ISSUED.

Name of station or premises.	No. of Block.	No. of Forms issued for enumeration of Residents.					No. of Forms issued for enumeration of Travellers.				Date of issue to Supervisor.	Date of issue to Enumerator.	Date of return of books by Supervisor.	Remarks.
		Name of Enumerator.	Covers.	Household Schedules.	General Schedules.	Block Lists.	Covers.	Household Schedules.	General Schedules.	Enumeration passes.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 31st January, 1901.

No. 764.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Census Act X of 1900, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4693-I A., dated the 23rd October, 1900, the Resident in Mysore hereby appoints the officers named below to be census officers within the areas specified:—

Officer.	*Local area.*
Mr. W. Francis, Madras Civil Service, Superintendent of Census Operations for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.
The District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	
Officers in command of regiments, or detachments of regiments and batteries	Their respective regimental lines, together with such additional areas adjacent thereto as may be assigned for enumeration by them.
The First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.	Railways in Mysore over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 2 of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore delegates to the officers named above the power of appointing census officers within the local areas set opposite their names.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore appoints the District Magistrate to be the officer in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the First Assistant Resident to be the officer for the Railways in Mysore over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, on whose requisition the officers and persons named in those sections shall perform the duties of census officers therein set forth.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, census officers in the Civil and Military Station and on the Railways over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government are hereby empowered to ask all questions necessary for correctly filling up the "Forms of General Schedule" hereto appended with reference to the "Instructions for Enumerators" hereunto annexed and headed respectively "For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" and "For the Ceded Railways."

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore directs that the schedule to be filled up by occupiers of houses in the Civil and Military Station and on the premises of railways over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government shall be in the form of the "Household Schedules" hereunto annexed and headed "For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" and "For the Ceded Railways" respectively.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the said Act, the Resident in Mysore hereby declares that prosecutions under the Act in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government shall be instituted before a 1st class Magistrate, and he further directs that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore except with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station and on the Railways over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government except with the previous sanction of the First Assistant Resident.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

For the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

I.—PROCEDURE.

1. As soon as you receive this book, obtain from the Supervisor of your circle the list of the buildings in your block, and from that fill up completely the "block list" stitched at the end of the book.

2. Fill up also the headings of the block list and of all the pages in the book, and enter the particulars of the book on the left of this page of the cover. Your Supervisor will show you how to do this.

3. Next, beginning on the 10th January in villages, and the 14th of February in towns, make the *Preliminary Enumeration* of your block as follows.

4. Get sufficient plain paper and rule it into columns similar to those in the schedules in this book. Then read carefully the instructions printed below and the specimen schedule printed on the third page of the cover of this book.

5. Next visit all the houses mentioned in your block list in the order in which they are entered therein and write down on the plain paper, in strict accordance with the printed instructions, all the particulars required by the schedules for all persons who ordinarily live in and take their meals from the house and are likely to be there on the night of the 1st March. Thus, persons temporarily away from the house in the fields, etc., or absent from the village for a few days for a marriage, etc., should be entered, while visitors who will have gone away by the 1st March should not be entered.

6. Use black ink; write very clearly; write all the entries in full, never using abbreviations, or the word "ditto," or making dots. If you have doubt in any case as to what should be written, ask your Supervisor for instructions.

7. Show your Supervisor your entries on the plain paper, and, when he has approved them, copy them into this book. When so copying them, remember that, after you have written down all the entries relating to any house, you should leave one space blank before making the entries for the next house. (See the Specimen Schedule.)

8. You must finish the above work before the 25th of January in villages and before the 20th February in towns.

9. At lamp-lighting time on the evening of the 1st March* make the *Final Enumeration* as follows.

10. Take this book with you, and first of all visit any cartstand† or halting place which there may be in your block, and ascertain if any travellers are present at it. If any are present, turn to the last of the entries already made in the book, leave one space blank, and then fill in in red ink, all particulars required by the schedules for those persons, and give each of them an enumeration ticket telling them to show it to any person who wishes to enumerate them again.

11. Then visit again every house in your block in the order in which it is entered in this book. If it is marked "empty," you should visit it nevertheless, to see if any one is then present in it.

12. At each house, summon the chief member of each family and read over to him, one by one, the names of his family entered in column 3 of the schedule, asking him as you read each name whether that person is present in the house or not.

13. You must consider as present all persons living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be absent for the night watching crops or channels or carrying on any out-door occupation or duty.

14. If any persons so read out are absent, strike out, in red ink, all the entries in the schedule relating to them, and not only those in column 3.

15. Next, ask the chief member of the family whether any person is present in the house besides those whose names have been read out. If any is, turn as before to the last entry in this book, and leave one space blank; then write in column 1 the number of that house with the word "continued" after it, and then fill up, in red ink, all the columns in the schedule for the person or persons newly present.

16. Do not alter in any way the entries in the schedules relating to persons who are present.

17. Having thus visited all the houses, ascertain whether any wandering gang of Erikalas, Koravas or Lambádis, etc., has camped in your block, and if there is any such, go and enumerate the members of it in the same manner.

18 When you have enumerated all the persons in your block, and not until then, fill in the serial numbers for them in column 2 of all the schedules.

19. If there are any European or Eurasian householders in your block who have been given household schedules, you should go and collect these on the morning of the 2nd March, and, after seeing that they are correctly filled in, should stitch them into this book next after the last schedule in it which has been filled up.

20. On the same morning, you should meet your Supervisor at the place agreed upon, and, after he has inspected your book, should fill up, under his instructions, the abstract printed on the inside of the cover. When you have done this correctly, he will take charge of your book and your duties will be finished.

21. According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census, as for instance, the amount of any person's income. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

II.—Rules for filling up the Schedule.

Remember that in the case of every person enumerated columns 2—8 and 12—14 must invariably have an entry made in them, and that there must also always be an entry in at least one of the three columns numbered 9, 10 and 11.

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* When the census is taken on the morning of the 2nd March, the enumerator should begin the Final Census at 6 A.M.

† Where the census is taken on the morning of the 2nd March, the cart-stands, etc., should be visited in this manner on the night of the 1st March.

Column 1 (*Census number of house*).—Enter the census number marked on the house. If the house is empty, write "*empty*" after the number and leave one space blank.

Column 2 (*Serial number*).—Do not fill up this column until the Final Census is completed (see paragraph 18 above); then enter a serial number for all persons enumerated in the book.

Column 3 (*Name*).—Enter first the name of the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female; then that of every other person living in, or taking his meals from, the house, including resident servants, if any. If an infant has not yet been named, write the word "*infant*" in this column. If any objection be made to giving the name of a female, write the word "*female*." (In both these cases fill up the other columns as usual.) Do not insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name.

Column 4 (*Religion*).—Enter here the main religion to which each person declares himself to belong, as *Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Jain, Parsi*, etc. If the person be a Christian, enter below the religion the sect to which he or she belongs, as *Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Wesleyan, Syrian*, etc. If the person belongs to a hill or forest tribe, and is not a Hindu, Musalman, etc., enter the name of the tribe, as *Chentsu, Kurumba, Khond, Savara*.

Column 5 (*Male or female*).—Enter each person as male or female. Enter eunuchs as male. If the person enumerated be a European or Eurasian and also a Volunteer, write the word "*Volunteer*" below the ward "male."

Column 6 (*Married, unmarried, etc.*)—Enter each person, whether infant, child, or grown-up, as *married, unmarried*, or *widowed*. Enter divorced persons as widowed, and dancing-girls as married or unmarried according as they return themselves.

Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word "*infant*."

Column 8 (*Caste*).—Enter the main caste of Hindus (*e.g., Brahman, Kallan, Vellala, Kapu, Nayar, Bant*), and of Jains who declare themselves to have castes. Do not enter vague terms such as Sudra or general names such as Pillai, Naidu, Mudali, Menon, etc. Enter the tribe of those who have no castes. For example, if the person be a Musalman, state whether he is a *Shekh, Saiyad, Pathan, Labbai*, or *Mappilla*: if he belongs to a hill tribe, give the name of the tribe, as *Khond Irula, Toda, Kurumba*. If he be a Christian, enter his race, *e.g., English, Eurasian, Armenian, Native Christian*, etc. Similarly, if he be a Buddhist, state whether he is a *Burman*, or *Chinese*, etc.

Columns 9 and 10 (*Occupations of actual workers*).—These are only to be filled up in the case of persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as pension, rent from houses or land, etc. For those who do not work and have no property of their own, they will be blank. If the person be an actual worker, whether male or female, enter in column 9 the *exact* nature of the occupation or means of livelihood upon which he principally depends, and if he has two or more occupations or means of livelihood, enter in column 10 the *exact* nature of the next most important one. If he has no second occupation, etc., column 10 will be blank. *Never* enter vague terms, such as 'government service,' 'trade,' 'cultivation,' 'cooly,' etc., but give the department of Government, the merchandise traded in, the exact connection with the land (as *non-cultivating landowner, cultivating tenant, field-labourer*, etc.), and the nature of the work at which the largest amount of cooly is earned.

Column 11 (*Means of subsistence of dependents*).—If the person be an actual worker regarding whose occupation particulars have already been given in column 9, this column should be blank. If the person does not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, and has no private property, and is dependent upon another for a livelihood, copy into this column the entry in column 9 against the person upon whom he or she depends.

Column 12 (*Place of birth*).—Enter the *district* in which each person was born. If he or she was born outside the Madras Presidency, but in India, give the province or State, as *Bombay, Mysore, Travancore*. If born outside India, enter the country, as *England, Ceylon, Afghanistan*. Never enter names of villages or taluks.

Column 13 (*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language which each person says he or she ordinarily speaks. In the case of infants or dumb persons, enter the language spoken by the family.

Column 14 (*Literacy*).—If the person can *both* read and write any language, enter "*literate*" in this column and add the names of the languages which he or she can both read and write, putting first the language which is known best. If the person cannot both read and write a language, or is only learning one, or can only sign his or her name, enter "*illiterate*" in this column.

Column 15 (*English*).—If the entry in column 14 is "literate" and the person can *both* read and write English, enter in this column the word '*Yes*.' If the person cannot, enter '*No*.'

Column 16 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be totally blind in *both* eyes or *both* deaf and dumb *from birth*, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter in this column '*blind*,' '*deaf-mute*,' '*insane*,' or '*leper*,' as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye, are not *both* deaf as well as dumb, have become deaf and dumb *after* birth, or have only *white* eprosy.

[*Please do not fill in any column hereunder until you have carefully read the rules for filling it up which are printed on the reverse.*]

(HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.)

Census number painted on the house.	Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age last birthday.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation or means of subsistence of *Actual Workers.*		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Worker on whom dependent.	District, Province or Country in which born.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or Illiterate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth, totally* blind, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.
								Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Name of Taluk *Name of Village* *Number of Village* *Number of Circle* *Number of Block* *Page*

Census number painted on the house.	Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age last birthday.	Caste of Hindu and Jains. Tribe or race of those of other religions.	Occupation or means of Subsistence of *Actual Workers.*		If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Worker on whom dependent.	District, Province or Country in which born.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or Illiterate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth, totally* blind, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.
								Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS)

DIS' RICT.

ALUK OR MUNICIPALITY

URVEY OR PAIMASH NUMBER OF VILLAGE OR NUMBER OF WARD

IAME OF VILLAGE

NUMBER OF CHARGE

NUMBER OF CIRCLE

NAME OF SUPERVISOR

NUMBER OF BLOCK

NAME OF ENUMERATOR

INSTRUCTIONS.—Under the Census Act, the head occupant of each house or tenement at which this schedule is left by the enumerator is required to fill in, ll Europeans and Eurasians stopping in the house or tenement on the night of the 1st March 1901, the particulars indicated by the headings of the columns on the ne. Persons ordinarily residing in the house, but absent for a few hours (except on a running train) and still taking their meals from the house, should be consi- l to be present in the house, and particulars regarding them should be entered. The schedule should then be signed and should be delivered or caused to be ered by the head occupant to the enumerator, who will call for it on the morning of the 2nd March. It is requested that the enumerator may be given every facility assistance in carrying out his duties. The census of native servants and their families residing on the premises will be separately taken by the enumerator, and culars regarding them should not be included in this schedule. Before filling up the schedule, the specimen schedule and rules which follow should be carefully read.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE.

Serial number of persons enumerated.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age last birthday.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation or Means of subsistence of *Actual Workers.*		If dependent, *principal* occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Worker on whom dependent.	District, Province or Country in which born.	Language ordinarily spoken in the household.	Literate or Illiterate.	If literate, can or cannot read *and* write English.	If the person be insane, *both* deaf and dumb *from birth*, *totally* blind, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter as such here.
							Principal occupation.	Subsidiary occupation, if any.						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	A. F.	Church of England.	Male	Married	38	English	Surgeon	Shareholder	...	England.	English	Literate—English Hindustani.	Can.	
2	B. J.	Roman Catholic.	Female	Widow	27	Eurasian	...	...	Government pension, Civil.	Chingleput, District Madras.	English	Literate—English.	Can.	
3	D. S.	Jewish	Male	Unmarried	40	Austrain	Broker	Hide Merchant	...	Austria.	English	Literate—English.	Can.	
4	C. T.	Armenian	Male	Unmarried	Infant	Armenian	...	...	Lawyer's Clerk	Belgaum, District Bombay.	English	Illiterate.	Cannot	Blind.
5	P. N.	Baptist	Male	Widower	48	American	Piece-goods Merchant.	None	...	United States.	English	Literate—English.	Can.	
6	A. M.	Church of Scotland.	Male	Married	28	Scotch	Tea Planter	Orchid Collector.	...	Scotland.	English	Literate—English.	Can.	
7	J. K.	Wesleyan	Male V	Married	32	English	Railway Engineer.	Builder	...	Punjab	English	Literate—English Tamil.	Can.	
8	H. S.	Lutheran	Male	Unmarried	35	Swiss	Watch-maker	Optician	...	Switzerland.	German	Literate—German.	Cannot.	
9	M. O.	Lutheran	Female	Unmarried	14	Swiss	...	...	Watch-maker	Madras.	German	Literate—German.	Cannot.	
10	I. V.	Greek Church	Male	Married	52	Russian	Sailor	Wood-carver	...	Russia	Russian	Illiterate.	Cannot.	

RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

Please write clearly. Write all entries in full, never using the word "ditto" or making dots.

Column 1 (*House number*).—Enter the Census number painted on the house.

Column 2 (*Serial number*).—Enter a serial number for all persons living in the house.

Column 3 (*Name*).—Enter first the head of the family resident in the house on the night of the Census, then the rest of the members of the family, and lastly, visitors stopping in the house that night.

Column 4 (*Religion*).—If Christian enter the exact sect or denomination as shown in the specimen schedule, and never enter general terms such as "*Christian*," "*Protestant*," *etc.* If *not* Christian, enter religion professed.

Column 5 (*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female. If a Volunteer enter the letter "V" after the word "Male."

Column 6 (*Civil Condition*).—Enter each person, whether infant or grown up, as married, unmarried, or widowed. Persons who have been divorced should be shown as widowed.

Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the age on the *last* birthday: against children less than a year old write "*Infant*."

Column 8 (*Race or Nationality*).—In the case of British subjects enter the race, such as *English, Scotch, Eurasian, Armenian, etc.* For persons who are not British subjects, enter the nationality to which they belong, such as *Austrian, Swiss, etc.*

Column 9 (*Principal Occupation of actual workers*).—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, etc. General terms such as "*Government*" or "*Railway Service*," "*Commerce*," *etc.*, should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing should be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation. This column will be blank for dependents, who will be shown in column 11. (*See* Specimen Schedule.)

Column 10 (*Subsidiary Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers*).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation or any supplementary means of livelihood which they may possess. If they have no such additional occupation or means of livelihood, enter the word "none." This column will also be blank for dependents. (*See* Specimen Schedule.)

Column 11 (*Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers*).—This column will be blank for actual workers. In the case of those persons who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the *principal* occupation of the head of the family or the person who supports them. (*See* Specimen Schedule No. 9.)

Column 12 (*Birthplace*).—If born in India, give the district and province; if born out of India, give the country, but not the name of a country, or village or town.

Column 13 (*Language*).—Enter here the language which each person states to be that which he ordinarily uses. In the case of infants and dumb persons enter the language ordinarily spoken by the family.

Column 14 (*Literacy*).—Enter in this column against each person, of whatever age, who can *both* read and write any language, the word "*literate*;" against others enter "*illiterate*." In the case of literates enter the languages which they can *both* read and write, putting the first the language which they know best.

Column 15 (*English*).—Show in this column whether each person can or cannot *both* read and write English.

Column 16 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of *both* eyes, or *both* deaf and dumb *from birth*, or insane, or suffering from *corrosive* leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or not both deaf as well as dumb, have become deaf and dumb after birth, or are suffering from white leprosy only.

For the Ceded Railways.

RULES FOR FILLING UP THE GENERAL SCHEDULE.

Rule 1.—Before taking charge of the Book of Schedule forms for a Block, see that the headings, namely, name of Hobli and Taluk or Sub-Taluk, names and numbers respectively of Village, Circle and Block, are duly entered on the top of the 1st page at least. You should write them all also on the subsequent pages.

Next enter the number of the house painted for Census purposes. If no person is living in it, write "Empty" after the number, and next enter the number of the occupied house you are going to enumerate. If you find a house without a number in which some one is living, you will report the case at once to the Supervisor, and in the meantime adopt a fractional number intermediate between the number last written and the next in the series, thus 56½ for a house between No. 56 and No. 57.

Rule 2. Column 1.—This column is not to be filled up until the final record has been completed. You will then enter a serial number for all persons enumerated in the Block.

Rule 3 Column 2.—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants if any, prefixing in each case a catchword denoting relationship, etc., for the sake of identification or distinction between two or more persons bearing the same name in the house, thus "wife Lingamma," "son Mudda," "daughter Kempi," "aunt Lingamma," "servant Rama," and so forth. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "Female" in this column filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word "Infant." You are not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. When you have entered all the persons in a house, you should leave the remainder of the page blank and begin making the entries for the next house on a fresh page.

Rule 4. Column 3.—Enter here each person as either male or female, even though you have written the word "Female" in column 2 already. Enter eunuchs as male.

Rule 5. Column 4.—Enter the age on last birthday that is, the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word "Infant."

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, you should ask the relations or *refer to some well-known event of local importance*, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance.

Rule 6. Columns 5 to 8.—Enter each person of whatever age and sex as whether never married, or now married, or at one time married, but now widowed or widowered.

If never married, enter a × in column 5.

If married and the wife or husband (as the case may be) is alive, enter in column 6 whether it is the first, second or third marriage, and in column 7 the age of the person when his or her first marriage was performed.

If the person has lost the wife or husband, whether by death or divorce, enter in column 8 the age of that person when such loss occurred.

[NOTE.—Thus in the case of those who were married before the last Census of 1891 and have their wives or husbands now living, and also in the case of those who lost their wives or husbands before the last Census of 1891, the entries in columns 8 and 9 will be the same now as at the Census of 1891.]

Rule 7. Column 9.—Enter the District in which each person was born and if the person was not born in the Mysore State, and the name of the Province to the District of birth. Thus, "Tumkur District," or "Kanara District," "Madras Presidency," as the case may be. If the person was born out of India, enter the country, as China, Afghanistan, Ceylon. The names of villages, taluks, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 8. Columns 10 and 11.—Enter in column 10 the main religion to which each person belongs, as "Hindu," "Mussalman," "Jain," "Christian," "Parsi," "Budhist," etc. For a member of a Forest Tribe who does not call himself Hindu, Mussalman or of any other religion, enter the name of his tribe, as "Kuruba," "Soliga," "Korama," "Koracha," etc.

In column 11 enter the sect of religion followed by each person, such as Sunny, Shiya, Dayara, etc., for Mussalmans; Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, etc., for Christians; Shivaite, Vaishnavaite, Lingayita, etc., for Hindus.

In the case of Hindus worshipping mattas, the sect may be denoted by the matta worshipped if it has no other name.

For Srivaishnava Brahmans (Iyengars), state also whether the person is of the Tengalai or Vadaghale sect.

For Smartha Brahmans who follow the "Bhagavatsampradayem" persuasion, enter the word "Bhagavatsampradayem."

If the sect cannot be stated, enter "Not told" in this column 11, but do not leave it blank.

Rule 9. Columns 12 and 13.—These columns are intended for the caste of Hindus and Jains, the tribe of those who have no caste distinctions among them, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc.

In column 12 enter the *main caste* of Hindus and Jains, and the *main race* or *tribe* of others.

For Example:—For Hindus you should enter in column 12 the caste such as "Brahman," "Kshatriya," "Komati," "Nagaratha," "Ladar," "Lingayita," "Vakkaliga," "Moodali," "Panchala," "Golla," "Kuruba," "Beda," "Banajiga," "Wadda," "Holaya," "Madiga," and so on. The vague and general terms "Vaisya" and "Sudra" being useless, and in some cases even disliked, should not be used. For Jains you should enter in column 12 "Digambara," "Sevetambara," etc.

For Mussalmans you should enter in column 12 such as "Pathan," "Mogul," "Labbe," etc.

For Christians you should enter in column 12 the nationality, such as English, Irish, German in the case of foreigners, and any racial or caste distinctions which may be returned among Indian Christians.

In column 13 enter the *sub-division* of caste or tribe if any such be returned.

In the case of Brahmans and others who may return the same, add the *Gotram* and *Sakha*. (By *Sakha* is meant the particular Veda—Rig, Yejis or Sama—to which each Brahman adheres.) In the case of any caste, such as Vakkaligas, Besthers, etc., among whom the distinction of 18 or 9 Phanas sometimes exists, add "18 Phanas," or "9 Phanas," or "No Phanas," as may be returned by the persons concerned.

For example, in the case of Brahmans, enter here the sub-divisions if any as "Muriknad," "Brahacharana," "Badaganad," etc., and add "Bharadvaja," "Kasyapa," "Visvamitra," etc., as the case may be for Gotra; and "Rigvedi," "Yejurvedi," and "Samavedi," as the case may be for Sakha.

In the case of Kshatriyas, enter whether "Arasu," "Koomarpatta," "Rajput," "Rachewar," etc.

In the case of Komatis, enter whether "Kannada," "Myada," "Setti," "Yayvamanta," etc.

In the case of Nagaratas, enter whether "Namdari," "Sivachar," etc.

In the case of Banajigas, enter whether "Nayadu," "Setti," "Telugu," etc.

In the case of Bedas, enter whether "Nayika," "Machi," "Pallegar," etc.

In the case of Vakkaligas enter "Gangadikar," "Morasu," "Halepaiki," "Kunchatiga," "Rodguara," etc., and add "18 Phanas," or "No Phanas," as the case may be.

In the case of Lingayets, enter "Aradhya," "Jangam," "Banajiga," "Panchachara Gowda," "Gowdamane," etc.

In the case of Panchalas, enter "Achari," "Akkasale," "Badagi," "Kammara," "Kanchugara," etc.

In the case of Tigalas, enter "Ulli," "Palli," "Vanne," etc., and add "18 Phanas," or "9 Phanas," or "No Phanas," as the case may be.

In the case of Holayas, enter "Morasu," "Kanga," "Maggada," "Tigala," etc.

In the case of Madigas, enter whether "Chekkali," "Chemmar," "Morasu," "Goppasale," etc.

In the case of Kurubas, enter whether "Bevina," "Byalatha," "Hain," "Hale," "Halli," "Ane," "Birappana Vakkalu," etc.

In the case of Waddas, enter whether "Bailu," "Boyi," "Kallu," "Mannu," etc.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case enter "Not told" in column 13. But do not leave it blank.

Rule 10. Columns 14, 15 and 16.—The next three columns, namely, 14, 15 and 16 relate to the occupation or means of subsistence of the persons of whatever age or sex entered in the Schedule.

Columns 14 and 15 relate to the persons male and female who do work and earn a livelihood or live on private property such as pension, house-rent, etc. These columns should therefore be left blank in the case of dependents.

Column 16 relates to dependents and should therefore be left blank in the case of Actual Workers or persons of independent means already disposed of in columns 14 and 15. If a person be temporarily out of employment (say for the six months past before the Census), enter the last or ordinary occupation.

You should therefore first of all determine by suitable enquiry whether the person whose particulars you are writing should be treated as *independent* and entered in columns 14 and 15, or as *dependent* and entered in column 16.

For example, children who actually do work and earn wages, and women who earn money by occupations in which the husbands do not take part such as selling firewood, butter-milk, cow-dung cakes, or grass or by rice-pounding, weaving, or doing house-work for wages, should be shown under those occupations in columns 14 and 15. But women and children who do not carry on any such occupation should be entered in column 16 in the manner which will be presently explained.

In entering occupation, you should enter it exactly. Do not use vague terms such as Service Government Service, Shop-keeping, Trade, Writing, Labor and so forth, but state the *exact service*, the goods sold in the shop, the class of articles the person is trading in, the class of writing or labor, and so forth.

A seller who makes the articles he sells should be entered as "*maker and seller*" of them.

When a person is in the service of a public body, enter the name of that body before the service, thus Railway Guard, Government Clerk, Municipal Sweeper etc.

When a person is an agriculturist, that is, lives on land (zerayet), enter also whether he is owner (Hiduvalidar) or lessee (Guttigedar) or cultivating ryot (Saguvali Shikmidar).

Bearing these instructions in mind, enter in column 14 the *principal* occupation or means of livelihood of all persons of whatever age or sex who actually do work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property such as house-rent, pension, etc. As already stated, the column will be blank for dependents.

In column 15 (subsidiary occupation of Actual Workers) enter the occupations, if any, which actual workers or possessors of private property pursue *in addition to their principal occupation*. If they have no such additional occupation, enter in this column the word "None." As already stated, this column also will be blank for dependents.

In column 16 (means of subsistence of dependents), for those who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. As already stated, the column will be blank for actual workers or livers on private property.

Rule 11. Column 17.—Enter the language which each person mentions as his mother

language, *i. e.*, that which he ordinarily uses in conversation with his mother or other near relations.

Rule 12. Column 18.—For all persons of whatever age or sex who can both read and write any language, enter in this column the name of the language which they can so read and write. If they know more than one language, first enter the language best known and then the rest. If illiterate, that is, if the person does not know both to read and write any language at all, or knows only to sign his (or her) name, enter a pair of (00) in this column.

Rule 13. Column 19.—If the person knows both to read and write the English language, enter "Yes" in this column. If not, enter "No." Knowing merely to sign one's name in English will not be sufficient for entering "Yes."

Rule 14. Column 20.—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 15.—Read the above instructions carefully, and in any case of doubt or difficulty, seek your Supervisor's instructions, and be guided by them.

Standard Questions to be asked by the Census Officer who fills up the Schedules.

The questions given below indicate the main points on which enquiries are to be made but the instructions and rules must be carefully studied before the Enumerator begins his task, so that if the answers first given to these questions do not contain all the information required according to the rules, additional questions must be asked until the answers furnish that information.

Part I.—Questions on the first round.

Question 1.—Who is the head of this family residing in this house numbered for Census purposes?

Column 2. Question 2.—(To the head of the family) What is your name and father's name?

Column 3. Question 3.—I ..... put you down as male (or female as the case may be).

Column 4. Question —How old are you, that is to say, how many years did you complete on your last birth day?

tion 5.—I now come to 'married condition.' Have you ever been married?

Column 5. Ques.. on 6.—If you are married, and your wife (or husband) is alive, is this your first, second or third marriage?

Column 6. Questi. Mumm— —when you were first married?

Column 7. Question 7.—Tell me what your age was w

Column 8. Question 8.—If your wife (or husband) is not alive, tell me what your age was when she (or he) died.

Column 9. Question 9.—In what district were you born? If it is not in the Mysore Province, in what Province is it? If not in British territory, in what State? If not in India, in what country?

Column 10. Question 10.—What is your religion? In other words, are you a Hindu, Mussulman, Christian, Parsi, Buddhist, Jew, or of what other religion?

Column 11. Question 11.—If your religion is divided into sects, give the name of the sect to which you belong.

Column 12. Question 12.—(In the case of Hindu and Jains) Mention the name of the caste by which you are commonly known.

Column 13. Question 13.—Mention the name of the branch, if any, of that caste to which you belong, and your Gotra and Sakha, if you possess any.

State also whether by caste you belong to what are commonly called the "18 Phanas" or the "9 Phanas," or is it that you belong to "No Phana."

NOTE.—For other than Hindus and Jains, the questions will be—

Question 12.—Mention the name of the Tribe or Race to which you belong.

Question 13.—Also the name of the branch of the Tribe or Race to which you belong.

Column 14. Question 14.—How do you get your means of livelihood? Do you carry on any business either personally or by means of servants, or do you live upon private property such as pension, house rent, etc.? Describe them in full detail.

If you have more than one source of livelihood, which do you say is the principal of them?

Column 15. Question 15.—Which are your other sources of livelihood if any?

Column 16. Question 16.—If you have no source of livelihood of your own but are supported by another person, what is the principal occupation of that person?

Column 17. Question 17.—What is your mother tongue? In other words, what is the language in which you converse with your mother or other near relations?

Column 18. Question 18.—Can you both read and write any language? If so, what language? If more than one language, name first the language you know best, and then the rest.

Or is it that you cannot do more than write your name?

Column 19. Question 19.—Do you know to both and write the English language?

Column 20. Question 20.—Is any one here in this house who is deaf and dumb from birth, or totally blind of both eyes, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or insane?

Question 21.—Now tell me the names of all persons who are ordinarily living in or taking their meals from the house; first, the members of your family with their relationship to you briefly stated to prevent omissions or confusion of persons bearing the same name; next the servants similarly living in the house; and lastly, visitors stopping in the house. If you have any objection to telling the name of any of the females in the house, I will enter them by numbers only.

Question 22.—Now answer each of the above questions about each of the persons you have mentioned.

Question 23.—Are any of these persons doing any work and earning a living for themselves? If so, which are they and what are their occupations respectively?

Question 24.—Are any of these persons supported by you without doing any work for themselves? If so, which are they?

Part II.—Questions on the final round on Friday the 1st of March corresponding with Phalguna Suddha Ekadasi Sukravara.

Question 25.—Listen while I read out the names of the persons entered as living in your house. Are all these persons alive? Has any one of them gone away so that he is not living in or taking his meals from the house?

Question 26.—Is any one living in or taking his meals from the house who has come here since the entries were made, and who is not included in them? Has any child been born in your house since then?

Question 27.—If any person has so come, or child been born, answer all the above questions about each of such persons.

Instructions for filling up the Household Schedule.

The Schedule on the reverse is to be filled up under the Census Act by you as the head occupant of the house or tenement whose census number is there entered, for all members of your family, dependents, and servants ordinarily living in or taking their meals from the said house or tenement on the night of the 1st March 1901, counting also as present persons ordinarily residing in the house as aforesaid but absent for a few hours on duty (except with a running train) and still taking their meals from the house. You should deliver or cause to be delivered the Schedule, duly filled up and signed, to the Enumerator deputed for the purpose, who will call for it on the night of the 1st March or on the following morning. Every facility and aid is requested for the Census Officer (Enumerator or Supervisor), who will give you a receipt for the Schedule when delivered to him. Before filling up the Schedule, the rules which follow should be carefully read. You should also see that the headings, including the House No., are written up when the Census Officer gives you this Schedule.

N.B.—The entries which you make should be in black ink, and the Schedule should be signed by you at foot.

Rule 1. Column 1 (Serial No.).—This column is not to be filled up by you. But the total number of persons entered in this Schedule should be entered by you in the foot-note to the Schedule near your signature.

Rule 2. Column 2 (Name).—Enter first your own name, etc., then the names of the other persons in the house including the resident servants, if any, prefixing in each case a catchword denoting relationship, such as "wife," "son," "servant," etc. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word "Infant."

Rule 3. Column 3 (Male or Female).—(*a*) Enter here each person as either *male* or *female* Enter eunuchs, if any, as male.

(*b*) If a Volunteer, enter the letter 'V' after the word "Male."

Rule 4. Column 4 (Age).—Enter the number of years each person completed on last birth day. For infants less than one year old enter the word "Infant."

Rule 5. Column 5 (Unmarried).—You must make an entry in columns 5 to 8 regarding the married condition of each person of whatever age or sex. If never married, enter a × in column 5.

Rule 6. Column 6 (1st, and or 3rd marriage).—If married and the person's wife or husband is alive, enter in column 6, whether it is the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd marriage; and

Rule 7. Column 7 (Age at 1st marriage).—Enter in column 7 the age of the person when his or her first marriage was performed.

Rule 8. Column 8 (Age when wife or husband died).—If married, but the person has lost the wife or husband whether by death or divorce, enter in column 8 the age of that person when such loss occurred.

Rule 9. Column 9 (District in which born).—Enter the District or State in which each person was born, and if the person was not born in this Province, add the name of the Province to the District of birth. If the person was born out of India, enter the country as *China, Afghanistan, Ceylon*, etc. The names of villages, taluks, counties, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 10. Column 10 (Main Religion).—Enter here the main religion which each person returns, as *Mussalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi, Hindu*, etc.

Rule 11. Column 11 (Sect).—Enter here the sect or denomination of religion to which each person belongs, such as Sunny, Shiya, Dayara, etc., for Mussalmans; Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, etc., for Christians; Shivaite, Vaishnavaite, Lingayita, etc., for Hindus, and so on. In the case of Hindus, for Srivaishnava Brahmans (Iyengars), state also whether the person is of the Tengalai or Vadaghale sect. For Smartha Brahmins who follow the Bhagavat-sampradayem persuasion enter the word "Bhagavat-sampradayem.

If the sect cannot be stated, enter "Not told," but do not leave the column blank.

Rule 12. Column 12 (Castes).—Enter the main caste of Hindus and the Jains, the tribe of those who have no caste distinctions among them, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc. For persons who are not British subjects, enter the nationality to which they consider themselves to belong.

For example:—For Hindus you should enter such as Brahman, Kshatriya, Nagaratha, Lingayita, etc. For Jains—Digambara, Swetambara, etc. For Mussalmans—Sayed, Shekh, Mogul, or Pathan.

For European British subjects you should enter such as English, Irish, etc. For non-British subjects, Austrian, Swiss, etc., also any racial or caste distinctions which may be returned among Indian Christians; and

Rule 13. Column 13 (Sub-division of Castes, etc.).—Here enter the sub-division of caste or tribe, if any. In the case of Hindus add the *Gotra* and *Sakha* where these exist and whether of the "18 Phanas" or "9 Phanas" or "No Phanas."

Some races of castes may not have sub-divisions. In their case enter "None," but do not leave the column blank.

Rule 14. Column 14 (Principal occupation of Actual Workers).—(*a*) Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property such as *house-rent*, *pension*, etc. The column will be blank for dependents.

Rule 15 Column 15 (Subsidiary occupation of Actual Workers).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue or any supplementary means of livelihood which they may possess in addition to their principal occupation. If they have no such additional occupation or supplementary means of livelihood, enter in this column the word "None." The column will be blank for dependents.

Rule 16. Column 16 (Means of subsistence of dependents).—For all persons who do not work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the *principal* occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

NOTE.—(*a*) Children who actually do work and earn wages, and women who earn money by occupations in which the husbands do not take part, should be shown under those occupations, in columns 14 and 15. But women and children who do not carry on any such occupation should be entered in column 16 as above explained.

(*b*) In entering occupation in any of these columns, enter it exactly. Do not use general terms such as Service, Government or Railway service, Shop-keeping, Trade, and so forth; but state the *exact service*, the goods sold in the shop, the class of articles the person is dealing in, etc. A seller who makes the articles he sells should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. When the person is in the service of a public body, enter the name of that body, such as Railway Guard, Municipal Tax Collector, etc. Where a person is an agriculturist, enter also whether he is owner or lessee or actual laborer.

Rule 17. Column 17 (Mother Tongue).—Enter the language which each person ordinarily uses in conversation with his mother or other near relations.

Rule 18. Column 18 (Literate or illiterate, etc.).—For all persons of whatever age and sex who can *both* read and write any language, enter in this column the name of the language which they can so read and write. If they know more than one language, first enter the language best known, and then the rest If illiterate, that is, if the person does not know *both* to read and write any language at all, or knows only to sign his (or her) name, enter a pair of zeros (*oo*) in this column.

Rule 19. Column 19 (Does the person know English?).—If the person knows *both* to read and write the English language, enter "Yes" in this column, If not, enter "No." Knowing merely to sign one's name in English is not sufficient for entering "Yes."

Rule 20. Column 20 (Infirmities).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 21.—Read the above instructions carefully, and in case you feel any doubt in filling up these columns, consult the Supervisor of your circle, who will explain to you how they should be filled up.

FORM NO. 10.

General Schedu

*Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk*_____ *Number of Circ*

*Name of Hobli*_____ *Number of Bloc*

*Number and Name of Village*_____

*House No.*_____ *Page*

Serial No.	Name.	Male or female.	Age.	Whether Unmarried, Married, or Widowed.			Name of District in which born.	Religion.	
				(1) If never married, enter here thus ×	(2) If married and wife or husband be alive, enter here.		(3) If now widower or widow, enter here age at which wife or husband died.	Main.	Sect.
					Whether it is 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage.	Age at 1st marriage.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Caste of Hindus and Jains, Race or Tribe of others.		Occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of Subsistence of dependents on Actual Workers	Mother tongue.	If literate, first enter the language best known and then others if any. If illiterate, write "oo."	Does the person know English?	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or leper.
Main.	Sub-division.	Principal.	Subsidiary.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

*Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk*_____ *Number of Circle*_____

FORM NO. 11. *Name of Hobli*_____ *Number of Block*_____

House No. *Specimen Schedules.* *Number and Name of Village*_____ *Page*_____

Serial No.	Name.	Male or female.	Age.	Whether unmarried, married, or widowed. (a) If never married enter here thus ×	(b) If married, and wife or husband be alive, enter here. Whether it is 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage.	(b) If married, and wife or husband be alive, enter here. Age at 1st marriage.	(c) If now widower or widow enter here age at which wife or husband died.	Name of District in which born.	Religion. Main.	Religion. Sect.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Race or Tribe of others. Main.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Race or Tribe of others. Sub-Division.	Occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Workers. Principal.	Occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Workers. Subsidiary.	Means of Subsistence of dependents on Actual Workers.	Mother tongue.	If literate, first enter the language best known and then others, if any. If illiterate, write "oo"	Does the person know English?	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	House No. 40.																		
	Kesava Row, son of Rama Row.	Male.	40	...	1st	18	...	Bangalore	Hindu	Shivite.	Smartha Brahmana.	Muriknad, Rigveda, Vasishta Gotra.	Govt. clerk	Land-owner	...	Telugu	English and Telugu.	Yes	
	Wife Kamakshiamma	Female.	32	...	1st	10	...	Bellary, Madras Presy.	Hindu	Shivite.	Smartha Brahmana.	Muriknad, Rigveda, Vasishta Gotra.	Tutor in Girls' school.	...	...	Telugu	Kanarese and English.	Yes	
	Son Narasinga Row	Male.	14	×	...	...	...	Mysore	Hindu	Shivite.	Smartha Brahmana.	Muriknad, Rigveda, Vasishta Gotra.	.....	...	Govt. clerk	Telugu	Kanarese and English.	Yes	
	Daughter Rangamma.	Female.	12	...	...	...	10	Dharwar, Bombay Presy.	Hindu	Shivite.	Smartha Brahmana.	Muriknad, Rigveda, Atreya Gotra.	House-rent	...	...	Telugu	Kanarese	No	
	Servant Bommi	Female.	40	...	1st	16	...	Tumkur	Hindu	Shivite.	Vakkaliga	Gangadikar	House-work, monthly wages.	...	...	Kannada	oo	No	
	Syce Nanjunda	Male.	35	...	1st	25	...	Kolar	Hindu	Yellamma Vakkalu.	Holaya	Balagai	Horse-keeper	...	...	Kannada	oo	No	
	Do.'s wife Nanji	Female.	28	...	2nd	18	...	Kolar	Hindu	Madduramma Vakkalu.	Holaya	Balagai	Grass-cutter	...	...	Kannada	oo	No	
	House No. 50.																		
	Nanjunda, son of Siddappa.	Male.	55	...	1st	20	...	Bangalore	Hindu	Vishnavite	Gollar	Yadavakula	Govt. peon	Land-owner (Hiduvalidar.)	...	Telugu	Kannada	No	
	Wife Nanji	Female.	46	...	1st	11	...	Tumkur	Hindu	Vishnavite	Gollar	Yadavakula	.....	...	Govt. peon	Telugu	oo	No	
	House No. 70.																		
	Basavalingappa, son of Mallappa	Male.	50	...	...	...	40	Bengalore	Hindu	Lingayita	Lingayita	Linga Banajiga	Grain merchant	Money-lending.	...	Kannada	Kannada and English.	Yes	
	Servant Marisiddappa.	Male.	20	×	...	...	...	Mysore	Hindu	Lingayita	Lingayita	Tammadi	Cook, monthly wages.	...	...	Kannada	oo	No	
	House No. 73.																		
	Bomme Gowda, son of Doddy Gowda.	Male.	50	...	...	...	40	Hassan	Hindu	Vishnavite	Wakkaliga	Namdhari	Land-holder (Hiduvalidar.)	...	...	Kannada	Kannada	No	
	Daughter Lingi	Female.	30	...	...	...	28	Hassan	Hindu	Vishnavite	Wakkaliga	Namdhari	Butter-milk seller.	...	...	Kannada	oo	No	
	House No. 79.																		
	Syed Mustappa, son of Syed Boodin	Male.	50	...	1st & 2nd	28	...	North Arcot Dist., Madras Presy.	Musulman	Sunni	Sunni	Hanafi	D. P. W. contractor.	House-rent	...	Hindustani	Hindustani and English.	Yes	
	Wife (female)	Female.	40	...	1st	18	...	Secundrabad, Hyderabad State.	Musulman	Sunni	Sunni	Hambali	.....	...	D. P. W. contractor.	Urdu	oo	No	
	Wife (female)	Female.	35	...	1st	20	...	Kolar	Musulman	Sunni	Sunni	Maliki	.....	...	D. P. W. contractor.	Hindustani	oo	No	

FORM NO. 12.

General Schedule.

*Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk*_____ *Number of Circle*_____

*Name of Hobli*_____ *Number of Block*_____

*Number and Name of Village*_____

*House No.*_____ *Page*_____

Serial No.	NAME.	Male or female. If Volunteer, add 'V.'	Age.	WHETHER UNMARRIED, MARRIED, OR WIDOWED.				Name of District in which born.	RELIGION.	
				(1) If never married, enter here thus ×	(2) If married and wife or husband be alive, enter here.		(3) If now widower or widow, enter here age at which wife or husband died.		Main.	Sect.
					Whether it is 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage.	Age at 1st marriage.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

CASTE OF HINDUS AND JAINS, RACE OR TRIBE OF OTHERS. NATIONALITY OF NON-BRITISH SUBJECTS.		OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Means of Subsistence of dependents on Actual Workers.	Mother tongue.	If literate, first enter the language best known and then others if any. If illiterate, write "oo."	Does the person know English?	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or leper.
Main.	Sub-division.	Principal.	Subsidiary.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Abstract:—Number of males ; Number of females ; Total

Signature of head of family.

FORM No. 13.

SPECIMEN SCHEDULE FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

*Name of Taluk or Sub-taluk*_____ *Number of Circle*_____

*Name of Hobli*_____ *Number of Block*_____

*Number and Name of Village*_____ *Page*_____

HOUSE NO.

Serial No.	NAME.	Male or female. If Volunteer, add "V."	Age.	Whether Unmarried, Married, or Widowed. (1) If never married, enter here thus × .	(2) If married and wife or husband be alive, enter here: Whether it is 1st, 2nd or 3rd marriage.	(2) If married and wife or husband be alive, enter here: Age at 1st marriage.	(3) If now widower or widow, enter here age at which wife or husband died.	Name of District in which born.	Religion. Main.	Religion. Sect.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Race or Tribe of others. Nationality of non-British subjects. Main.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Race or Tribe of others. Nationality of non-British subjects. Sub-division.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual Workers. Principal.	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual Workers. Subsidiary.	Means of subsistence of dependents on actual Workers.	Mother tongue.	If literate, first enter the language best known and then others, if any. If illiterate, write "oo".	Does the person know English?	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind, or leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A. F.	Male	38	...	1st	30	...	England	Christian	Church of England	English	...	Surgeon	Shareholder	...	English	English and Tamil.	Yes	...
	B. G.	Female	27	...	...	...	25	Calcutta	Christian	Roman Catholic	Eurasian	...	...	...	Govt. pension.	English	English and Bengali.	Yes	...
	D. S.	Male	40	×	...	...	...	Austria	Jewish	.....	Austrian	...	Broker	Hide merchant.	...	German	German and English.	Yes	...
	C. T.	Male	Infant	×	...	...	...	Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.	Christian	Armenian	Armenian	...	...	...	Lawyer's clerk.	Armenian	oo	No	Blind.
	P. N.	Male	48	...	...	...	42	United States	Christian	Baptist	American	...	Piece goods merchant.	None	...	English	English and Kanarese.	Yes	...
	A. M.	Male V.	40	...	2nd	25	...	Scotland	Christian	Church of Scotland	Scotch	...	Tea-planter	Orchid collector.	...	English	English and Tamil.	Yes	...
	J. K.	Male	32	...	1st	30	...	Punjab	Christian	Wesleyan	English	...	Railway Engineer.	Builder	...	English	English and Punjabi.	Yes	...
	H. S.	Male	35	×	...	...	...	Switzerland	Christian	Lutheran	Swiss	...	Watchmaker	Optician	...	German	English and German.	Yes	...
	M. O.	Female	14	×	...	...	...	Malta	Christian	Roman Catholic	Irish	...	...	...	Army Officer	English	oo	No	...
	T. V.	Male	52	...	1st	35	...	Russia	Christian	Greek Church	Russian	...	Sailor	Wood-carver	...	Russian	oo	No	...

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Bangalore, the $\frac{11}{12}$ th, February, 1901.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1901 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	Remarks.
January	1st	Tuesday	Christmas	General holiday.
Do.	14th	Monday	Pongal	Hindu holiday.
Do.	23rd	Wednesday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*28th*	*Monday*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
February	*20th*	*Wednesday*	*Ash-Wednesday*	*Christian holiday.*
March	4th	Monday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	21st	Thursday	Gentu New Year's day	Do.
Do.	*28th*	*Thursday*	*Sreerama Navami*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	30th	Saturday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holiday.
April	5th to 8th	Friday to Monday, both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
Do.	*13th*	*Saturday*	*Tamil New Year's day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*24th*	*Wednesday*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Do.*
Do.	26th to 29th	Friday to Monday	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
			Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
Do.	*30th*	*Tuesday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
May	*16th*	*Thursday*	*Ascension day*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	18th	Saturday	Eclipse of the Sun	General to Hindus.
Do.	29th	Wednesday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	General holiday.
June	12th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
August	*5th*	*Monday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	28th	Wednesday	Asvalayana Sravani	Hindu holiday.
Do.	29th	Thursday	Apastamba Sravani	Do.
September	16th	Monday	Ganesha	Do.
Do.	27th	Friday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Do.
October	12th	Saturday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Do.
Do.	21st and 22nd	Monday and Tuesday	Maha Navami and Vijaya Dasami.	Do.
November	9th	Saturday	King-Emperor's Birthday and Dipavali.	General holiday. Hindu holiday.
Do.	11th	Monday	Eclipse of the Sun	General to Hindus.
Do.	12th	Tuesday	Balipadyami	Hindu holiday.
Do.	25th and 26th	Monday and Tuesday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holidays.
December	24th to 31st	Tuesday to Tuesday	Christmas	General holidays.

2. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sundays :—One day in Pongal, Sivaratri, one day in Bakrid, Gauri and commencement of Dasara.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts abovementioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 9th April to the 20th May, 1901, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,

H. CHENNAYA,

Acting Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example : the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master-General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercury Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.

(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.

(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the abovenamed Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898; Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 36, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information:—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras:—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 15th February, 1901.

No. 45.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 27, dated the 27th of September, 1900, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. D. Macrae, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate, for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th March, 1901.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1901.

No. 103.—The furlough for one year and six months granted to Mr. W. K. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, *vide* this Department Notifications Nos. 86 and 91, dated 8th July, 1899, and 23rd February, 1900, respectively, has, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, been extended by six months.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th February, 1901.

No. 8.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 10th February, 1901:—

Joseph Ernest Leonard Chinal.

No. 9.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 10th February, 1901:—

George Archibald Simpson Howatson.

The 15th February, 1901.

No. 10.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeon, who has completed seven years' service in that class, having passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to second class, with effect from the 11th February, 1901 :—

Reginald Alexander Boermel.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
Major, I.M.S.,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th February, 1901.

No. 709.—Mr. I. E. David made over and Mr. H. F. Wilkieson assumed charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 1st February, 1901.

By order,
L. T. HARRIS,
for *1st Assistant Resident.*

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th February, 1901.

No. 1715.—Moulvi Abdul Rahim, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshin, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 24th January, 1901, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1716.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Moulvi Abdul Rahim, the following transfers are ordered among the Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge :—

Rai Sahib Diwan Uttam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, is posted to Peshin.

Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is posted to Duki.

No. 1717.—Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and as Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, during the absence of Moulvi Abdul Rahim on furlough, or until further orders.

By Order,
A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th February, 1901.

No. 1749.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1), section 2 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), and in supersession of Notification No. 10299, dated the 24th November, 1900, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased hereby to issue the following orders :—

(*a*) The persons detailed below are hereby appointed, in virtue of their offices, Census Officers under section 2 of the Act, for the local areas entered opposite their names, and the power of appointing other Census Officers within the aforesaid local areas is hereby delegated to them :—

(1) The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole of British Baluchistan.

(2) All Deputy Commissioners —For their respective charges.

(3) The Census Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole of British Baluchistan.

(4) All Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan in executive charge of sub-divisions of districts —For such areas in their respective sub-divisions as are in British Baluchistan.

(5) The Manager, North Western State Railway.—For the premises occupied by the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway in British Baluchistan.

(6) The Officers in command of Military Cantonments in British Baluchistan.—For all areas in their respective Cantonments or in Military outposts in their command which are within purely regimental limits.

(7) The Officers in command of troops on the march in British Baluchistan, but not travelling on the Railway.—For all areas occupied by such troops with their followers.

(*b*) Under section 3 (*1*) of the Act, the persons mentioned above are hereby authorized to sign declarations of appointments for all classes of Census Officers, also the following Officers for the classes of Census Officers entered against their respective

names within the local areas for which they themselves are Census Officers :—

(1) All Tahsildars.—For Supervisors and Enumerators.

(2) All Naib Tahsildars.—For Enumerators.

No. 1750.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased hereby to direct that the expenses incurred on—

(1) house-numbering,

(2) lights, ink and stationery, and

(3) binding schedules,

shall be borne by the Local, Municipal or Bazaar Fund constituted for and on behalf of the area within which such expenses were incurred.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 2045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend to the tahsil of Pishin the provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), subject to the following modifications and restrictions, that is to say :—

(1) The expressions "Financial Commissioner" and "Commissioner" shall in each case be construed to mean the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(2) The following provisions shall not be deemed to be in force, namely :—

Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1

Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 2 ;

Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (9) of section 3 ;

Sub-section (5) of section 6 ;

Section 7 ;

Section 42 ;

Clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 73 ;

Proviso (*a*) in section 75 ;

Clause (*c*) of section 98 ;

Clause (*e*) of sub-section (2) of section 117 ;

Sub-section (1) of section 137.

(3) In sub-section (2) of section 2 for the words "under any of the repealed enactments," the words "prior to the extension of this Act" shall be [redacted]

(4) In [redacted] section (13) of section 3, for the words "the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, except a mukhtar", the words "section 12 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896", shall be read.

(5) For section 5 the following section shall be read, namely :—

"5. The Local Government may, by order in writing and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, vary the limits of the tahsil of Pishin"

(6) For sub-section (2) of section 6, the following sub-section shall be read, namely :—

"(2) The Deputy Commissioner for Pishin shall be the Collector of the tahsil of Pishin."

(7) From section 8 the words "Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and" shall be omitted.

(8) From clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 27, the words "Financial Commissioner, Commissioner or" shall be omitted.

(9) From sub-section (2) of section 27, the words "Financial Commissioner, Commissioner" shall be omitted.

(10) In sub-section (1) of section 43, for the words "either of the two last foregoing sections", the words "section 41" shall be read.

(11) In clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 117, for the words "Divisional Court or Chief Court as the case may be", the words, "Court of the Judicial Commissioner" shall be read.

(12) In sections 136 and 137, for the words and figures "Punjab Courts Act, 1884," wherever they occur, the words and figures "British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896," and for the words, letters and figures "clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) of section 17," where they occur in section 37, the word and figure "section 3" shall be read.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th February, 1901.

No. 1745.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1), section 2 of the In[redacted] Census Act (X of 1900), and in supersession Notification No. 1029[redacted], dated the 2[redacted] ber, 1900, the Honourable th[redacted] Governor General in Ba[redacted] are hereby hereby to issue the follo[redacted] of their offices,

(*a*) The person[redacted] under section 2 of the appointed [redacted] local areas entered opposite Census[redacted]mes, and the powe[redacted] of appointing Ac[redacted]

other Census Officers within the aforesaid local areas is hereby delegated to them :—

(1) The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole Agency.

(2) All Political Agents.—For their respective charges.

(3) The Census Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.—For the whole Agency.

(4) All Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan in executive charge of sub-divisions of districts.—For all Agency Territories in such sub-divisions.

(5) The Manager, North Western State Railway.—For the premises occupied by the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway in the Agency Territories.

(6) The Officers in command of Military Cantonments in the Agency Territories.—For all areas in their respective cantonments or in Military outposts in their command, which are within purely regimental limits.

(7) The Officers in command of troops on the march in Agency Territories, but not travelling on the Railway.—For all areas occupied by such troops with their followers.

(8) The Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.—For all areas in the Quetta Cantonment outside purely regimental limits.

(*b*) Under section 3 (*1*) of the Act, the persons mentioned above are hereby authorized to sign declarations of appointment for all classes of Census Officers, also the following officers for the classes of Census Officers entered against their respective names within the local areas for which they themselves are Census Officers :—

(1) All Tahsildars.—For Supervisors and Enumerators.

(2) All Naib Tahsildars.—For Enumerators.

No. 1746.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Census Act (X of 1900), the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased hereby to direct that the expenses incurred on—

(1) house-numbering,

(2) lights, ink and stationery, and

(3) binding schedules,

shall be borne by the Local, Municipal or Bazaar Fund constituted for and on behalf of the area within which such expenses were incurred.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th February, 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. P. Rainier, District Traffic Superintendent, Class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted combined privilege leave of 3 months and 6 months and 10 days furlough (total 9 months and 10 days) under articles 340 to 344 of Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224 to 240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from forenoon of 2nd March, 1901.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 15th February, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Quetta on the 7th January, 1901.

The 18th February, 1901.

No. 5.—Mr. V. E. deBroë, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is granted, under articles 277, 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations and Home Department Resolution No. 224–240 of 25th January, 1901, three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 17th March, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that a treasure consisting of a gold chintakú valued at about R20 was found by Kanni Mudali, son of Semalai Mudali, of Marudurai, on or about the 26th July, 1900, in the road in front of Ponna Mudali's house at Marudurai village, Dharapuram Taluk, Coimbatore District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on the 1st August 1901 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

C. H. MOUNSEY,
for *Collector.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
8th February, 1901.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The following tombs in the Mirpur Cemetery, Cawnpore, are in need of repairs:—

1. J. W. Carbery, Inspector, Oudh Police.
2. Infant daughter of Captain Stewart.
3. Alfred Stalley, Loco. Foreman, E. I. Ry.
4. Bartholomew Fowler.
5. Jane McCreary.
6. Hilda Jane McCreary.
7. Susan Elizabeth Thomas.
8. Emily Young.
9. William Charles Walker.
10. Aurtha David.
11. Aneyha Apolonia Biernacka Thomson.
12. Annie Elizabeth Holloway.
13. James Burgess Powell.
14. Sarah, daughter of Amos and Harriett Browne.
15. Clara Taylor.
16. T. Farmer.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Senior Chaplain.

The 5th February 1901.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1901.

No. 12.—Mr. G. Hales, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, officiated as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the 14th March to the 5th April, 1900.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1901.

No. 56.—Mr. L. L. Kalberer, Military Accountant, 3rd class, is granted privilege leave and furlough combined for six months (24 days' privilege leave and the rest furlough), with effect from 1st April, 1901, under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), Nos. 224-240, dated the 25th January, 1901.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1901.

No. 681-*Ap.*—Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, Postmaster, Bankipur, is granted privilege leave for one month and 29 days, with effect from the 10th February, 1901.

Babu Krishna Nath Chaudhury is appointed to act as Postmaster, Bankipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hari Prasanna Khan, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th February, 1901.

Baggard, G. H.
Bell, J. R.
Cooke and Deverinne.
Ganges Valley Bone Mills Co.
Groombridge & Co.
Henshaw, Miss P.
Henshaw, Thomas.
Hollis, O.
Honig, J.
Isaac & Co.
John Williamson & Rouder, Messrs.
Lyall & Co.
Pescio, R.
Qu nland, R.
Rufener & Co.
Syon & Co., Walter.
Watson & Co., Ld., James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Mrs. L.
Adam, G.
Bailli Bailhere, Senora D. Suzana.
Barros, Mr., Proprietor, D'Arcs Marionettes.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Benger, Albert.
Bennett, G. B.
Birbeck, Mrs.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blohm, E. G.
Blohm, Edward.
Blom, A.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Braxton, Mrs.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Brion, Miss S.
Brosnan, Mrs. A., care of R. Smith.
Buncher, A. J.
Butler, Mrs.
Butler, T. P.
Cading, Miss.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, D. L.
Carron, James E.
Cator, Mrs. E. E. S.
Clare, Miss M.
Colquhoun, H.
Comell, John.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Creed, W. J.
Devine, H. P.
Diadati, A.
Diadati, G.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
Earlscliffe, H. St. Anbyn.
Eccles, Tom (Telegram).
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Elias, M. S.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fenn, Mr.
Firth, R. A., Capt.
Francis, H.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godsen, A. G.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Gohes, Dr., G. G.
Goreth, L.
Grace, Mrs. W.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Harmston Mr.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Hawkes, W.
Henry, James.
Holmes, William.
Harrock, S.
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jackson-Wilson, Mrs.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Kaiser, A.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Kumerling, Toil.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, R.
Lumton, D. W.
Macauliffe, M.
Macdonald J., S.S. *Bankura.*
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Martin, R.
Mason, Bombadier.
Mason, Frank.
Maxwell, C. M. (Jr.)
McCue, Mr.
McGoodwin, Miss.
McWraith, John.
Mills, J. H.
Mollard, G.
Montague, F. L.
Morphy, E. A.
Morrison, J.
Morse, Mrs. Cecil.
Moultan, Miss M. E
Munro, A.
Murray, J. E.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Pickett, G. A.
Pinckard, G. H.
Rainey, H. James.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.
Robson, B.
Rosen, Mrs. Famy.
Rosenthal, J. W.
Ryder, Dr. Emily B.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Scheller, F.
Scott, R. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Sherman, J.
Siebenschein, Richard.
Simpson, Mrs.
Slaughter, Miss J. R., (M. D.)
Stell, R. (Telegram).
Taylor, Frank C.
Taylor, Mrs F. C.
Teltrabhe, T.
Tomkin, J.
Vaz, C. D.
Velessaviadi, D.
Vignan, A. D.
Vincent, J. W.
Vines, H.
Walker, C. B.
Walker, Major P. G.
Walton, W. A.
West, Miss F.
Williams, H.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.
Braun, Sarah.
Diodati Gabriel LeComte.
Goldberg, M.
Hahn, Dr. M.
James, Herbert.
Lately, Mrs.
Margelin, Jutes.
Rabbits, Miss.
Richter, Miss. Frieda.
Roe, George B.
Slavkin Libe, Madam.
Waters, Miss Esther.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th February, 1901.

Edgar, Mr. Robinson, C. C.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Blohm, Edward.	Freilich, Marcus.	Peyton, Mrs.
Barbasch, Hermann.	Gray, W. S.	Presman, N.
Broun, Soppia.	Guillet, Louise, Mrs.	Rodgers, Mrs.
Blow, T. B.	Gast, W.	Reidy, H. S. J.
Casula, N.	Hepstein, H.	Stohp, A.
Cameron, Mrs.	Hirsch, W. Anton.	Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Caillot, E.	Hilfgoll, T., Miss.	Searson, Miss.
Connell, R. A.	Murray, G. H.	Schuh, Samuel.
Cardini, Alexandre.	Miller, John.	Schwartz, P., Miss.
Crèsson, W. P.	Meer, Sina, Miss.	Sauft, Leon.
Deepholts, J. P.	Neilsen, J.	Turner, Miss.
Dumas, Joseph.	Poliacoff, R., Mrs.	Usborne, Gordon.
Flocker, Fritza.	Plant, J. S.	Votbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 23rd February, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	28th Feb	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th ,,	Parcels at 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
* Australasian Colonies .	25th ,,	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	26th ,,	8-30	Per Str. *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	28th ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	23rd ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	23rd ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	26th ,,	A.M. 5-30	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	23rd ,,	P.M. 7-30	*Vid* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	26th ,,	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
South Africa (Letters) .	24th ,,	1-30	Ditto.
*China and Japan . .	24th ,,	8-30	Per Hospital ship *Carthage*.
*Ditto ditto . .	24th ,,	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 1-30 P.M. and with a late fee up to 1-55 P.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce in, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے برٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نوع ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا برٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت فقه حسب نوع ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

ب دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R18, or, post-free, R18-12.
½ „ R 9, „ R9-8.
¼ „ R4-8, „ R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৮৲০
½ আধ „ „ ৯৲ „ ৯৲৮
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲৮ „ ৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা কেবল মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

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Dictionary of Economic Products of India. By Dr. Geo. Watt. *Odd* volumes (with the exception of Vols. II and III) are available at the reduced rate, R1-4 per volume. Index at R1 exclusive of forwarding charges.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 102607, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹5,000; No. 120515, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹1,000; No. 120788, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹1,000; No. 040755, 3½ per cent., 1854-55, ₹5,000 are stolen. The first and the fourth originally standing in the name of the Allahabad Bank, Limited; the second and the third originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal; and last endorsed to Nawab Takaiya Begum, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

NAWAB TAKAIYA BEGUM,
Mansur Nagar, Lucknow.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 126505 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865 for ₹100, originally standing in the name of James Milne and last endorsed to Sham Lol Seal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SHAM LOL SEAL.
Residence—Kamar Para Basar, Chinsurah.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 125663 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mrs. Alice Duhan, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—ALICE DUHAN,
Residence—Bharatpore State.

Estate Malcolm McCaskill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of March next after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of February, 1901.

W. ROSS MONRO,
National Bank of India, Ld., Calcutta.
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1901.

An Act to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army.

WHEREAS certain officers, soldiers and other persons, and certain animals, baggage and carriages belonging or attached to the Army, are exempted by section 143 of the Army Act from payment of certain duties or tolls ;

And whereas similar exemptions are made by various enactments of the Indian legislatures, but these exemptions are not co-extensive with those made by the said Army Act ;

And whereas it is expedient to remove the inconsistency now existing between the said Army Act and the said enactments, and to exempt certain other persons and property belonging to the Army from payment of certain tolls ;

And whereas it is declared by section 169 of the said Army Act that " it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India . . . . to provide by law for reducing any fine directed by this Act to be recovered on summary conviction to such amount as may appear to the Governor General . . . . to be better adapted to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants ; and also to declare the amount of the local currency which is to be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be equivalent to any sum of British currency mentioned in this Act ", and it is expedient to alter in the manner hereinafter appearing the fine imposed by section 143 of the said Army Act ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901. Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhál Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti ; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1901.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(a) " ferry " includes every bridge and other thing which is a ferry within the meaning of any enactment authorizing the levy of tolls on ferries, but does not include any ferry or other thing which is included in the definition of " railway " in section 3 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 ; IX of 1890

(b) the expression " His Majesty's Regular Forces " has the meaning assigned to it by section 190, clause (8), of the Army Act, and includes the Indian Reserve Forces when subject to military law : 44 & 45 V c. 58.

(c) " horse " includes a mule and any beast of whatever description which is used for burden or draught or for carrying persons :

(*d*) the expression "Indian Reserve Forces" means the forces constituted by the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888, and includes persons holding commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of officers when called out in any military capacity:

of 1888.

(*e*) "landing-place" includes a pier, wharf, quay, jetty and a stage, whether fixed or floating:

(*f*) the expression "local corps" means the Hyderabad Contingent, the Central India Horse, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Bhopal Battalion, the Deoli Irregular Force, the Erinpura Irregular Force, the Meywar Bhil Corps, the Merwara Battalion and the Escort of the Resident in Nepal, and includes any other corps which may be notified by the Governor General in Council in this behalf by order published in the Gazette of India:

(*g*) "public authority" means the Government or a local authority; and, so far as regards tolls levied by a railway company under section 4 of the Indian Guaranteed Railways Act, 1879, or

& 43 Vict., ii of

section 51 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, includes such a railway company and

1890.

(*h*) "tolls" include duties, dues, rates, rents, fees and charges, but do not include customs-duties levied under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, octroi-duties or town-duties on the import of goods, or fares paid for the conveyance of passengers on a tramway.

I of 1894.

3. The following persons and property, namely:—

Exemptions from tolls.

(*a*) all officers and soldiers of—
(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,
(ii) any local corps, or
(iii) Imperial Service Troops,
when on duty or on the march,

(*b*) all members of a corps of Volunteers when on duty or when proceeding to or returning from duty,

(*c*) all officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces when proceeding from their place of residence on being called out for training or service or when proceeding back to their place of residence after such training or service,

(*d*) all grass-cutters when employed in the service of—
(i) His Majesty' Regular Forces,
(ii) any local corps,
(iii) Imperial Service Troops, or
(iv) any corps of Volunteers,

(*e*) all other authorized followers of—
(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,
(ii) any local corps,
(iii) Imperial Service Troops, or
(iv) any corps of Volunteers,
when they accompany any body of such Forces, Troops or Volunteers or any members of such corps on the march, or when they are otherwise moving under the orders of military authority,

(*f*) all members of the families of officers, soldiers or authorized followers of—
(i) His Majesty's Regular Forces, or
(ii) any local corps,
when accompanying any body of troops, or any officer, soldier or authorized follower thereof on duty or on the march,

(*g*) all prisoners under military escort,

(*h*) the horses and baggage, and the persons (if any) employed in carrying the baggage, of any persons exempted under any of the foregoing clauses, when such horses, baggage or persons accompany the persons so exempted under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively,

(*i*) all carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service and all persons in charge of or accompanying the same, when conveying any such persons as hereinbefore in this section mentioned, or when conveying baggage or stores, or when returning unladen from conveying such stores,

(*j*) all carriages and horses, when moving under the orders of military authority for the purpose of being employed in His Majesty's military service,

(*k*) all animals accompanying any body of troops which are intended to be slaughtered for food or kept for any purpose connected with the provisioning of such troops, and

(*l*) all persons in charge of any carriage, horse or animal exempted under any of the foregoing clauses when accompanying the same under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively,

shall be exempted from payment of any tolls—

(*i*) on embarking or disembarking, or on being shipped or landed, from or upon any landing-place, or

(*ii*) in passing along or over any turnpike or other road or bridge, or

(*iii*) on being carried by means of any ferry,

otherwise demandable by virtue of any Act, Ordinance, Regulation, order or direction of any legislature or other public authority in British India:

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt any boats, barges or other vessels employed in conveying the said persons or property along any canal from payment of tolls in like manner as other boats, barges and vessels.

Tolls on vessels transporting troops and baggage, etc., of troops embarked or disembarked.

4. (*1*) No tolls shall be leviable by any local authority in respect of—

(*a*) any vessel employed by the Government solely for the transport of troops, or

(*b*) the horses, baggage or other effects of any troops embarking or disembarking at any port, or

(*c*) carriages belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service embarking or disembarking at any port.

(*2*) In respect of all such vessels or troops, their families, their horses, baggage and their effects, or any such carriages as aforesaid, the local authority concerned shall, in addition to its duties in the embarking and disembarking of the same, perform and supply all such reasonable services and accommodation as may, from time to time, be required by the Government, and shall receive payment for all such services and accommodation on such terms and for such periods as may, from time to time, be determined by the Government in consultation with such local authority.

Penalty.

5. Any person who demands and receives any toll in contravention of the provisions of section 3 or section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Compensation.

6. (*1*) If any owner or lessee, or any Company, railway administration or local authority claims compensation for any loss alleged to have been incurred owing to the operation of this Act, the claim shall be submitted to the Local Government.

(*2*) On receiving any such claim, the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall pass such order thereon as justice requires, and shall give all necessary directions for the purpose of ascertaining the facts of the case and of assessing the compensation, if any, to be paid.

Rules.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council, and the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules providing for the form of passes to be given to persons or bodies of persons or in respect of property entitled to exemption from the payment of tolls under this Act.

(*3*) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*4*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Repeals.

8. The enactments specified in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 8.)

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1851	VIII	The Indian Tolls Act, 1851.	In section 4, *the words* of troops and military stores and equipages on their march or.
1878	XVII	The Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.	So much of section 15 as provides for the exemption from payment of tolls of any persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.	
1884	I	The City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883.	In section 174, *the word* troops *and the word* military; *also* so much of the section as relates to any Government stores, vehicles, animals or other property which are or is exempted by section 3 of this Act.
"	IV	The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	In section 91, sub-section (3), clause (*b*), as amended by the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1897 (Madras Act III of 1897), *the words* troops, military stores and baggage, military and.
"	V	The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.	In section 87, sub-section (3), *the words* troops on their march or of military and; *the words* military and; *also* so much of the sub-section as relates to any Government stores or equipages which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.	
1868	II	The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.	Section 3, clause (*a*).
1875	III	Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges.	In section 5, *the words* of troops and military stores and equipages on their march or.
1879	VI	The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.	Section 44.
1886	VI	The Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886.	Section 45.
1888	III	The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	In section 190, sub-section (1), *the letter* (*b*); *also* so much of the rest of the sub-section as excepts vehicles which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
"	V	The Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.	Section 40, sub-section (3), clause (*b*).
		Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1876	V	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1876.	In section 159, *the words* of troops on the march or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops or, *the words* military or, *in both places in which they occur, and the words* or of any animals, whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar: *also* so much of the section as relates to any Government stores, and so much of the proviso as relates to any animals, which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council—contd.	
1884	III	The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	In section 168, *the words* of troops on the march or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops or, *the words* military or *in both places in which they occur, and the words* or of any animals, whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar: *also* so much of the section as relates to any Government stores, and so much of the proviso as relates to any animals, which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
1885	I	The Bengal Ferries Act, 1885.	So much of section 18 as provides for the exemption from payment of tolls of any persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.
		Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.	
1898	II	The Burma Ferries Act, 1898.	So much of section 16 as provides for the exemption from payment of tolls of any persons, animals, vehicles or other things which are exempted by section 3 of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1901.

An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889.

X of 1889. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

X of 1889. Amendment of section 6, Act X, 1889.

2. (*1*) For clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*p*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for the establishment and regulation of places to be used as sanitaria for the segregation or as hospitals for the treatment of persons who are or have recently been suffering from any dangerous infectious or contagious disease, and for regulating the action, including the disposal of dead bodies, to be taken—

(*i*) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease common in India, enters or is in any such port;

(*ii*) where a vessel on which there is any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India, enters or is in any such port;

(*iii*) where a vessel on which there has been any case of dangerous infectious or contagious disease or any death within twelve days previous to the arrival of the vessel at such port, enters or is in any such port;

(*iv*) where a vessel enters any such port from a port in which, or in the neighbourhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

(*v*) where a vessel enters any such port having on board any person transhipped from a vessel coming from a port in which or in the neighbourhood of which there is believed to be or to have been at the time when such last-mentioned vessel left such last-mentioned port any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India;

(*vi*) where there is a dead body on board a vessel in any such port;

(*vii*) where there are on board a vessel in any such port food-stuffs which, owing to decomposition or for any other reason, are, in the opinion of the Health Officer, unfit for human consumption; or

(*viii*) where a vessel leaves any such port while there is in the port or in its neighbourhood any dangerous infectious or contagious disease uncommon in India.

For the purposes of this clause only such diseases shall be deemed to be dangerous infectious or contagious diseases, or diseases common or uncommon in India, as the Governor General in Council may by order direct."

(*2*) After sub-section (*2*) of the same section the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :-

(*3*) If any person disobeys any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), he shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(*4*) If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any rule made under clause (*p*) of sub-section (*1*), the Health Officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master."

I of 1870. Repeal of Act I, 1870.

3. The Indian Quarantine Act, 1870, is hereby repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour-districts of Assam and the Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of emigrants proceeding to or from the labour-districts of Assam was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committees to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour-districts of Assam and the Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of Emigrants proceeding to or from the labour-districts of Assam were referred, have considered the Bills and the papers noted in the margin and have now the hon our to submit this our Report, with the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. As will be seen from an examination of the provisions of

Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 3071, dated 9th December, 1899 [Paper No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10240, dated 16th December, 1899 [Paper No. 2].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4534, dated 23rd December, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].

From Indian Association, No. D.—99-63, dated 22nd December, 1899 [Paper No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 51-T., dated 25th December, 1899, and enclosures, No. 61-T., dated 28th December, 1899, and enclosures; and No. 102-T., dated 10th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].

From Government, Madras, No. 7, dated 4th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Government, Madras, No. 85, dated 30th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].

From Government, Bengal, No. 1066, dated 1st March, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 65-L. & L.—3927-J., dated 10th September, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

Endorsement by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1618—41—1, dated 15th October, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From certain Representatives of Tea Companies, London, dated 14th December, 1900, and appendix [Papers No. 11].

Endorsement by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 338—14-2, dated 4th February, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government, Bengal, No. 302-T., dated 18th January, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

Assam Emigrants' Health Bill.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2657, dated 10th November, 1899 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 8900, dated 17th November, 1899 [Paper No. 2].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 3073, dated 9th December, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Burma, No. 169—1-I-2, dated 8th December, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Bombay, No. 5750, dated 12th December, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10240, dated 16th December, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1362—690, dated 20th December, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1852, dated 20th December, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4533, dated 23rd December, 1899 [Paper No. 9].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 38 S. dated 23rd December, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 51-T., dated 25th December, 1899 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 9, dated 4th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 904, dated 20th February, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

our amended Bill, we have proposed the incorporation of the provisions of the Emigrants' Health Bill with those of the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill, which latter Bill will thus provide for the health, supervision and control of assisted emigrants, as well as of contract labourers, when proceeding to the labour-districts. At present these matters are dealt with by two sets of provisions, namely, in the case of contract labourers by the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882 (I of 1882), and of the rules made thereunder, and in the case of assisted emigrants by the rules made under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889 (Bengal Act I of 1889). We can see no reason why this somewhat confusing state of the law should be continued, or why the transport of both classes of emigrants should not be dealt with in one Act, the more especially when that Act will regulate to some extent the conditions under which assisted emigration may take place (see Chapter V of Bill annexed). The various alterations in the Labour and Emigration Bill which this expansion of its provisions entails are explained in the notes on the clauses of that Bill which appear below.

3. All the modifications of any importance proposed by us in the Labour and Emigration Bill are noted in the following statement, in which, for convenience of reference, the clauses referred to are arranged under the different chapters. The clauses cited are the clauses of the revised Bill appended to the Report.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Clause 2.—The definition of "agent" is taken from the Health Bill with certain drafting modifications necessary to adapt it to the provisions of this Bill. The definitions of "garden-sardar" and "recruiting-district" are new. The reason for the former definition is given in the note on clause 56, *infra*. We have also provided for cases in which persons are unable to write by declaring that in such cases "sign" and "signature" shall include finger-impressions.

Clause 3.—We have slightly expanded the last words of the first paragraph of this clause so as to enable the Local Government to prohibit emigration otherwise than in accordance with certain specified provisions of the Act in order to make the power conferred more elastic. It has been pointed out that the effect of the issue of a notification under this clause prohibiting recruitment for emigration to a labour-district, either absolutely or otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act, might be to cause inconvenience to the employers of labour in such district unless due notice is given. We have, therefore, added a proviso to sub-clause (1) declaring that a notification under the clause shall not take effect until the expiry of six months from the date of its publication, unless for any special reason the Local Government thinks it necessary to direct that it shall take effect at an earlier date. Our intention by these last words is to give the Local Government power to deal exceptionally with cases in which, owing to political or other reasons, a postponement of the operation of the notification for six months would be inexpedient.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

Clause 5.—We have proposed some important amendments in sub-clause (4) of this clause which in the Bill as introduced required every labour-contract to stipulate for a minimum monthly wage throughout the period of contract for a completed daily task of not less than six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman, in lieu of the existing minimum wage of five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years, and six rupees in the case of a man and five in that of a woman for the fourth year. After very careful consideration of the question in all its bearings, we have come to the conclusion that, though some increase in the present minimum wage is desirable in the interest of labourers, the increase

proposed in the Bill as introduced would, if adopted, impose an excessive burden on employers. The newly joined labourer needs special protection, as he is often unable for some months after his first employment, owing to his weakly condition and want of skill, to complete the daily task allotted to him, and therefore to earn the minimum wage prescribed by the present law. To meet such cases we have proposed in our amended sub-clause that all such labourers should be entitled, unless the Inspector certifies that they are physically fit to perform a whole task, to receive full wages for the performance of a half task during the first six months of their contracts. With this concession we think that the present minimum rate of wage may be maintained for the first year. We think, however, that labourers are justly entitled to claim some increase of wage in the second and third years, and we have proposed that this should be eight annas a month, so that male labourers will draw Rs. 5-8 and female labourers Rs. 4-8 in those years and the present maximum wage of six and five rupees respectively in their fourth year.

Clause 9, proviso.—We have recast this proviso so as to render a woman incapable of binding herself by a labour-contract if her husband or lawful guardian, if any, objects. We consider that in this form the proviso is not open to the practical objections which were taken to it in its original form, when the consent of the husband or guardian was required in every case, while it will go a long way towards removing the scandal caused by the recruitment of lone women without the knowledge of their husbands or guardians.

Clause 11.—We have expanded the last words of the clause so as to make them provide for cases in which two or more estates belonging to the same owner are in charge of the same employer.

Clause 12.—We have, at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, widened this clause so as to make it clear that it covers the expenses of temporary detention as well as those connected with the actually sending back of the persons repatriated.

We have recast sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this clause on lines proposed by the Tezpur Conference [whose proceedings are recorded in the papers accompanying the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 51-T., dated 25th December, 1900 (Papers No. 5)] for the reasons given by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who supports these proposals of the Conference. We have also adopted a new sub-clause (2) proposed by the Conference, which provides for the recovery by the employer from the contractor of the amount of any sum which may have been recovered from the former, and have added a further sub-clause making a certified copy of the order of the Local Government under clause 10 or clause 11 and the receipt granted to the employer for the expenses paid by him conclusive evidence of the title of the employer to recover such expenses from the contractor.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITMENT BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

Clause 14.—In order to emphasize the importance of character in the selection of contractors and sub-contractors, we have specifically limited the Superintendent's power of licensing the same to persons fitted by character to act as contractors or sub-contractors. We have also inserted a like limitation in clause 25 which relates to recruiters.

Clause 21.—In order to prevent labourers being received into a contractor's depôt at a distance from the place where they were recruited, we have added words to this clause permitting depôts to be maintained for specific local areas only.

Clause 22.—To meet a suggestion of the North-Western Provinces Government, we have omitted the word "District" before "Magistrate" in sub-clause (2) of this clause, thus empowering Sub-divisional Magistrates to supervise depôts.

Clause 29.—The object of our alteration in this clause is to specify more clearly than was done in the Bill as introduced the Magistrate by whom a recruiter's license must be countersigned.

Clause 34.—We have adopted sub-clauses (1) and (2) of this clause as they stood in the Bill as introduced. One of our Hon'ble colleagues (the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton) was, however, desirous of amending them so as to require the Registering-officer to satisfy himself, not only as to the identity of every person brought before him for registration, but, further, that he had been recruited within the area to which the recruiter's license extends. Though the Hon'ble Member attached great importance to these amendments, we were unable to accept them, as they did not appear to us to be either necessary or practicable, while they tended in our opinion to hamper recruitment.

Sub-clauses (3) and (4) are new. Their object is to prescribe the procedure to be followed when women are brought before the Registering-officer for registration under this Chapter. They provide a safeguard in the case of this class of labourers in addition to that contained the proviso to clause 9, which we have noticed above.

Clause 40.—The object of our redraft of sub-clause (1) of this clause is to make it clear, in cases in which a contractor has more than one depôt, to which of those depôts a labourer who has been registered must be conveyed by the recruiter.

Clause 44.—In accordance with a suggestion made at the Tezpur Conference, we have substituted for the word "recruited" in the proviso to this clause the words and figures "registered under section 34, sub-section (2)," in order to make it clear that, except when another place is directed by the Local Government, the labour-contract must be executed in the district of registration.

Clause 46.—We have inserted words in this clause directly empowering the employer or his agent to select the medical man who is to make the further medical examination provided for in the clause, and we have assimilated the terms of the certificate to be given by such medical men to those prescribed for medical certificates in the case of persons recruited by garden-sardars in clause 73.

Clause 47.—We have expanded the latter part of this clause so as to provide for cases in which special agreements for fees may be made with the medical officer employed to conduct the examination referred to in clause 46.

Clause 54.—We have omitted from this clause the words providing for the payment of interest on sums which contractors are required to pay under the immediately preceding clauses, and have also omitted the similar words which occur in other clauses, as the amounts involved are very trifling and the facility for the recovery of sums due under the Act given by clause 215 of the Bill as introduced is so great that it does not seem necessary now to take any account of interest either here or elsewhere in the Bill.

Clause 55.—In order to make the provisions of this clause more precise we have substituted the words "place where they are to labour" for the words "labour-district," and we have added a provision, on the analogy of that contained in clause 40, which relates to conveyance of labourers to depôt, requiring the person who accompanies labourers from a depôt to a labour-district to hold a certificate of fitness from the Superintendent of Emigration.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITMENT OF GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Clause 56.—In order, as far as possible, to prevent the employment of *arkatis* and other unlicensed recruiters as "garden-sardars," we have inserted a definition of this term in clause 2 of the Bill, by which it is limited to persons *employed on any estate and* deputed by their employers to engage labourers under the Act. We have also added words to this clause empowering an employer to cancel a garden-sardar's certificate at any time.

Clause 59.—As an additional check in order to make sure that the person is a *bonâ fide* garden-sardar, we have inserted words in this clause requiring the Inspector or Magistrate to satisfy himself, as far as possible, before countersigning a garden-sardar's certificate, that the man is employed on the estate of which the person granting the certificate is in charge.

Clause 60.—We have, for the convenience of the parties concerned, added words to sub-clause (*2*) permitting a garden-sardar obtaining a fresh certificate to appear before any Magistrate specified in the notice sent him by the District Magistrate for the purpose of accepting and signing such fresh certificate in his presence.

Clause 61.—In order to remove any obscurity as to the meaning, we have added words to the clause to make it clear that the countersignature from which the term of a garden-sardar's certificate is to run is that of the Magistrate or Inspector in the labour-district.

Clause 62.—We have modified sub-clause (*2*) and added a new sub-clause (*3*) with the object of limiting the powers of subordinate Magistrates to cases in which the District or Subdivisional Magistrate has expressly delegated to them his powers under the clause.

Clause 63.—We have redrafted this clause so as to make its provisions give effect more accurately than they appeared to us to do in the Bill as introduced to what is obviously the intention of the clause. We have also, in consequence of a suggestion made by the Government of Bengal, made provision in a new sub-clause (*3*) for the forwarding to their destinations of labourers who were in charge of garden-sardars whose certificates have been cancelled.

Clause 64.—We have made extensive alterations in this clause. In the first place we have made its provisions applicable to cases in which a local agent is to represent more than one employer and thus dispensed with clause 66 of the Bill as introduced. Then we have expressly limited the functions of local agents to matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under the chapter. Next we have, in accordance with the suggestion of the Tezpur Conference, provided that no person who in the opinion of the Superintendent has a share or interest in any contractor's business shall be licensed. Lastly we have included so much of clause 65 of the Bill as introduced as must be retained after the above amendments have been made as sub-clause (*2*) of this clause.

Clause 65 is new. It is intended to take the place of clauses 67 to 69 of the Bill as introduced, which provide for the direct recruitment of labourers by local agents in certain cases, a practice which experience has shown to be inimical to the interests of employers. It provides for a new class of agents, styled "selecting agents," who are to be licensed on the application of employers and whose duties are to be limited to the selection on behalf of the employers of labourers recruited by contractors. This new clause as it stands will, we are informed by our Hon'ble colleagues who represent their interests, provide for all that is required by the employers of labour in Assam, and, as the matter affects such employers exclusively, and there does not appear to

us to be any objection on principle to the creation of such a class of agents, we recommend that the clause be adopted in lieu of clauses 67 to 69 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 68.—We have added words to this clause to provide for such other Registering-officers as the Local Government may appoint for the area to bring the clause into conformity with clause 33 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 72.—We have omitted the words in sub-clauses (*1*) and (*4*) postponing the execution of labour-contracts until the lapse of three days from the date of registration, as we see no reason for imposing this restriction, which does not exist in the present law, on recruitment by garden-sardars. In sub-clause (*3*) we have made slight drafting alterations.

Clause 74.—We have amended this clause so as to permit of private agreements in the same manner as we have proposed in the case of clause 47.

Clause 75.—We have substituted a reference to the place of entering into the labour-contract instead of one to the place of registration as in the Bill as introduced in the opening words of this clause and have made certain consequential alterations in the rest of the clause.

Clause 79.—Here again we have made a substitution of a similar nature to that noticed in the case of clause 75.

Clause 87.—We have on the suggestion of the Bengal Government generalised this clause which was specifically limited to Calcutta in the Bill as introduced, as it may hereafter be required elsewhere.

Clause 88.—The slight alterations we have proposed in this clause are unimportant and merely consequential on those made in the preceding clause.

Clause 89.—This clause is new. Its object is to provide for the recovery from the garden-sardar, or other person liable, of the cost of providing such escort for the return-journey of any labourer or other person concerning whom an order has been made under the immediately preceding clauses as the Magistrate may think necessary.

CHAPTER V.

ENGAGEMENT OF EMIGRANTS OTHERWISE THAN UNDER CHAPTERS III AND IV.

Clause 90.—We have suggested various alterations in this clause.

With the object of making it clear that the special procedure for engagement of emigrants through specially employed garden-sardars, for which this clause provides, can only be brought into operation after the issue of a notification under clause 3, we have prefixed words to the clause indicating that the Local Government can only issue a notification under the clause when a notification under clause 3, prohibiting emigration save in accordance with the provisions of the Act therein specified, has been published.

On the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, we have required the permit for which sub-clause (*a*) provides to be in such form as the Local Government may direct, and we have added words to the same sub-clause prohibiting the grant of permits to garden-sardars who have not resided for six months on an estate.

In order to make the requirement of sub-clause (*f*) as to reporting himself more elastic, we have substituted, for the fixed period of three days of his arrival within which a garden-sardar must, under the Bill as introduced, report himself to the Magistrate, words enabling him to make such report any time before he engages persons to emigrate.

As in the corresponding provision regarding certificated garden-sardars (clause 63), we have limited the power of cancelling permits given by sub-clause (*i*) to District Magistrates, and we have added a provision requiring such Magistrate to give notice of the cancellation to the employer and the Inspector or Magistrate who countersigned the permit.

Clause 91.—We have slightly altered the opening words of the clause to give clearer effect to what we understand to be its object, namely, to permit of engagement of persons to emigrate in special cases by means of approved agencies or by associations of employers, and, in order to prevent the misapplication of sub-clause (*a*), we have specifically declared that the garden-sardars to which it refers must hold permits granted under clause 90.

As clause 95 of the Bill as introduced, which provides for the suspension, etc., of recruitment under the two last preceding clauses, seemed to us to be unnecessary, we have omitted it.

Clause 92 is a reproduction in a modified form of sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the Bill. It legalizes, where no notification may have issued under clause 3, the engaging and assisting of persons to emigrate outside the preceding provisions of the proposed new law.

Clause 93 is new. It specifies the provisions of the Bill which alone are to apply in the case of persons engaged or assisted to emigrate outside the provisions of previous Chapters of the Bill. All these provisions already apply in such cases, but it is hoped that the specification of them in this manner in one clause may prevent doubts being raised as to the construction of the Act when it becomes law.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORT.

Clause 94 is new. It is a general provision directing all persons who forward or accompany labourers or emigrants to follow the prescribed routes and to conform to the prescribed rules.

Clause 105.—We have added words to this clause to make it clear that it only refers to labourers in respect of whom way-bills are by law required. Otherwise we have made no addition to or alteration of the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

Clause 120.—In pursuance of a suggestion made by the Government of Bengal, we have inserted words in this clause which will make it necessary for the Inspector or Magistrate to consider any cause which may be shewn by the employer to the contrary before cancelling any labourer's contract.

Clause 122.—We have added words requiring the register which has to be kept under this clause to include the dependants of labourers and persons employed on an estate, an addition recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Clause 125.—We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) which was repealed in the original Act I of 1882 by Act V of 1897 and was apparently re-inserted in the Bill as introduced by oversight, the weekly holiday being provided for in clause 124, sub-clause (*3*).

We have also added a new sub-clause (*3*) directing employers to pay their labourers the wages earned by them during the preceding month on or before the fifteenth day of each month, as we consider it unreasonable that labourers should be kept waiting for their wages for a longer period.

Clause 136.—We have added words to sub-clause (*1*) so as to make the reference which was inserted in the Bill as introduced to rules under section 134 more complete.

Clause 137.—We have made some slight drafting alterations in the latter part of this clause, as we understand that it is almost invariably "practicable" to appoint employers of labour to be members of committees summoned under this clause.

Clause 140.—On the suggestion of our Hon'ble Colleagues (Messrs. Buckingham and Henderson) we have expanded sub-clause (*3*) of this clause so as to make it clear that it requires labourers, who have been released from their obligation to labour on an estate declared unfit for the residence of labourers, to labour on any other estate belonging to the same owner or in charge of the same employer in the same labour-district. We think that it is unreasonable to limit such estates, as would appear to be the case under the existing law, to those in charge of the same employer.

Clause 143.—On the suggestion of the same gentlemen we have added words to this clause directing the Local Government to cause an employer to be furnished with a certified copy of the Medical Officer's report under this clause. We understand that this direction is in accordance with existing practice.

Clause 151.—We have inserted words to make it clear that, notwithstanding the new provision in clause 125 as to the date of payment, wages commence to be in arrear from the first day of the month succeeding that in which they were earned.

Clause 153.—This is a new clause. It is intended to be an additional safeguard for the protection of labourers on any particular badly managed estate whose condition appears to the Local Government to be unsatisfactory owing to the insufficiency of their earnings to maintain them in health and comfort. In such cases the Local Government is empowered under this clause to direct, after such inquiry as it thinks necessary and after giving the employer an opportunity of showing cause against the order, that the labour-contracts of such labourers be cancelled.

Clause 156.—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that sub-clause (*3*) of this clause makes no provision for the case of a person who, having completed four years' service under a labour-contract and having entered into a new labour-contract for one year, wishes to redeem the unexpired portion of his new contract. We have therefore added a proviso to the sub-clause enabling such a person to redeem his new contract on payment of two rupees for each month of the unexpired portion, an amount which appears to be reasonable in all the circumstances of such a case.

Clauses 160 and 161.—The slight additions which we have suggested in these clauses have the same object as those we have suggested in the earlier part of clause 12, namely, to provide for cases in which temporary detention is necessary before a person is repatriated.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

Clause 163.—We have made very extensive alterations in this clause, as we have re-arranged its sub-clauses and embodied in it the provisions of clause 3 of the Health Bill.

Further, we have revised the language of a number of the sub-clauses which relate to transport in order to make them applicable to the case both of contract-labourers and assisted emigrants, as the transport to the labour-districts of both of these classes will, in future, as we have explained above (see paragraph 2), be regulated under the provisions of the Bill when it becomes law. Lastly, we have provided for the special rule-making power as to detention and inspection of vessels, which was given by clause 165 of the Bill as introduced, by the addition of a new sub-clause (*j*) to this clause, and thus dispensed altogether with the last-mentioned clause.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Clause 164.—Having regard to the serious nature of the offence (recruitment in contravention of the Act) with which this clause deals, we have enhanced the penalty from one month to six. We have, however, limited the fine which may be imposed to a total amount of five hundred rupees, instead of permitting it to extend to that amount in respect of every person wrongly recruited.

Clause 165.—This clause is new, its object being to provide for the punishment of recruiters who intentionally misdescribe persons produced for registration as labourers. We consider that this offence is one for which a special penalty is desirable.

Clauses 170 to 173.—We have inserted words in all these clauses to make it clear that they are limited to garden-sardars holding certificates under Chapter IV of the Act. We have also in clause 171, sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*), substituted references to the date of execution of the labour-contract instead of references to the date of registration, and in clause 172 raised the term of imprisonment from three to six months and omitted the limit of the amount of fine, as we consider the gravity of the offence for which sub-clause (*a*) of this clause provides demands this enhanced penalty.

Clause 175 is new. It imposes a penalty of fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees, on every local agent or selecting agent who has or acquires any interest in a contractor's business or works for hire or reward in the interest of a contractor, and seems to us to be a very necessary provision for the protection of the employers of local agents and selecting agents.

Clause 184.—We have considerably altered this clause. Having regard to the provisions of clauses 168 and 169, we think that the provisions of this clause should be expressly limited to labourers who have executed labour-contracts, and that it should be made an offence for such a labourer to refuse or neglect to proceed "to the place where he is to labour" and not merely, as in the Bill as introduced, "from the district in which he was registered." On the other hand, we have reduced the penalty to imprisonment for one month, which we consider sufficient for such cases.

Clause 193.—We have omitted the words in this clause of the Bill as introduced which made a labourer liable to forfeit his wages for the period of his absence, as they appear to us to be superfluous seeing that a labourer's wages depend on his performance of a certain task. We have also omitted the provision requiring the labourer to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day of absence, as we have provided in an addition to clause 205 for the endorsement of such days of absence on the labour-contract.

Clause 195.—We have slightly altered the language used in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of this clause, which provides for the arrest of a deserter without warrant, in order to make it clear that the person who can act on behalf of an employer must be authorised by him in this behalf.

Clause 202.—We have slightly altered the language of this clause in order to make it clear that the employer of a labourer sentenced to imprisonment may at once, on his being so sentenced, apply for the cancellation of the sentence.

Clause 205.—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Tezpur Conference, which was accepted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, we have, by the addition of four sub-clauses to this clause, restored with some modifications the existing law as contained in section 182A of Act I of 1882, which was omitted from the Bill as introduced. By our new sub-clause (2) we have provided for the endorsement on the labourer's contract by the Magistrate who convicts a labourer of unlawful absence under clause 193 or desertion under clause 198, of the period of the labourer's absence or desertion; but we have, by our new sub-clause (3), excluded cases of desertion in which the labour-contract has been cancelled under clause 200 or in which more than one year has elapsed from the expiry of the original term of the labour-contract, or more than three years have elapsed from the date when the labourer deserted to the date of his conviction; and we have further, by our new sub-clause (4), declared that the term of imprisonment shall in certain cases be deducted from the term of service. Our new sub-clause (5) corresponds to the second proviso to section 182A of the existing Act.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clause 218.—As there is a "Labour Transport Fund" in Bengal as well as Assam, we have omitted the word "Assam" from the title given to the fund in this clause as well as elsewhere in the Bill.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF LABOUR-CONTRACT.

We propose to add a note to this form explaining that the employer is required (see clause 5 *supra*) to pay a full wage for half the daily tasks during the first six months unless the Inspector certifies that the labourer is able to perform the full task.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

As the provisions of the Health Bill have been incorporated in this Bill, we have added to the list of enactments in this Schedule the portion of Act V of 1897 and the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889, which the Health Bill proposed for repeal.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION BILL.

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th October, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	24th October, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	25th October, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	21st October, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st October, 1899.
Assam Gazette	28th October, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	12th December, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	28th November, 1899.
	Hindi	19th December, 1899.
	Uriya	18th February, 1900.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	2nd December, 1899.
Central Provinces	Hindi	29th November, 1899.
Assam	Bengali	19th December, 1899.

ASSAM EMIGRANTS' HEALTH BILL.

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th October, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	20th October, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	19th October, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	25th October, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	21st October, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	19th October, 1899.
Burma Gazette	4th November, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	21st October, 1899.
Assam Gazette	28th October, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	26th October, 1899.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	21st November, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	7th December, 1899.
	Gujarathi	7th December, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	14th November, 1899.
	Hindi	5th December, 1899.
	Uriya	23rd December, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	25th November, 1899.
Punjab	Urdu	23rd November, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	11th November, 1899.
Central Provinces	Hindi	29th November, 1899.
Assam	Bengali	25th November, 1899.

5. We think that the two Bills referred to us have not been so altered in substance by their consolidation into one measure or otherwise as to require republication, and we recommend that the Bill which we now present and which is attached to this Report be passed.

C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
J. BUCKINGHAM.*
ALLAN ARTHUR †
H. J. S. COTTON.‡
C. W. BOLTON.
ROBERT H. HENDERSON.§

19th February, 1901.

* Subject to note of dissent on clause 5, sub-clause (4).
† Subject to separate minute of dissent.
‡ Subject to a note on clause 5 of the Bill.
§ Subject to separate minute of dissent.

I ACCEPT the main lines of the Bill, but I take strong exception to clause 5, sub clause (4), *viz.*, the increase in wages for the second and third years, on the grounds that the necessity for the proposed enhancement has not been substantiated, and that the evidence placed before the Select Committee clearly shows that coolies are at present in a far better position financially than they have ever been. It has further been demonstrated that the wages earned are considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the tea garden labourer, and the necessaries of life are generally cheaper than they have been during the last twenty years or more.

Another matter deserving of consideration is that wages in Assam are generally higher than in the tea-districts of Bengal, where coolies emigrate under a free agreement for a similar description of labour. The tea-industry is not in a position to bear any additional tax, as the enhancement of wages for the second and third years would assuredly mean a general rise in wages throughout the Province.

I. BUCKINGH[illegible]

I AM strongly opposed to the raising of the minimum wage for the second and third years as provided in clause 5, sub-clause (4). No convincing evidence has in my opinion been brought forward in Select Committee to justify in ordinary times an increase in the wage, while to press for an increase at the present time, when the tea-industry is admittedly face to face with a crisis, seems to me inconsiderate and unwise, not only in the interests of the tea-garden proprietor but also in the interests of the labour-classes. The effect of an increase in wage can only be to make it more difficult for the employer of labour in the tea-districts to give employment to the labourer, a serious consideration when it is remembered that only a year ago His Excellency the Viceroy was pleading for millions in India who were starving.

ALLAN ARTHUR.

I AM glad to identify myself with the Report and with the *draft Bill* which will now be presented to Council. But with the permission of His Excellency the President of the Council I desire to place on record a summary of the reasons why I am unable to concur in the recommendation of the Committee to abandon the provisions of clause 5 of the Bill introduced into Council, which required every labour-contract to stipulate for a minimum monthly wage of not less than six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman throughout the period of agreement, in lieu of the existing minimum wage of five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years, six rupees in the case of a man and five in that of a woman for the fourth year of the term of agreement. My reasons may be categorically stated as follows:—

1. It has been found by experience and it follows from the peculiar nature of a labour contract that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the labourer who enters into such a contract to make it by law obligatory upon the employer to pay a reasonable minimum for his services.

2. By Act VI (B.C.) of 1865 a minimum monthly rate of wages was fixed by the legislature. The rate so fixed "after communication with persons who had a thorough acquaintance with the state of the labour-market in the Eastern Districts," and which the Select Committee of that time were "assured by those deeply interested in the cultivation of tea to be an equitable and reasonable minimum rate," was Rs. 5 for male adults and Rs. 4 for females.

3. The status of the labourer under this Act was that of a monthly labourer receiving a certain wage which could not under any circumstances be reduced by the employer. Save only for incapacity due to sickness, etc., wilful absence from work or wilful negligence or indolence, and then only by the order of the Protector or on conviction before a Magistrate, could the labourer receive less than the statutory rate.

4. It was found in practice impossible to enforce the payment of this fixed wage, and Act I of 1882, which is the present law, provided for payment of monthly wages at the rate of Rs. 5 and 4 for a completed daily task, and when such task was not completed for the payment of monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done.

5. As a fact, the average rate of wages drawn by Act labourers in Assam has never actually been so high as Rs. 5 for a man and Rs. 4 for a woman, and as a fact the wages fixed for the labourer under the Act of 1865, even if he worked no overtime whatever, are higher than the average wages, including overtime, advances and sick allowances, earned in any of the past seventeen years by labourers under the Act of 1882.

6. There has occurred in Assam as well as in other parts of India a gradual general rise in the wages of unskilled labour in which tea-garden coolies under Act contracts have not participated. This general rise in Assam amounts on an average during the past twenty-five years to 44 per cent.

7. The present average rate of wages paid to unskilled labour in Assam is more than double that of the minimum wage prescribed by Act I of 1882.

8. The minimum rate of wage prescribed by the present law is insufficient not only because it is little more than the coolie is able to earn at his own doors without emigrating, but it is far less than he can earn in the neighbouring coal-mines or in Calcut

r in the tea-gardens of the Duars, where he gets practically all the advantages he gets n Assam without the disadvantage of a penal contract for a term of years. The "jungly" coolie, who is expected to serve for five rupees a month in Assam as an *adscriptus glebæ*, is able to earn from six to ten rupees a month in service as a free man much nearer to his home.

9. The minimum rate prescribed by the law has always been insufficient to procure uitable labour for the Assam tea-districts. So long ago as the 27th December, 868, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir William Grey, wrote:—"The simple ict is that the wages * * * are not sufficient to induce people who re in good circumstances to run the risks of emigration in order to secure them. It perfectly clear that the wages paid will not tempt in ordinary years and for a con- inuance anything like first class labourers." What was true more than thirty years ago now more true than ever. There is an regularly established business of buying and elling labour, and employers now pay for every labourer recruited under penal ontract a sum varying from Rs. 120 to 150, whereas a quarter of a century ago was paid for the same class of coolie about Rs. 50 or 60. The difference in price, or average about Rs. 80 for a coolie, represents the increased cost now incurred by industry in procuring labour. The average number of Act I labourers imported contractors into Assam during the five years from 1895 to 1899, inclusive, is 16,093, at a cost of Rs. 80 per head the average annual net increased loss to the industry during this period has been nearly 13 lakhs of rupees. The evidence recorded by the abour Commission of 1896 shows where this money has gone. It has filled the pockets an army of agents, contractors, daffadars and arkatis. It is money which would not have en spent if the rate of wages offered were as sufficient to secure suitable labour for Assam tea-districts as it was twenty-five years ago. The rate was notoriously insuffi- ent then, and it is, by the measure of this difference the more insufficient now. The tal annual loss incurred by the tea-industry on account of these buying and selling ansactions, which are so objectionable on other grounds, cannot be estimated at less an 16 lakhs of rupees.

10. The insufficiency of wages leads to the importation of a bad and even the orst class of labour. This has always been a great practical difficulty with the tea- dustry, and it augments year by year. It is one of the principal causes of the cessive mortality among Act labourers in Assam which during the past thirteen years, om 1887 to 1899 inclusive, has averaged 53·2 per thousand. It must be remembered at this is the mortality among adults in the prime of life. It amounts to what would considered a very heavy mortality if all ages were included. It is at least twice as as it would be if the rate of wages were sufficient to enable the employers to reject healthy labourers. The total average mortality among Act labourers in the Pro- during this period has been 6,175. If half of these could have been maintained an annual saving, at the estimated rate of Rs. 130 per head, amounting to 0,310, would have been effected. Apart from all considerations of humanity, the dustry is thus a heavy loser from paying wages on a scale which is insufficient to rent strong and healthy labourers.

11. It remains for me to say that it is only in years of scarcity in the recruiting dis- cts that even well-managed gardens are able to recruit coolies of a good class through rden-sardars at present rates, and that it is unfortunately a fact that there are very employers who are able to recruit all the coolies they require through garden-sardars. ntil a reasonable market-rate of wage is offered to Assam coolies, it will always be cessary to buy them at an extravagant and, I fear, increasing price, which, with such ficult and risky work as the crimping of labour implies, will always be demanded by, d always will be paid to, the contractor.

12. I am obliged to add that I have found in certain cases that the wages id to labourers are insufficient to maintain them in a healthy condition. It is not uncommon experience of Inspectors to report regarding tea-gardens, where the coolies ve an underfed and anæmic appearance, where the death-rate is high, often in ite of good sanitary arrangements, and desertions are numerous, indicating discontent ong the labour-force, that the chief cause for this unsatisfactory state of things is the ufficiency of wages. In tea as in every other great industry there are a number of ncerns, which owing to one cause or another are not prosperous and which are carried with difficulty, yielding little or no profit, and in such cases there is the strongest tempt- on to the managers to effect a short-sighted economy by increasing tasks and cutting wn wages. I have repeatedly brought to notice the insufficiency of the wages paid to olirers under contract, and I am expressing myself with studious moderation when I that I believe that one of the causes of the heavy mortality among Act coolies in the ince is that they do not always receive a living wage.

13. The objection taken by the majority of the Select Committee to the increase in the e of wages proposed in the Bill as introduced is that, if it were adopted, it would impose excessive burden on employers. Whether this would be so or not may be a subject for cussion, but I think I may claim to have shown that adherence to the existing rate poses an excessive burden on employers which would not be borne if the market-rate wages were paid to Act labourers. I deny, however, altogether that the increase pro- ed would have the result of putting employers to such additional expense as would l a dangerous blow to the industry. There is no reason why with a suitable adjust- nt of tasks the increase of wages should involve any increase of expenditure in the

majority of gardens where the coolies are now well treated and contented. I do not anticipate that there would be any practical change in the condition of the labour-force on gardens where the tasks are at present light and the wages, including overtime payments, are already sufficient: but I do expect that the increase of wage would ameliorate the condition of the labourers in those ill-managed estates on which full tasks are exacted for the present insufficient legal wage and no margin is left to the coolie for earning anything in addition.

14. There is no force in the argument that an increase of wages followed by an augmentation of tasks would be no increase at all. The truth is that the proposed increase in the statutory minimum rate of wages is not likely to produce any effect upon the first class labourers who make, and will continue to make, large profits from overtime work, and it would not in itself, unless accompanied by the reduction in the rate of tasks which I am thankful the Committee have been pleased to accept, produce any effect on newly arrived coolies who are unable to do a full day's work; but it will immensely benefit the great mass of labourers who are content to, and can, perform the present task and will therefore get through a slightly augmented task in return for higher wages, but will, as they do now, get little or nothing from overtime.

15. If it be urged that the raising of task-rates in proportion to the increase in wages would be a matter of difficulty, that it would cause inconvenience and not be understood by the coolies, that it might upset the labour-force and cause discontent, I would reply that some inconvenience will no doubt be caused by a general alteration of task-rates, but there is no reason to suppose that it would be serious. Task-rates in tea-gardens are not uniformly or rigidly laid down. They vary from garden to garden and from time to time, in some cases from day to day, and from one part of a garden to another, under conditions and circumstances which are constantly changing. All industries are liable to some occasional disturbance in respect of wages, and the tea-industry cannot expect to be altogether exempt.

H. J. S. COTTON.

I APPROVE of the Bill as amended by the members of the Select Committee, with the exception of sub-clause (4) of clause 5.

I consider that the proposed enhancement of wages is unnecessary, and that it is not justified by any increase in the cost of living in the labour-districts, or by any corresponding rise of wages in the tea-districts of Bengal or in the Province of Assam or, generally speaking, in other districts of India.

In my opinion the wages earned by the labourers on tea-estates are sufficient to permit of their living in a thoroughly comfortable manner. On the other hand, in the present very critical state of the industry, the proposed increase of wages would prove ruinous to, and result in the closure of, many estates, and would thus ultimately affect in the most injurious manner the position and prospects of not only the whole labouring population of the tea-estates (for whose benefit the rise in wages is intended) but also those of many others whose prosperity is dependent on that of the tea-industry.

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The Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.*)

[The marginal references, save where the Health Bill is quoted, are to the sections of Act I of 1882, as amended by Acts XII of 1891, VII of 1893 and V of 1897. The amendments proposed by the Select Committee are printed in antique type.]

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration to the labour-districts of Assam; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*2*) It extends—

(*a*) to the *Provinces* of Bengal (*including the Santhál Parganas*), the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Assam, the Central Provinces and the District of Ganjam *in the Province of Madras*; and

(*b*) to such other *parts* of **British India** as the *Local Government* may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the **local official Gazette**, direct.

(*3*) It shall come into force—

(i) in the territories mentioned in clause (*a*) *of sub-section* (*2*), at once; and

(ii) in any territories to which it may be extended by a notification under clause (*b*) *of the said sub-section*, on such day as may be specified in that behalf in the notification.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "agent" means a garden-sardar or other person engaging or assisting any native of India to emigrate under Chapter V:

(*b*) "Assistant Inspector" means an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

(*c*) "contractor" means a contractor licensed under this Act:

(*d*) "dependant" includes any woman (not being a labourer), any child and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any labourer with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardar, or accompanying any emigrant with the consent of an agent:

(*e*) "emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India (not being a native of a labour-district) of the age of sixteen years or upwards from any part of the territories in which this Act may for the time being be in force, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant:

(*f*) "employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed:

(*g*) "estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

(*h*) "garden-sardar" means a person employed on an estate and deputed by his employer to engage labourers:

(*i*) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

(*j*) "labour-contract" means a contract, penalty enforceable under this Act, to labour for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant:

(*k*) "labour-district" means any of the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, Cachar and Sylhet *in the Province of Assam*:

(*l*) "labourer" means any person bound by a labour-contract, and includes any person registered as such under section 34 or section 69:

(*m*) "local agent" means a local agent licensed under this Act:

(*n*) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate *or* other person appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act:

(*o*) "recruiter" means a recruiter licensed under this Act:

(*p*) "recruiting district" means a district in which this Act is for the time being in force, other than a labour-district:

(*q*) "Registering-officer" means a Registering-officer appointed under this Act:

(*r*) "sign" and "signature" include, in the case of persons unable to write, finger-impressions:

(*s*) "sub-contractor" means a sub-contractor licensed under this Act: and

(*t*) "Superintendent" means a Superintendent of Emigration appointed under this Act.

(*2*) All words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act *shall be deemed* IX of 1872. *to* have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 3-4. Chapter II.—Labour-contracts generally. —Section 5 10.)

[5.] 3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit all *persons from recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any native of India, or any specified class of natives of India, to emigrate from the whole or any specified part of the Province to any labour-district or any specified portion of any labour-district, either absolutely or otherwise than in accordance with* such of the provisions of this Act as may be specified in the notification:

Local Government may prohibit recruitment, etc., for emigration to any labour-district or part thereof either absolutely or otherwise than under certain provisions of Act.

Provided that a notification under this section shall not take effect until the expiry of six months from the date of its publication in the Gazette, unless for any special reason the Local Government thinks it necessary to direct that the notification is to take effect at an earlier date.

[8.] 4. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Registering-officers, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors, under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area situate in the *Province* within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule thereunder.

Appointment of officers.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be deemed *to be* a public servant within the XLV of 1860 meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

[9, §§ 1, 2 and 3.] 5. (*1*) Every labour-contract shall be in writing *in the form set forth in the first schedule*, and shall be executed *as hereinafter provided* in duplicate on substantial paper.

Essentials of labour-contracts.

(*2*) Every *labour*-contract shall specify—

(*a*) the names of the labourer and his employer;

(*b*) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(*c*) *the* monthly wages in money *of the labourer* and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him;

(*d*) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so requests, the estate on which, *the labourer* is to labour.

(*3*) No *labour*-contract shall be made for a term exceeding four years or, if the contract is entered into under the provisions of section *118*, for a term exceeding one year, commencing from the date of its execution.

(*4*) No labour-contract shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages than—

for the first year, five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman:

for the second and third years, five rupees eight annas in the case of a man and four rupees eight annas in the case of a woman: and

for the fourth year, six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman:

Provided that the payment of wages under a labour-contract at the stipulated rate shall during the first six months after the arrival of the labourer in the labour-district where he is first employed be contingent on the completion of half the daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act, unless an Inspector has certified that the labourer is physically fit to perform the whole of such task:

Provided also that in all other cases the payment of wages at the stipulated rate shall be contingent on the completion of such daily task.

[9, § 4.] 6. No contract made *otherwise than* in accordance with the provisions of section 5 shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

Contracts not enforceable as labour-contracts unless made in accordance with section 5.

[9A.] 7. Unless *his labour*-contract contains a specific obligation to *that* effect, no labourer shall be bound by *it* to undertake any work involving underground labour in mines.

In absence of specific obligation, underground labour not obligatory.

[10.] 8. Unless *his* labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which *he* is to labour, *a* labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

Where contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer and situate in labour-district.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his consent, be separated from his dependants (if any) or from any other labourer, *being his or her* wife, husband, son or daughter.

[11.] 9. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, any person of the IX of 1872. age of sixteen years or upwards *may* enter into a labour-contract:

Persons who may enter into labour-contracts.

Provided that no woman shall be capable of binding herself by a labour-contract if *her husband or lawful guardian (if any)* objects.

[11A.] 10. (*1*) *Where* the Local Government, after such inquiry as it thinks sufficient, is of opinion that any labourer was recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, or compelled or induced to enter into a labour-contract, by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or that any such irregularity has occurred in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract as makes it just to rescind his contract, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the labour-contract of the labourer to be cancelled.

Power of Local Government to cancel contract in case of wrongful recruitment.

(*2*) On receipt of an order *made under sub-section* (*1*), the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the *labour*-contract referred to *in the order*, and shall thereupon make endorsement that it has been so cancelled on the labourer's copy of the *labour*-contract, or, if *that copy* is not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to *the like* effect.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

(*Chapter II.—Labour-contracts generally.—Sections 11-20.*)

B.] **11.** Where the labour-contract of a labourer is or has been cancelled under section *10*, the Local Government may, *in* its discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned, cancel the labour-contract of any labourer, being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been cancelled, who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer or, in the case of *a* labour-contract cancelled in the labour-districts, may be employed on any estate belonging to the same owner or under charge of the same employer.

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled.

C.] **12.** (*1*) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may *make* in this behalf, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may detain and send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependants (if any), whose *labour*-contract has been cancelled under section *10* or section 11, and may recover the whole or any part of the expenses incurred during such detention or in so sending him back as follows, namely:—

Repatriation of labourers whose contracts are cancelled.

(*a*) *in the case of* a *labourer* in a recruiting district, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter III, *from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer* executed his labour-contract;

(*b*) *in the case of a labourer* in a recruiting *district*, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter IV, *from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar concerned was granted, or from the local agent of the employer; and*,

(*c*) *in the case of a labourer* in a labour-district, from the employer on whose estate the labourer *is* under contract to labour, or, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter III, either from such employer or from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer executed the labour-contract, as to the Inspector or Magistrate may seem expedient.

(2) In the case of a labourer recruited under Chapter III, when the whole or any part of such expenses have been recovered from the employer, the employer shall be entitled to recover the same from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer executed the labour-contract.

(3) A certified copy of the order in writing of the Local Government under section 10 or section 11 and the receipt granted to the employer for such expenses shall be conclusive evidence of the title of the employer to recover such expenses from the contractor.

D.] **13.** (*1*) *Where* a labourer is sent back to his native district under section *12*, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as *he* may *think* necessary for ensuring that *the* labourer is actually conveyed to *his native* district.

Escort for repatriated labourer.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements *as aforesaid* may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending *the* labourer back to his native district.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITMENT BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

Contractors and sub-contractors.

14. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may grant to persons fitted by character to act as contractors licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which *the* Superintendent has been appointed; *and* may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to persons fitted by character to act as sub-contractors licenses to be sub-contractors, on behalf of *the* contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which *the* contractor is licensed.

Licensing of contractors and sub-contractors.

15. Every license *granted under section 14* shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Fee for, and form of, contractors' and sub-contractors' licenses.

16. (*1*) No license shall be granted *under section 14* for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, *his* license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Duration of contractors' and sub-contractors' licenses and cancellation thereof.

(*2*) A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license *under sub-section* (*1*), appeal against the order to the Local Government, *and* the *decision* of the Local Government *thereon* shall be final.

17. Every contractor shall, in addition to the special duties *imposed upon him by this Act*, afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as *the Superintendent* may, subject to any rules *made* by the Local Government in this behalf, require.

Duties of contractors.

18. No sub-contractor shall be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor.

Sub-contractor to act on behalf of only one contractor.

19. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions *of this Act* relating to recruiters.

Contractor or sub-contractor acting as recruiter.

20. (*1*) Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults as a sub-contractor or recruiter of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and all payments which, under this Act or any rule thereunder, any person *so licensed* is *required* to make, *may, in case of default, be recovered from the contractor concerned.*

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

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(Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 21-30.)

(2) The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor where the license of any person so licensed on behalf *of the contractor* is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person *so* licensed on his behalf.

Contractor to establish depôts.

21. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places and for such local areas as the Local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for *any* labourers *so engaged* during their stay at *the* depôts.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

22. (1) No depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector.

(2) Every depôt shall be under the general supervision of the Superintendent, the Local Magistrate or such other officer as, in this behalf, and Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent, the Magistrate, the Local Inspector, the Medical officer *as aforesaid*, and such other officer as, in this behalf, considers that any depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, he may, by order in writing, prohibit the use of *the* depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers.

Establishment of hospital-depôts.

23. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the Local Government may establish separate hospital-depôts for the reception of labourers suffering from dangerously infectious or contagious diseases.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital-depôt.

24. (1) Where *a* hospital-depôt is established under section 23, the Local Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of *the* hospital-depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the hospital-depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct, *and may recover the same* from *the* contractor.

(2) Every hospital-depôt *established under section 23* shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government.

(3) Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital-depôt established *under section 23* within *the said* local limits.

Recruiters.

[23]

Licensing of recruiters.

25. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of a contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of contractor, grant to persons fitted by character to be employed in engaging labourers licenses to be recruiters on behalf of *the* contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which *the* contractor has been licensed:

Provided that no person shall be granted a license under this section to be a recruiter on behalf of more than one contractor or to act as such within the local limits of more than one district.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

26. Every license *granted under section 25* shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Duration of recruiter's license.

27. No license shall be granted *under section 25* for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, but any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same, if the holder thereof fails to comply with the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, *his* license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Recruiter to hold certificate from contractor or sub-contractor.

28. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Magistrate's countersignature of recruiter's license.

29. (1) No recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless *his* license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the district or sub-division for which he is licensed.

(2) No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such inquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, that he holds the certificate *prescribed by* section 28, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by *him* pending their removal to a depôt.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

30. (1) Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, inspection and regulation of *any* place within the local limits of his jurisdiction *in which* accommodation is provided *under section 29, sub-section* (2), the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

(2) *The* District or any Subdivisional Magistrate may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector, to visit and inspect such places *as aforesaid* at any time; and all recruiters or other

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(Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 31 34.)

persons in charge of such places *as aforesaid* shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for *visiting and inspecting them.*

[29] 31. (*1*) Where any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided under section 29, *sub-section* (*2*), has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license and may cancel his countersignature thereon, or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

Cancellation of Magistrate's countersignature in certain cases.

(*2*) Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report *his* refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted *the* license.

Procedure before arrival at Depôts.

32. (*1*) Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with *the* person before such medical officer as the Local Government may appoint *in this behalf* within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom *the* recruiter's license was countersigned, or, if no medical officer has been *so* appointed, before such medical officer as the Registering-officer before whom *the* person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided may direct.

Intending labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

(*2*) The medical officer shall thereupon examine *the* person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, *and is not incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts*, give him a certificate to that effect.

33. Every person who obtains a certificate under section 32, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependants, shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the Registering-officer having jurisdiction within the local area for which *the* recruiter is licensed, *or before such other Registering-officer as the Local Government may appoint for that local area.* The recruiter shall, at the same time, produce and show his license to *the* Registering-officer.

If certified to be fit, intending labourer to be brought before Registering-officer.

34. (*1*) The Registering-officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section 32 and the license of the recruiter, and, if he finds that *the* certificate has been duly given and that the recruiter is duly licensed, shall then examine *the* person *brought before him under section 33* with reference to his intended labour-contract, and explain the same to him.

Examination and registration of intending labourer.

(*2*) *Where* it appears that *the* person *so brought before the Registering-officer* is competent to enter into *the intended labour*-contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, the period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering-officer shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, such particulars regarding him and the persons (if any) whom he wishes to have registered as his dependants as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe; and the labourer and his dependants (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(3) Where any woman is produced before a Registering-officer for the purpose of being registered under this section, the Registering-officer shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary to satisfy him of the identity of her husband or lawful guardian, as the case may be, and, after such examination as may be necessary to satisfy him of the consent of such husband or lawful guardian, place on record in writing under his own signature that such husband or lawful guardian has consented to her entering into a labour-contract, and such record shall also be subscribed by the husband or lawful guardian with his signature.

(4) In the case of any such woman who is alleged to be a widow or of an unmarried woman who is stated to have no lawful guardian living, the Registering-officer shall satisfy himself by the evidence of at least one witness that her husband is dead or that she has no lawful guardian, as the case may be, and shall record such evidence in writing under his own signature.

35. (*1*) *Where the Registering-officer refuses to register a person as a labourer under this Act, he shall report his refusal to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and such Magistrate or officer as aforesaid may make such arrangements as he may think necessary for ensuring the return of the person and his dependants (if any) to their homes and for their proper housing and support in the interval. In the case of any male under the age of sixteen years or of any female recruited in circumstances which appear to be suspicious, the arrangements may include the provision of an escort home.*

Arrangements to be made for return to home of intending labourer whose registration is refused.

(*2*) *Any expenditure incurred under sub-section* (*1*) *may be recovered from the contractor or recruiter concerned, or both.*

36. The Registering-officer shall furnish to *every* person registered *under section 34, sub-sec-*

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

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(Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 37-46.)

tion (2), a certified copy written on substantial paper of *the* particulars *referred to therein.*

[34.] **37.** Every *Registering*-officer registering a person under section *34, sub-section* (2), shall forthwith forward a certified copy of *the* particulars *referred to therein* and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding *the person* to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which *the* person is to proceed.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

[35.] **38.** For every person produced before a Registering-officer for the purpose of being registered *under section 34, sub-section* (2), the recruiter shall pay to the *Registering*-officer such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may, by rule, *prescribe.*

Fee for registration.

[36.] **39.** No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any person to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering-officer before whom *he* ought to be brought under section 33, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits *as aforesaid*, unless and until *he* has been registered under section 34, *sub-section* (2).

Recruiter when to remove person to depôt.

[37.] **40.** (1) After a labourer has been registered under section 34, sub-section (2), the Registering-officer shall direct the recruiter to convey the labourer with all convenient despatch to a depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter has been licensed, and shall specify the depôt to which the labourer is to be conveyed.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

(2) *Every* labourer shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Registering-officer by whom *the* labourer has been registered.

(3) The Registering-officer shall give to *every* person so deputed a certificate, under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

[38.] **41.** Every recruiter or person deputed by him *under section 40, sub-section* (2), shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide *the* labourer and his dependants (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Recruiter to provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

[39.] **42.** Within twenty-four hours after *the arrival of* a labourer at a depôt, the contractor by whom *the* depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction *the* depôt is situate, a notice in writing, in such form and containing such particulars as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe, of *the* arrival *of the labourer.*

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

[40.] **43.** (1) The Medical Inspector shall, as soon as may be after *the arrival of a* labourer at *a* depôt, examine *the* labourer and his dependants (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed, *and, in the case of the labourer, that he is also not incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts.*

Duties of Medical Inspector.

(2) The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied *that* the labourer and his dependants (if any) *are in a fit state of health* to undertake *the* journey, *and, in the case of the labourer, that he is also not incapacitated as aforesaid.*

[41.] **44.** *Where* the Medical Inspector gives a certificate under section 43, *sub-section* (2), with respect to any labourer, and there is, in the opinion of the Superintendent, no valid reason why *the* labourer should not enter into *the intended* labour-contract, *the* labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the person appearing on behalf of *the* employer, shall, *after the lapse of three, and* within thirty, days after *the date of* the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute *the* labour-contract in the presence of the Superintendent:

On grant of certificate, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

Provided that no labour-contract shall be executed as aforesaid except in the district in which the labourer was registered under section 34, sub-section (2), *or at such other place within the Province as the Local Government may direct.*

[42.] **45.** (1) Before *any* labourer executes *a labour*-contract, *under section 44*, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by *him* and *by* his employer or the person appearing on behalf of *his* employer, attest *the labour*-contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent, and abstract and copies to be made.

(2) An abstract of every *labour*-contract *so executed* shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and, after the abstract has been so entered, one copy of the *labour*-contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or the agent of his employer.

[42-A.] **46.** *Where* the employer with whom any labourer intends to contract, or a person appearing on behalf *of the* employer, has given notice to the Superintendent that, before any labour-contract is entered into by him or on his behalf with any labourer, the labourer shall be examined by a medical man selected by such employer or person appearing on behalf of the employer and shall be certified by him to be physically and constitutionally fit for labour in the labour-district in which the estate of *the* employer is situate, the Superintendent shall not permit *the* labourer to execute a labour-contract, until such *medical* certificate *as aforesaid* has been produced and shown to him.

Power for employer to require further medical certificate as to fitness to labour previous to contract.

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[42-B.] 47. *Where* the employer or the person appearing on his behalf has directed that *the* examination *referred to in section 46* shall be made by a medical officer in the service of *the* Government, such officer *as aforesaid* making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the employer or such person such fees as may be agreed upon, or, if no agreement has been entered into, then such fee for each labourer so examined as the Local Government, by general or special order, may *direct*.

Fee of medical officer when in Government service for examination under section 46.

[43.] 48. In *any of* the following cases, namely:—

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses of return of labourer in certain cases.

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section 43, *sub-section* (*1*), or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of a labourer, finds that *the* labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, *or that the labourer is incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts*, and the Superintendent considers that *the* labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake *the* journey; or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of *a* labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind *a labour*-contract *which has been* executed; or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom *a* labourer has been registered does not, *after the lapse of three, and* within thirty days after *the date of* the arrival of *the* labourer at the depôt, tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section *44*, or the employer or the person appearing on his behalf refuses or neglects to execute *the* contract as required by that section;

the Superintendent may cancel the labour-contract executed by *the* labourer, and in that *event*, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay *the* labourer such reasonable sum as *the Superintendent may think* necessary to enable *the labourer* to return to the place at which he was registered *or to his native district, as to the Superintendent may seem fit*, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take *such* other steps *as he may* think necessary for the conveyance of *the* labourer to such place or district *as aforesaid*.

[44.] 49. (*1*) Any labourer who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake *the* return journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom *the* depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake *the* return journey.

Labourer when to be lodged, etc., at depôt till he can return home.

(*2*) *Where the* contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment for *the* labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such reasonable sum as *the Superintendent may think* necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment *as aforesaid*.

50. *Where* an order is made under section *48* with reference to a labourer, any person registered as his dependant, or any *other* labourer, being *his or her* wife, husband, son or daughter, may claim—

Like provisions in case of dependants and relatives.

(*a*) to be conveyed, at the expense of the contractor, with *the* labourer to the *same* place *as the labourer*; and,

(*b*) if *the* labourer is unable to travel, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until *the* labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses *as aforesaid* in an order made under section *48* or section *49* with respect to *the* labourer.

51. *Where*, upon the arrival of a labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt *the* labourer or any person registered as his dependant has suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by *the recruiter* to accompany *the* labourer, or that *the* recruiter or such person *as aforesaid* has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependant with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom *the* depôt is maintained to pay *the* labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

52. *Where* the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependant of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of *the* labourer was given. The provisions of sections *48* and *49* shall thereupon apply to *the* dependant as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Procedure when dependant declared unfit to proceed to labour-district.

53. *In any such case as is provided for by section 52, the* labourer to whom *the* dependant is attached shall *further* be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she *is* the husband, wife, son or daughter of *the* dependant, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived, such reasonable

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependant.

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(*Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 54-55. Chapter IV—Recruitment by Garden-sardars and Local Agents.—Sections 56-61.*)

sum as the *Superintendent may think* necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered, *or to his or her native district, as to the Superintendent may seem fit.* If *the* labourer so returns, then any other persons registered as his or her dependants, and any other labourer, being *his or her* wife, husband, son or daughter, shall also be entitled to receive a like sum from *the* contractor.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under sections 48 to 53.

54. On *the* failure of *a* contractor for *the space of* twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum *required* to be paid under section *48*, section *49*, section *50*, section *51*, section *52* or section *53*, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependant *concerned, and may recover it from the contractor.*

Provisions as to escort on journey and way-bill.

55. (*1*) All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey *to the* place where they are to labour be accompanied by a person appointed by *the* contractor, and no person shall be so appointed unless he holds a certificate of fitness signed by the Superintendent, who may cancel such certificate for any reason which seems to him sufficient.

(*2*) *Every* person *appointed under sub-section* (*1*) shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe; he shall present *the* way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and he shall carry out all instructions therein contained for his guidance.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITMENT BY GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Garden-sardars.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardar.

56. (*1*) An employer may grant to any *garden-sardar* a certificate authorizing him, *in* such local area *within the limits of a single* recruiting *district* as may be specified in *the* certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which *the* employer is in charge, and may cancel such certificate at any time.

(*2*) *Where* any labourer bound by a labour-contract is granted a certificate under sub-section (*1*), his employment under *the* certificate shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

57. (*1*) Every certificate *granted to a garden-sardar under section 56, sub-section* (*1*), shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the *Chief Commissioner of Assam* may prescribe in this behalf.

(*2*) Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardar *under section 56, sub-section* (*1*), may, before *the* certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom *the* garden-sardar is to report himself for orders, the time within which he is to return to *his* employer, and *such* other instructions for his *guidance as* he may think *fit.*

[53.]

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

58. Every certificate *granted to a garden-sardar under section 56, sub-section* (*1*), shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardar in the presence of the Inspector or *of* a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting *the* certificate resides.

[54.]

Inspector's or Magistrate's countersignature of certificate.

59. *The* Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in *the* certificate, and, upon being satisfied of the truth of the *facts so stated*, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing *the* certificate is not employed on an estate of which the person granting the certificate is in charge, or is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a garden-sardar, countersign and date *the* certificate.

[55.]

Provision as to grant of fresh certificate in lieu of certificate countersigned but not accepted.

60. (*1*) On the application of the employer by whom a certificate has been granted to a garden-sardar, the Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the attendance of the garden-sardar or receiving the ordinary presentation of the certificate, cause a fresh certificate to be granted by *the* employer to *the* garden-sardar in renewal of any existing certificate.

(*2*) Every fresh certificate *granted under sub-section* (*1*) shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the *District* Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardar to whom it is granted is employed; and *the garden*-sardar shall, on receiving notice from such *District* Magistrate *as aforesaid*, appear before him or any Magistrate specified in the notice and accept and sign *the* fresh certificate in his presence.

[56.]

Certificate when to come into force, and duration thereof.

61. No certificate granted to a garden-sardar *under this Chapter* shall come into force unless and until it has been accepted and signed by the garden-sardar and countersigned by the Inspector or Magistrate *having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting the certificate resides, and also by the District Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardar is authorised by the certificate to enter into labour-contracts*, and no certificate *so granted* shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature by the said Inspector or Magistrate.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

(*Chapter IV.—Recruitment by Garden-sardars and Local Agents.—Sections 62-67.*)

[57.] **62.** (*1*) Every garden-sardar shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a labour-district.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardar.

(*2*) The *District or Subdivisional* Magistrate shall visit and inspect *the* accommodation *so provided*; and *every* garden-sardar or other person in charge of a place *in which accommodation is so provided* shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for *visiting and inspecting it*.

(3) The District or Subdivisional Magistrate may delegate the duty imposed on him by sub-section (2) to a Subordinate Magistrate or to an officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector.

(4) In every such place *as aforesaid* the garden-sardar providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may prescribe.

63. (1) Where a garden-sardar commits a breach of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, the Inspector or Magistrate who countersigned his certificate, or the District Magistrate who countersigned the certificate under section 61, or the Superintendent within whose jurisdiction the garden-sardar is employed, may cancel the certificate.

Cancellation of certificate in certain cases.

(2) Whenever one of the officers aforesaid cancels a certificate, he shall give notice of the fact to the other officers mentioned in sub-section (1) and to the employer of the garden-sardar; and, whenever such a certificate is cancelled by the employer, notice of the fact shall be given by him to the officers aforesaid.

(3) When the certificate of a garden-sardar is cancelled under this section, any labourers or other persons of whom he is in charge may be forwarded to their destination under the care of any person appointed by the employer for that purpose and approved by the Superintendent.

Local Agents.

[59.] **64.** (1) Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of one or more employers, grant licenses to suitable persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing employers in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Chapter or section 90 or section 91 within such local area and for such period as *the* employer or employers so applying may desire:

Licensing and duties of local agents.

Provided that no contractor and no person who in the opinion of the Superintendent has a share or interest in any contractor's business shall be licensed as a local agent.

(2) A local agent shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may, by rule, *prescribe*.

65. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of one or more employers, grant licenses, for such period as the employer or employers may desire, to suitable persons to be selecting agents, for the selection, on behalf of the employer or employers, of labourers recruited by contractors, and such selecting agent shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may by rule prescribe:

Selecting agent.

Provided that no contractor or local agent and no person who in the opinion of the Superintendent has a share or interest in any contractor's business shall be licensed as a selecting agent:

Provided also that no such license shall be granted for more than one year from the date thereof:

Provided also that a license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Superintendent for any reason which seems to him sufficient.

66. Where any garden-sardar to whom a certificate has been granted under this *Chapter* by an employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of *the* employer may prosecute the *garden*-sardar for *that* offence.

Prosecution of garden-sardars by local agents.

67. (*1*) The *District* Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may, by order *in writing*, cancel the license of *the* local agent if the employer so requires, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of the *District* Magistrate that the local agent has—

Cancellation of licenses of local agents.

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to recruit or engage on his behalf persons to be labourers; or

(*b*) permitted persons engaged as labourers by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardar under *the* local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardar under his control to transfer persons engaged as labourers by *the garden*-sardar to contractors or to their recruiters or to

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any employer other than the employer by whom *the garden*-sardar's certificate was granted ; or

(*d*) himself taken over persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardar with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom *the garden*-sardar's certificate was granted

(*3*) *A local agent may*, within three months next after the date of *any* order *of a District Magistrate cancelling his license under sub-section* (*1*), *appeal against the order to the Local Government*, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardars.

[65.] **68.** Every garden-sardar who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with *the* person, together with any *others* about to proceed to a labour-district as *his* dependants, before the Registering-officer having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of *the garden*-sardar or before such other Registering-officer as the Local Government may appoint for that local area.

Garden-sardar and labourer to appear before Registering-officer for registration.

[66.] **69.** (*1*) The Registering-officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardar, and if he finds that *the* certificate is in force, shall examine, with reference to the intended labour-contract, the person *brought before him under section 68 whom it is desired to engage as a labourer*, and explain the *intended labour*-contract to *him*.

Examination and registration of persons engaged by garden-sardar.

(*2*) *Where* it appears that *the* person *so brought before the Registering-officer* is competent to enter into *the intended labour*-contract and understands the nature of the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering-officer shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, such particulars regarding him and his dependants (if any) as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe ; and the labourer and his dependants (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

[67.] **70.** (*1*) *Where* it appears to *the Registering*-officer that any *person brought before him under section* 68 is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, *or, in the case of a labourer, that he is incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts*, the *Registering*-officer may, before registering *him under section* 69, *sub-section* (*2*), if himself a medical man, medically examine *him*, or, if not himself a medical man, send him to a medical man for *medical* examination.

Medical examination.

(*2*) If upon *medical* examination *any* person *so brought before a Registering-officer* is declared unfit to undertake the journey to *the labour-district or, in the case of a labourer, incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts*, the *Registering*-officer may refuse to register *him*.

[68.] **71.** For every person *brought* before a Registering-officer *under section* 63 for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardar who appears with him shall pay to the Registering-officer such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

[69.] **72.** (*1*) *Where* a person has been registered under section 69, *sub-section* (*2*), he shall, within fifteen days *after* the *date* on which he was so registered, execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract.

Labour-contract to be executed.

(*2*) *The labour*-contract shall be signed in the presence of the Registering-officer by *the* person *so registered* and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardar who appears with *him* before *the Registering*-officer. The *Registering*-officer shall satisfy himself that the *labour*-contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar ; *and*, if *he* is so satisfied, shall, before the labourer signs the *labour*-contract, personally explain it to him and, after it has been executed as aforesaid, attest *it*, and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained it to the labourer.

(*3*) An abstract of every *labour*-contract *executed under this section* shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Registering-officer, and a copy *thereof* shall then be given to the labourer and a copy to the garden-sardar or local agent.

(*4*) *Where* any garden-sardar without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute a *labour*-contract with a labourer as required by *sub*-section (*2*) within fifteen days *after* the *date* on which *the labourer* was registered *under section* 9, *sub-section* (*2*) the Registering-officer may order *the garden*-sardar to pay to the labourer such reasonable compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, as the *Registering*-officer *may* think fit.

[70.] **73.** *Where* the employer *of a garden-sardar* has, in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar, directed that *every* labourer engaged by him shall before registration be examined

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

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by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which *he* intends to proceed, *and physically and constitutionally fit for labour in the labour-districts*, no Registering-officer shall register as a labourer any person appearing before him with *the garden*-sardar until such *medical* certificate as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

[71.] **Fee of medical officer when in Government service for examination under section 73.**

74. *Where* the employer *of a garden-sardar* has, in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar, directed that *the* examination *referred to in section* 73 shall be made by a medical officer in the service of *the* Government, such officer *as aforesaid* making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or *garden*-sardar such fee, for each labourer so examined, as may be agreed upon, and, if no agreement has been entered into, such fee as the Local Government, by general or special order, may *direct*.

[72.] **Garden-sardar when to remove labourer to labour-district.**

75. Unless and until a person whom it is desired to engage as a labourer under this Chapter has executed a labour-contract under section 72, no garden-sardar shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district.

[73.] **Garden-sardar to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.**

76. (*1*) A garden-sardar shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into, to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer, or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the officer by whom *the* labourers were registered.

(*2*) When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependants) proceeding on their journey to *a* labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess, or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardar or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

[74.] **No restriction on number of persons engaged by garden-sardar.**

77. A garden-sardar may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of persons as labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section 76, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

Appointment in certain cases of garden-sardar to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

78. A garden-sardar may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if *the* employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of *the* employer, be appointed under section 76 as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

Provision for way-bill.

79. (*1*) Every garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the officer before whom the labourers have executed a contract under section 72 a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe.

(*2*) *Every such garden-sardar or other person as aforesaid* shall also present *the* way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated, and shall carry out all instructions therein contained for his guidance.

Garden-sardar to provide food and lodging for labourers and dependants on journey.

80. Every garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour districts shall provide *the* labourers and their dependants (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

Power for Magistrate in certain cases to award compensation or cancel contract.

81. *Where* it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of a labourer at any place on the journey, that *the labourer* or any person registered as his dependant has suffered ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardar or person appointed by *the garden-sardar* accompanying *the* labourer, or that *the garden*-sardar or person *so appointed* has failed to provide *the* labourer or any of his dependants with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned *the* labourer or any of his dependants, *the* Magistrate may either order the *garden*-sardar or person so appointed to pay to *the* labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by *the* labourer and order *the garden*-sardar or person *so appointed* to pay to *the* labourer such reasonable sum as *the Magistrate may think* necessary to enable him with his dependants (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered, *or to his native district, as to the Magistrate may seem fit*.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardar to comply with order.

82. On *the* failure for *the space of* twenty-four hours *of* any garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order *made* under section 81 to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of *the* labourer

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concerned, and may recover it from the employer by whom the certificate of *the* garden-sardar was granted, or from the local agent of *the* employer.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route.*

83. Any Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, *medically* examine, and, if not himself a medical man, send for *medical* examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependant who, while on the journey to the district to which he intends to proceed, appears to *the* Magistrate or *Embarkation* Agent, *as the case may be*, not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Detention and return of labourer declared when *en route* to be unfit to travel.

84. (*1*) *Where any* labourer or dependant is, on examination *under section 83*, declared not to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order *the labourer or dependant* to be detained at such place as he *may* think *proper* until in a fit state of health to undertake *the* journey.

(*2*) *In any such case as is provided for by sub-section* (*1*), *the labourer or dependant, when in a fit state of health to undertake the journey*, shall, if the garden-sardar or person appointed by *the garden-sardar* accompanying *him*, or the employer by whom the certificate of *the garden*-sardar was granted, or his local agent, *so wishes*, be forwarded to *the labour*-district, *or, if otherwise, to his native district or the place where he was registered, as to the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may seem fit.*

(*3*) While any labourer or dependant is detained *under sub-section* (*1*), he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the *expense* of the employer with whom *the* labourer, or the labourer to whom *the* dependant is attached, has contracted to labour.

[82.]

Dependants of labourer when to be fed, etc.

85. (*1*) Where an order under section 84 has been made with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependant, and any *other* labourer being *his or her* wife or husband, shall be entitled,—

(*a*) until *the* labourer is in a fit state of health to undertake *the* journey, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where *the* labourer is detained, and at the cost of the employer with whom *the* labourer has contracted to labour, and

(*b*) to be sent back to *the same* place (*if any*) *as the labourer.*

(*2*) Where an order has been made *under sub-section* (*1*) with reference to any dependant, the labourer to whom *the dependant* is attached shall thereupon, until *the* dependant is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, be entitled, if the labourer so wishes, and if he or she *is* the husband, wife, son or daughter of *the* dependant, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where *the* dependant is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom *the* labourer has contracted to labour; and *the* labourer shall, if he or she so wishes and if he or she is the husband, wife, son or daughter of *the* dependant, be sent back to *the same* place (*if any*) *as the dependant.*

(*3*) *Where a* labourer is entitled and claims to be so fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, or to be so sent back, any person registered as his or her dependant, and any other labourer, being the wife or husband of *the* labourer, shall be entitled, as the case may be,—

(*a*) to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where *the* dependant is detained, and at the cost of *the* employer, until *the* dependant is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, or

(*b*) to be sent back to the *same* place *as the labourer.*

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

86. *Where a* garden-sardar or person appointed by *a garden-sardar* accompanying any labourer or dependant fails to provide *the* labourer or dependant with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to send him back as required by section 84 or section 85, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order *the garden*-sardar or person *so appointed to* pay such sum as *the Magistrate or Emigration Agent, as the case may be, may think* necessary to provide food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to defray the cost of the return-journey of *the* labourer or dependant; and, on failure for *the space of* twenty-four hours of *the garden*-sardar or person *so appointed* to comply with *the* order, *the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent, as the case may be*, may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of *the* labourer or dependant *concerned, and may recover it from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar was granted, or from the local agent of the employer.*

Representative of employer may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

87. (*1*) *Where a* labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardar on behalf of his employer, any local agent or other representative of *the* employer may require *the* labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of *his labour*-contract.

(*2*) If, *when the labourer appears under sub-section* (*1*), *such* reasonable sum as *the Superintendent may think* necessary to enable *the* labourer and his dependants (if any) to return to *the native district of the labourer or to* the place at which he was registered, *as to the*

Superintendent may seem fit, and such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Superintendent *may* think reasonable, *are* paid to *the* labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the *labour*-contract cancelled, and, in that *event*, shall make an endorsement to *the like* effect on the labourer's copy of the *labour*-contract, and attest *the endorsement* with his signature.

[85.] 88. (*1*) Where the Superintendent declares the labour-contract of any labourer to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer and *has* entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time.

Cancellation of contracts of relatives.

(*2*) *Where a* claim is made under sub-section (*1*), the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the local agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as *the Superintendent may think* necessary to enable him and his dependants (if any) to return to the *same* place *as the labourer*.

(*3*) On *the* failure for *the space of* twenty-four hours of the local agent or representative to comply with *an* order *made under sub-section* (*2*), the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant *concerned, and may recover the same from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden sardar was granted, or from the local agent* or representative who appears on behalf *of the employer*.

89. When an order is made under section 81, 86 or 88 for payment of the costs of the return journey of any labourer or other person, the Magistrate may order the garden-sardar or other person liable in respect of such costs to pay also the cost of providing such escort to accompany the labourer or other person during his return journey as the Magistrate may think necessary.

Cost of escort for repatriated labourer.

CHAPTER V.

ENGAGEMENT OF EMIGRANTS OTHERWISE THAN UNDER CHAPTERS III AND IV.

[*New*] 90. When a notification has been published under section 3, prohibiting the recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting natives of India, or any specified class of natives of India, to emigrate from the whole or any specified part of a Province to any labour-district or any specified portion of a labour-district otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act therein specified, *the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that specially employed garden-sardars, not being garden-sardars holding certificates granted under Chapter IV, may, in the* part of the province specified in the notification under section 3, *engage persons on behalf of their employers and assist persons so engaged to emigrate* to such labour-district or specified portion of a labour-district *subject to the following provisions, namely:—*

Special provisions as to engagement of emigrants through garden-sardars.

(*a*) *The employer shall grant each garden-sardar specially employed by him under this section a permit in writing,* in such form as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may by rule prescribe, *signed and dated, specifying the name of the garden-sardar and the* recruiting *district in which alone the garden-sardar may engage persons on behalf of his employer and assist them to emigrate:* Provided that no such permit shall be granted to a garden-sardar who has not resided at least six months on the estate of the employer.

(*b*) *The employer shall in the permit certify that the garden-sardar named therein is a person employed on his estate, and shall specify the nature of his employment and the period of his residence on the estate.*

(*c*) *Every permit shall be presented by the garden-sardar named therein in person for countersignature to the Inspector or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the* place where the garden-sardar resides, *and shall not be valid or have effect unless and until it is so countersigned.*

(*d*) *The Inspector or Magistrate may refuse to countersign any permit, for any reason, to be recorded in writing, which he may think sufficient, and shall refuse to countersign a permit unless he is satisfied that the garden-sardar named therein is employed on the estate of his employer* and has resided at least six months on the estate *and is a fit person to engage persons and assist them to emigrate.*

(*e*) *When a permit is duly countersigned the garden-sardar named therein may proceed to the recruiting district and there himself engage persons on behalf of his employer and assist them to emigrate, subject to the provisions of this* Chapter.

(*f*) *Every garden-sardar so authorised shall,* on his arrival in the recruiting district and before he engages any person to emigrate, *in person or in writing, report his arrival, and the place at which he intends principally to reside, to the District or Sub divisional Magistrate, and shall, at least three days before his departure from the recruiting district, similarly report his intended departure and furnish a list, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, containing the names and descriptions of the persons whom he has engaged and is assisting to emigrate.*

(*g*) *Every garden-sardar shall either himself accompany all persons so engaged by him to the labour-district in which the estate of his employer is situate, or send them there in charge of another garden-sardar holding a permit under this section from the same employer to engage persons in the same recruiting district.*

(*h*) *No permit shall have effect for more than six months from the date of counter-signature by the Inspector or Magistrate as aforesaid.*

(*i*) *Any permit granted under this section may be cancelled in the recruiting district by the District Magistrate for any reason, to be recorded in writing, which he may think sufficient. The fact of cancellation shall be endorsed by such Magistrate as aforesaid on the permit, and the permit shall thereupon become invalid and cease to have effect.* A District Magistrate who cancels a permit under this clause shall give notice of such cancellation to the employer by whom it was signed and to the Inspector or Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Special provisions as to engagement of emigrants through approved agencies or associations.

91. *The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, in the case of any specified agency or* any *association of employers for purposes of* engaging persons to emigrate *formed and conducted in accordance with rules approved by the Local Government,—*

(*a*) *that garden-sardars working in the Province under the control of such agency or association as aforesaid and* holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90 *may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the notification, engage persons and assist them to emigrate; and*

(*b*) *that, in the case of garden-sardars holding certificates under Chapter IV and working in the Province under such control as aforesaid, any of the requirements of that Chapter may be dispensed with or relaxed in such manner as may be prescribed in the notification.*

Saving of engagement of emigrants otherwise than under foregoing provisions of Act.

92. Subject to the provisions of section 3 and of any notification issued thereunder, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any person from engaging or assisting natives of India to emigrate to a labour-district otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IV and of sections 90 and 91.

Application of Act to persons engaged under this Chapter.

93. (1) The following provisions of this Act shall apply to the transport and employment of persons engaged or assisted to emigrate under this Chapter and not bound by labour-contracts, namely:—

(a) in CHAPTER VI (TRANSPORT):—

(*i*) sections 94 and 95 (*routes and transport by sea*);

(*ii*) sections 96 to 99 (*passenger licenses*;

(*iii*) sections 100 and 101 (*Emigration Agent's powers and returns by master*);

(*iv*) section 103 (*medical officer*);

(*v*) section 104 (*delay in departure*);

(*vi*) sections 107 to 110 (*Magistrates' powers*);

(*vii*) section 112 (*disinfection*);

(*viii*) section 113 (*excess passengers*);

(*ix*) section 114 (*breaches of Act and rules*), *and*

(*x*) section 116 (*delegation of Magisterial powers*);

(b) in CHAPTER VII (LABOUR-DISTRICTS);

(*i*) section 122 (*registers and returns*);

(*ii*) section 123 (*inspection*); *and*

(*iii*) sections 159, 161 and 162 (*repatriation*);

(c) in CHAPTER VIII (RULES):

all powers conferred by section 163, except in so far as the same relate exclusively to labourers and their dependants;

(d) in CHAPTER IX (PENALTIES and PROCEDURE);

(*i*) sections 176, 177, 181, 182 and 183, (*offences connected with transport by river*), and

(*ii*) sections 185 and 186 (*offences by employers*); and

(e) in CHAPTER X (MISCELLANEOUS):

(*i*) section 215 (*recovery of sums due*); and

(*ii*) sections 218 to 223 (*fines, etc., Assistant Inspector, officers' powers, exemption, prior notifications, and repeal*).

(2) Except as indicated in sub-section (1), nothing in Chapters II to IV inclusive or in Chapters VI to X inclusive shall apply to persons engaged or assisted to emigrate under this Chapter and not bound by labour-contracts.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORT.

Routes, etc.

Routes to be followed and rules observed.

94. Every person who forwards or accompanies labourers or emigrants under Chapter V or their dependants to a labour-district shall forward or take them by the prescribed route or one of the prescribed routes, and shall conform to the rules made under this Act, in so far as the said rules apply to himself and to the persons emigrating under his charge.

Transport by River.

[86.]

Transport by sea to labour-districts.

95. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts.

[87.]

Vessels to carry more than twenty passengers to be ordinarily licensed.

96. (1) No master shall receive more than twenty passengers, being natives of India, on board his vessel for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district, unless a license to carry passengers in *his* vessel

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has been granted to him *under this Chapter* by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

[88.] **97.** (1) The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license under this *Chapter* to carry passengers in *his* vessel shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Application for license.

(2) Every application *made under sub-section* (1) shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

[89.] **98.** *Where the* Embarkation Agent *to whom an application is made under section 97, sub-section (1),* is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for carrying passengers being natives of India to a labour-district, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers, being natives of India, who may be received on board.

Grant of license.

[90.] **99.** Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may, with reference to the size of *the* vessel, by rule, direct shall be paid for every license *granted under section 98, and* no license *so granted* shall be in force for more than one voyage:

Fee for license.

Provided that *a license* may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, *be granted under the said section* to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee, not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may, by rule, *prescribe.*

[91.] **100.** (1) Any Embarkation Agent may, in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may *make* in this behalf, direct, by order in writing, that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed *under this Chapter* shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers, being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to *the* master.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

[92.] (2) In computing the number of persons on board a vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall, for the purposes of this *Chapter*, be reckoned as one person only.

[93.] **101.** Every master *licensed under this Chapter* shall keep such lists, submit such returns, and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Master to make returns.

102. Every master *licensed under this Chapter* shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependants such supplies of provisions and clothing, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other officers, cooks, etc.

103. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted *under this Chapter*, unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the Local Government to make such a requisition.

Medical officer to be licensed.

Departure of Passenger-vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

104. Where it appears to an Embarkation Agent that the departure of a vessel in respect of which a license is granted *under this Chapter* is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by *the* order of a Superintendent or *of* the Local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of *the* vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

105. (1) No master licensed *under this Chapter* shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board in respect of whom way-bills are required by this Act or by the rules made thereunder.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

(2) The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of such labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in *the* way-bill.

(3) The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of *every* way-bill *granted under sub-section* (1) to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

106. No master *licensed under this Chapter* shall cause or permit any labourer entered in any such way-bill finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of *the* labourer:

Labourers not finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

Provided that *nothing in* this section shall be deemed to prevent the master of a vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place on the voyage so long as *the* disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely, to be final, nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers or the transfer of such labourers with their dependants to another vessel in case of accident or unavoidable necessity:

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Provided also that every such accident or necessity *as aforesaid* shall forthwith be reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which *the* accident has occurred or *the* necessity has arisen.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

107. (*1*) Every master licensed *under this Chapter* shall stop his vessel carrying passengers, being natives of India, at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the Local Government may direct.

(*2*) *The* master shall, on arriving at such a place *as aforesaid*, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Power for Magistrates to inspect vessels.

108. (*1*) *Any* Magistrate may, while a vessel in respect of which a license is granted *under this Chapter* is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board *the* vessel and inspect *it* and all persons, being natives of India, on board.

(*2*) The master and officers of *any* such vessel *as aforesaid* shall afford to *the* Magistrate every facility for inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths (if any) which have occurred on board, and any other facts *affecting* the health of the passengers.

Power for Magistrates to regulate communication between vessels and land.

109. Any Magistrate may, while a vessel *in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter* is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, regulate the communication between *the* vessel and the land, and prohibit all persons from leaving *the* vessel, and all persons on land from proceeding on board.

Power for Magistrates to detain vessels for inspection and to detain sick native passengers.

110. (*1*) Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers, being natives of India, on board a vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction, *in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter*, are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain *the* vessel and *depute* the civil medical officer of the district or *any* other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers *as aforesaid* and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of *the dangerously infectious or contagious* disease.

(*2*) *On receiving the* report *of the medical officer so deputed*, the Magistrate may order any such passenger *as aforesaid who is* suffering from any *dangerously infectious or contagious* disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment.

Detention of sick labourers by Magistrate.

111. (*1*) *Where*, on receiving the report of *a* medical officer *deputed under section 110, sub-section* (*1*), it appears to a Magistrate that a labourer or any dependant of any such labourer, though not suffering from a *dangerously infectious or contagious* disease, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which *the* labourer has contracted to labour, he may order *the* labourer or dependant to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for *his* accommodation, support and medical treatment. [103.]

(*2*) *Any expenditure* incurred under *sub*-section (*1*) *may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.* [104.]

Power for Magistrate to detain vessel to be cleansed and disinfected.

112. (*1*) *Where*, in the opinion of a medical officer *deputed under section 110, sub-section* (*1*), it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow *the* vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period, not exceeding three days, for the purpose of carrying out *those* measures. [102, second part.]

(*2*) *Any expenditure incurred under sub-section* (*1*) *may be recovered from the master or owner of the vessel.*

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

113. (*1*) Where it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of a vessel, in respect of which a license is granted *under this Chapter*, that the number of passengers on board, being natives of India, is larger than the number specified in *the* license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section 100, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. [105.]

(*2*) *Any expenditure incurred in* maintaining passengers *detained under sub-section* (*1*) and *in* forwarding them to their destination may be recovered from the master or owner of *the* vessel.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

114. Where *it appears to* a Magistrate making an inspection of a vessel in respect of which a license is granted *under this Chapter*, that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder have not been complied with in respect of *the* vessel, he shall report the *fact* to the Embarkation Agent by whom *the* license was [106.]

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granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions *as aforesaid* have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

[107.] 115. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules *to* regulate—

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependants, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destinations:

(*b*) the detention of labourers *and their* dependants at debarkation-depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destinations and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

(*2*) *Any expenditure* incurred *in pursuance of any* rules *made under sub-section* (*1*) *may* be recovered from the employers of *the* labourers *concerned.*

116. The *District or Subdivisional* Magistrate may authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections 107 to 114.

Deputation of other officer to discharge the functions of a Magistrate under sections 107 to 114.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

Annual Rate payable by Employers.

[109.] 117. (*1*) Every employer shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate, not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee, as the Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, direct.

Annual rate payable by employer.

[110.] (*2*) *On the failure of an* employer, for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, to pay any sum due under *sub*-section (*1*), *the same may* be recovered from *him.*

Local labour-contracts.

[111.] 118. (*1*) Any employer may enter into a labour-contract for a term, not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the *labour*-contract, with any native of India within the labour-district in which the estate *to* which *the labour*-contract *refers* is situate.

Labour-contracts executed in labour-districts between employer and native direct.

(*2*) Where an employer has *under sub-section* (*1*) executed a *labour*-contract within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of *the labour*-contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate is situate. On receipt of the *labour*-contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the *labour*-contract to the labourer and the other to his employer.

119. When, for the first time after the registration *under section* 118, *sub-section* (*2*), of a *labour*-contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which *the* labourer is employed, the employer shall cause *the* labourer to appear before the Inspector for the purpose of having his contract verified, and *the* labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel *his labour*-contract; and, if *the labourer* shows cause sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to justify the cancellation *of his labour-contract*, the Inspector shall cancel the *same* and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the *labour*-contract, or, if *that* copy *is* not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to *the like* effect.

Verification and cancellation of such contracts.

120. The Inspector or Magistrate may, either on the application of the employer or the labourer or of his own motion, require the employer to cause any labourer who has entered into a *labour*-contract under section 118 and is employed upon any estate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector or Magistrate, to appear before him for the purpose of having his *labour*-contract verified; and, if *the* labourer applies to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel his *labour*-contract and shows cause which the Inspector or Magistrate, after considering any cause which may be shown by the employer to the contrary, considers sufficient to justify *its* cancellation, the Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the *same* as provided by section 119.

Power of Inspector or Magistrate to require labourer who has executed such contract to appear before him.

121. (*1*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 118, an employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for a term not exceeding four years commencing from the date of the execution of the *labour*-contract, if he appears, or deputes some person to appear on his behalf, with *the* native *of India* before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate *to* which *the labour-contract refers* is situated.

Labour-contracts executed within labour-district before Inspector or Magistrate.

(*2*) *The* Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to *the* native *of India*, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or the person deputed as aforesaid to execute it in his

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presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest *the* execution with his signature.

(3) An abstract of every labour-contract *executed under this section* shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of *the labour*-contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or the person deputed as aforesaid.

(4) In respect of every labour-contract, an abstract whereof is registered under section 118 or under this section, the employer who executes *the labour*-contract in person or the person deputed to execute the same on his behalf shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may *direct*.

Employers' returns and Magistrates' inspections.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

122. (1) Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, and of their dependants, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction *the* estate is situate, such periodical returns in writing, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(2) The Inspector may examine *the* registers *so kept* and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within *the said* local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in *the* registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Power for Inspector, etc., to inspect lands and houses and to make requisitions and inquiries.

123. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate, and may require that all such labourers or *other* natives *of India as aforesaid*, or any particular class or classes or individual or individuals of them, shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of such labourers or other natives *of India as aforesaid* or any of them; and the employer shall be bound to comply with *every* requisition and to answer *every* inquiry *so made* to the best of his ability.

Regulation of Labour.

Schedule of daily tasks to be prepared.

124. (1) Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which *the* employer is in charge, and may, from time to time, alter any schedule so prepared.

(2) One copy of every schedule *prepared under sub-section* (1) shall be filed in a book, which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and *translations thereof, in such languages as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may direct*, shall be *affixed* in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom the schedule relates.

(3) The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the number of working days in the current month. The number of working days in *a* month shall be ascertained by deducting the number of Sundays from the whole number of days in the month.

[116.] Limitations on tasks and payment of wages.

125. (1) No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in one day.

(2) *Every* employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage; *and*, failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

(3) On or before the fifteenth day of each month the employer shall pay to every labourer in his employment the wages earned by the labourer during the preceding month and still unpaid.

[117.] Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector or subject to appeal to Committee.

126. (1) *Where* the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may, by order in writing, direct that *such* reduction *as is* specified in the order be made *in the scheduled daily* tasks.

(2) The employer shall at once make *the* reduction *so ordered*, but may, if dissatisfied with the order of the Inspector, by notice in writing, require the Inspector to *summon a* Committee *to inquire into the schedule*.

(3) Every Committee *summoned under sub-section* (2) shall consist of—

(a) the Inspector,

(b) some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be *inquired into*; and,

(c) if practicable, a medical officer.

(4) Where the employer fails to nominate a person within seven days after being thereunto requested in writing by the Inspector, the Inspector, instead of the employer so failing, may nominate a person.

(5) Where the Committee consists only of the Inspector and of a person nominated by the employer or Inspector, the Inspector shall have the casting vote.

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[118.] **127.** (*1*) *Where the* Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the *scheduled* daily tasks or any of them are unreasonable, *the Committee* shall *order them to be* modified and reduced in such manner as *it may* think fit.

Committee to revise schedule.

(*2*) The employer shall thereupon alter *the* schedule accordingly, and copies *and translations* of the *same* so altered shall be filed and *affixed* in the manner *provided by* section 124, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

[119.] **128.** (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any schedule *of daily tasks*, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer, who is, in his opinion, unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the schedule, shall receive, in lieu of actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by *the* Inspector.

Provision for weakly labourers.

(*2*) *Any* subsistence-allowance *ordered under sub-section* (*1*) *may* be recovered *from the employer of the labourer concerned.*

Incapacity for Labour.

[120] **129.** (*1*) The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction a labourer is employed may release *the* labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he is, in the *opinion* of the Inspector, temporarily unfitted, by reason of sickness or *any* other sufficient cause, for the performance thereof.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

(*2*) Every release *granted under sub-section* (*1*) shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve.

(*3*) Every labourer *released as aforesaid* shall, during *the* release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector *may* think sufficient.

[121.] **130.** (*1*) *Where* any labourer is compelled, *by reason of sickness*, to absent himself from work, he shall receive from his employer, for each day *on which he is so absent*, subsistence-allowance *at the rate* of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick-diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

Labourer absent from sickness.

(*2*) *Where the period during which a labourer is so absent* exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as *that* number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of *that* number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess.

(*3*) The Inspector shall, from time to time, when visiting the estate, on the application of the employer, and may also at any other time, on the application of either the employer or *a* labourer, endorse on the labour-contract of the labourer, after such inquiry as *he* may *think* necessary, the number of days so to be added to the term thereof:

Provided that an employer, who omits to apply for *such* endorsement *as aforesaid at the time* when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate, shall, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be debarred from applying afterwards for endorsement in so far as days of absence which occurred prior to the date of the Inspector's last visit are concerned.

131. (*1*) *Where*, in the opinion of the Inspector, a labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver *the* certificate to the employer of *the* labourer or *to the* representative *of the employer*, and, from the date of *the* certificate, the labour-contract of *the* labourer shall wholly determine.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

(*2*) Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

(*3*) *Every* sum *so awarded* and any *such* subsistence-allowance *as is provided for by* section 129 *or section* 130 *may* be recovered *from the employer of the labourer concerned.*

Accommodation for Labourers.

[123.] **132.** Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may, by rule, *prescribe.*

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements for labourers.

[124.] **133.** (*1*) Where the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by *them* at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which *they* are employed, their employer shall be bound to supply them *therewith* at a reasonable price.

Supply of food-grain for labourers.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, *declare*, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a reasonable price.

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Provisions for rationing

134. (*1*) Subject to *such* rules *as* the Local Government *may make* in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,—

(*a*) direct that, on any specified estate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, all labourers or any specified class of labourers shall be furnished by their employers with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale *and* for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in *the* order;

(*b*) *direct that* any specified labourer *shall be exempt* from the effect of any general order *so made*, if he is satisfied that *the* labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and renew *that direction* for a like term.

(*2*) The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any *direction given* under sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which *the direction* is in force.

Provision for hospital-accommodation and medical attendance.

135. *Where*, in the opinion of the Inspector, an employer does not provide such hospital-accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of *his* labourers, as the Local Government may direct, the Local Government may require *the* employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Enquiry whether employer has failed to provide accommodation, etc., as required by the rules.

136. (*1*) Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, who is himself a Magistrate, may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, inquire whether the employer in charge of *the* estate has provided for his labourers house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with *any* rules *made* by the Local Government *under sections 132* or 134 or any notification issued under section 133.

(*2*) At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate.

(*3*) Every inquiry *under this section* shall be *made* at some place on or within ten miles of, the estate to which it relates, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an enquiry *by* a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers

Report by Inspector and inquiry by Committee.

137. (*1*) *Where*, in the opinion of the Inspector, an estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is, at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice, in writing, of *his* opinion to the *District* Magistrate, *who* shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

(*2*) The *District* Magistrate may also of his own motion summon a Committee, *where*, either from his own observation or upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or medical officer, he is of opinion that an estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons aforesaid, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers.

(*3*) *Every* Committee *summoned under this section* shall consist of—

(*a*) the *District* Magistrate;

(*b*) the Inspector;

(*c*) the *civil* medical officer of the district; and

(*d*) one or more employers of labourers:

(*4*) Provided that, if the *District* Magistrate is unable to procure the service on *the* Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on *the* Committee.

Inquiry by Committee by order of Local Government.

138. *Where* it appears to the Local Government, upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or medical officer—

(*a*) that an estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons given in section 137, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, or

(*b*) that the percentage of mortality of labourers or of any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or on portion of an estate is such as would justify the institution of an inquiry by a medical officer under section *142*,

the Local Government may direct the *District* Magistrate to summon a Committee under section *137*; and the *District* Magistrate shall forthwith proceed to summon a Committee accordingly.

Proceedings of Committee.

139. *Every* Committee *summoned under section 137 or section* 138 shall, as soon as may be, inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing *it* relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of *the* estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof, or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

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(*Chapter VII.—Provisions as to the Labour-districts.—Sections 140-145.*)

[129, §§ 2, 3 and 4]

Finding of Committee and consequences.

140. (*1*) Where *the* Committee, or *a* majority thereof, is of opinion that *the* estate or portion, or any part of *the* estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, *the Committee* shall record a finding to that effect.

(*2*) Where *a* finding has been recorded *under sub-section* (*1*), no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which *the* finding relates, as the case may be, shall be bound by any labour-contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of *the* estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

(*3*) Where a labourer is released under *sub-section* (*2*) from the performance of *his* labour-contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to the same owner or in charge of the same employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion of an estate, on any other portion of the same estate. Where the finding relates to the whole of any estate and the owner has no other estate or the employer has charge of no other estate in the same labour-district on which the labourer may be employed, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of *the* labourer, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if *that* copy *is* not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to *the like* effect.

[129-A.]

Power for Local Government to pass orders on proceedings of Committees.

141. The Local Government may call for the proceedings of any Committee summoned under section *137*, or section 138, and, if the finding of *the* Committee is not unanimous, the Local Government may record any finding thereon which *the* Committee was competent to record, and *the* finding *so recorded by it* shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section *140*.

[130-A.]

Excessive mortality on estates.

142. Where it appears to the Local Government or *to* the *District* Magistrate that the number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per cent., the Local Government, or the *District* Magistrate, may *depute* the civil medical officer of the district or *any* other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters, *namely*:—

(*a*) the cause or causes of *the* mortality;

(*b*) the want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of *the* estate or portion thereof, or *of* the employer in charge of *the* estate or portion, causing or contributing to *the* mortality;

(*c*) the fitness or otherwise of *the* estate or portion for the residence of labourers:

Provided that, when the mortality among any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or any specified portion of an estate exceeds the percentage specified in this section, the Local Government, or *the District* Magistrate, may direct an inquiry under this section limited to *that* particular class of labourers.

Medical officer to report.

143. *The* medical officer *deputed under section 142* shall, as soon as may be, inquire into *the* matters *referred to therein*, and shall hear and record such information relating *to those matters* as the owner of *the* estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect *the* estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the Local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of *the* estate or portion, and the Local Government shall cause the employer to be furnished with a certified copy of such report.

Power for Local Government to declare estate unfit for residence.

144. *Where* the Local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that *the* mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of *the* estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, or that *the* estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, it may make a declaration in writing to that effect, *and the* declaration *so made* shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 140.

Power for Inspector to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

145. (*1*) *Where* it appears to the Inspector that any estate or smaller area, which has been found, or declared under any of the *foregoing* provisions, to be unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of labourers or *of that* class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the *District* Magistrate of the district in which *the* estate or area is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him.

(*2*) *On the grant of a certificate under sub section* (*1*), all such labourers as are mentioned or referred to in section 140, *sub-section* (*3*), whose contracts have not been cancelled by

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the Inspector under that section, shall again be bound to labour on the estate or area, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates for the unexpired periods (if any) of their respective contracts.

Complaints made by Labourers.

Labourer wishing to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act to be sent by employer to Inspector or Magistrate.

146. Where *a* labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to a Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person *as aforesaid*, of any *of the* provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder, the person to whom *the* statement is made shall forthwith send *the* labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate:

Provided that, *where* more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending *them* to such Inspector or Magistrate *as aforesaid*, give *the Inspector or Magistrate* notice, in writing, of their complaint.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed in case of complaint.

147. (*1*) Where a complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate *under section 146*, or where an Inspector or a Magistrate receives, *under that section*, notice in writing of a complaint, or *where an Inspector or a Magistrate* has other reasonable grounds for believing that an employer, or person acting on his behalf, has personally ill-used, or committed any *such* breach *as is* mentioned in section 146 in respect of, a labourer, *the* Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place, not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of *the* employer, situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that, if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that *the* ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction *the* ill-usage or breach has been committed.

(*2*) For the purposes of *every* inquiry *made* under *sub*-section (*1*), the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

Untrue or frivolous complaints.

148. (*1*) *Where*, upon *an* inquiry made *under section 147* on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious he shall dismiss the complaint; and in *that event* shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

(*2*) Every endorsement *made under sub-section* (*1*) shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour voluntarily and without reasonable cause during the number of days so endorsed.

[137.]

Award of compensation to employer.

149. (*1*) Where a complaint is dismissed under section 148, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of *the* expense incurred by him in connection with the complaint, and shall endorse the amount of the compensation *so awarded* on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract.

(*2*) The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount awarded *under sub-section* (*1*); and, in default of payment, his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off *the* amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of *the same*.

[138.]

Complaints disclosing grounds for further proceedings.

150. (*1*) *Where*, upon *an* inquiry *made under section 147* by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, *the* Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law.

(*2*) *Where* the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion *as aforesaid*, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate, who shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

[139.]

Recovery of arrears of wages and compensation.

151. (*1*) *Where*, upon the complaint of a labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that the wages of *the* labourer are in arrear for two months after the first day of the month succeeding the month in which they were earned, or *where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that* the wages of a person whose labour-contract has determined have been withheld for any period after determination, the Magistrate may award to *such* labourer or person *as aforesaid* the amount which appears to be then due to him, and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to *the* Magistrate seems just.

(*2*) *On the failure of an employer to pay any amount awarded under sub-section* (*1*), *the Magistrate may recover the same from the employer and pay it to the labourer or other person concerned.*

[140.]

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer or accumulation of arrears of wages.

152. (*1*) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that an employer, or any person placed by *an employer* in authority over a

labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or loss or damage to the property of *the* labourer, and, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, *1898*, triable exclusively by the Court of Session ; or

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(*b*) that an employer or *any* person *placed by an employer in authority over a labourer* has been twice convicted of any such offence *as aforesaid* against *the* labourer and under the said Code triable by a Magistrate ; or

(*c*) that the wages of a labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of *his* wages for four months ; or

(*d*) that a labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person *as aforesaid* ;

the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of *the* labourer and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

(*2*) Every cancel*lation under sub-section* (*1*) shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if *that copy* is not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

153. (1) Where it appears to the Local Government that the condition of the labourers on an estate, or of any class or any considerable number of them, is unsatisfactory owing to the insufficiency of their earnings to maintain them in health and comfort, the Local Government, after such inquiry as it thinks necessary, may direct that the labour-contracts of all such labourers be cancelled.

Power to Local Government to cancel contracts of labourers whose condition is unsatisfactory owing to insufficiency of earnings.

(2) No labour-contract shall be cancelled under this section until the employer has been given an opportunity for showing cause why it should not be cancelled.

[140A]

154 Where the labour-contract of a labourer is or has been cancelled or *has* determined under section 119, *section 120*, *section 131 or section 152*, the Inspector or Magistrate, as the case may be, may *in* his discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned cancel the labour-contract of any labourer employed on any estate belonging to the same employer, being *the* wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been so cancelled or *has so* determined.

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled or determined.

Determination of Labour-contracts.

[141]

155. (*1*) Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of determination, or, if *that* copy *is* not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate *to the like effect* ; and, *where* the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement or give such certificate *as aforesaid*.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

(*2*) The employer shall give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination *as aforesaid* within one month *after* the date thereof.

156. (*1*) *Where* a labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract, or the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of *the* unexpired term, *the* labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before *the* Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he *is* employed ; and, on his depositing such sum *as aforesaid* with *the* Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer to show cause within one week why the labourer should not be released from his contract.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

(*2*) If no sufficient cause is shown *as aforesaid*, the Inspector shall require *the* labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that he has been released under this section from *his* contract, or, if *that* copy is not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to *the like* effect ; and shall, in either case, hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of *the* labourer.

(*3*) The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third and fourth years of the original term of the contract :

Provided that, if a person who has completed four years' service under a labour-contract enters into a new labour-contract for one year, he shall not be entitled to redeem the unexpired portion of such new labour-contract unless on the payment of two rupees for each month of the said unexpired portion.

157. (*1*) Where *the labour*-contract of a labourer determines at a time different from that of any other labourer who is the wife or husband of *that* labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the joint application of *both* labourers, equalize the terms of their respective contracts, and may, for this purpose, add to the term of the contract which expires first, and deduct from the term of the contract which expires last, in such proportions as may appear to him to be equitable.

Power to equalize terms of contract in case of husband and wife.

(*2*) Every addition or deduction from the term of any *labour*-contract *made under sub-section* (*1*) shall be certified by *the* Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if *those copies are* not forthcoming, by writing under the Inspector's or Magistrate's hand, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and *the* labourer.

Repatriation of Labourers and Others.

158. (*1*) Where any labourer, not being a native of the labour-districts, whose *labour*-contract *has* determined under section *131*, desires to be sent back to his native district, the Inspector may, instead of awarding a sum as receivable

Repatriation of labourer whose labour-contract has determined under section 131.

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by *the* labourer from his employer, as provided by that section, order the employer to deposit such amount, whether in excess of the three months' wages awardable under that section or otherwise, as shall, in the Inspector's opinion, be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of sending the labourer *back* to *his native* district. *The* amount shall be deposited by the employer in the Inspector's office and shall be expended by the Inspector in sending the labourer back to his native district.

(2) On *the* failure *for the space of* twenty-four hours of *an* employer to *comply* with an order *made under sub-section* (1), the Inspector may *expend the amount specified in the order, and may recover the same from the employer of the labourer concerned.*

Repatriation of persons emigrating not under labour-contract who are physically incapacitated.

159. *Where* any person, being a native of India but not being a labourer, who has emigrated from his native district to a labour-district for the purpose of labouring for hire in any estate situate therein, or, being a dependant of any person who has so emigrated, has no means of subsistence, and is, in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood in a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the application of such person, send him back, together with his dependants (if any), to his native district, and may, subject to the control of the Local Government, charge the expenses incurred in so doing to the Labour Transport Fund *constituted under section 218.*

Repatriation of labourers wrongfully recruited.

160. (1) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may *make* in this behalf, the Inspector or Magistrate may if, he thinks fit, detain and may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependants (if any), whose contract has been cancelled under section 119 or *section 120* on the ground of coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or of any irregularity in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract.

(2) *Any expenditure incurred under sub section* (1) *may be recovered* from the employer on whose estate *the* labourer *concerned* was under contract to labour.

Repatriation of persons not under *labour*-contract wrongfully recruited.

161. (1) *Where* it appears to the Inspector or Magistrate, on complaint made before him or otherwise, that there is reason to suppose that any native of India, not being a labourer, has been induced by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation to emigrate to a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall call upon the employer on whose behalf *the* person was made or induced to emigrate, or to whose estate he is being or has been conveyed, or, if the employer cannot be communicated with without undue delay, upon his agent or any one *who is* accompanying or conveying *the* person or *has forwarded or otherwise assisted him to emigrate* to any labour-district or estate, to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate and show cause why *the* person should not be sent back to his native district.

(2) *Where* the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion, after such inquiry as he thinks sufficient, that *such* person *as aforesaid* was engaged or compelled or induced to emigrate by any such coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation as would justify his being sent back to his native district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall record a finding to that effect and shall, if necessary, detain the person and shall send him, if he so desires, together with any other persons dependent on him, back to his native district.

(3) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may *make* in this behalf, *any expenditure incurred* under this section may be recovered from the employer on whose behalf *the* person *concerned* was induced to emigrate or to whose estate he was being or had been conveyed, or, if the employer is not known, or if there is no employer, the person *who is* accompanying or conveying *the* person *concerned* or *has forwarded or otherwise assisted him to emigrate* to any labour-district or estate.

[142-F.]

Arrangements may be made for escorting persons ordered to be repatriated

162. (1) *Where* a labourer or other person is sent back to his native district under section 158, *160* or *161*, the Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as *he* may *think* necessary for ensuring that *the* labourer or person is actually conveyed to *his native* district.

(2) Any expenditure incurred *under sub section* (1) may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending *the* labourer or other person back to his native district.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

[143.]

General power for the Local Government to make rules.

163. (1) In addition to *the* powers *hereinbefore* conferred, the Local Government may make rules *to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act in the Province.*

(2) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—*

(a) define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(b) prescribe what returns and reports shall be made under this Act by any such officers *as aforesaid* or by any con-

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tractors or local agents within the *Province* and the form in which they shall be respectively so made;

(*o*) prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates, permits and notices required under this Act with respect to the *Province*;

(*d*) prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it, and for the registration of labourers or their dependants in any district *in the Province*;

(*e*) prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Registering-officer in respect of each person who is brought before him in any district *in the Province* for registration as a labourer or dependant;

(*f*) provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts situate within the *Province*, and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependants passing through such depôts;

(*g*) provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and their dependants detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district *in the Province*;

(*h*) prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licences to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*i*) prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the *Province*, and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependant during the journey through *the same*; prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants to be carried on board such vessels; and provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependants on such vessels;

[44.] (*j*) provide for the detention and inspection of such vessels and of all the passengers, being natives of India, carried in such vessels, while in transit through the Province;

(*k*) declare the routes through the *Province* by which labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants shall travel to the labour-districts;

(*l*) prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants while proceeding to the labour-districts through the *Province*;

(*m*) require depôts and rest-houses to be provided by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the accommodation of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants on any prescribed route, and provide for the sanitation and superintendence of such depôts and rest-houses; [Hea cl. 5

(*n*) prescribe the mode and the numerical strength of the parties in which labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants are to travel, the arrangements to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for facilitating the journey of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants, the length of daily marches by road, and the provision to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the carriage of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants when suffering from sickness; [*ib.*, c

(*o*) regulate the food to be supplied by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents to labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants, and the provision to be made for the proper cooking of such food; [*ib.*, c

(*p*) regulate the water-supply to be maintained by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the use of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants; [*ib.*,

(*q*) require suitable hospital-accommodation, medical treatment and maintenance to be provided by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for labourers, emigrants under Chapter V or dependants when suffering from sickness on their journey to a labour-district; [*ib.*, c

(*r*) regulate the arrangements to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents in case of the death of any labourer, emigrant under Chapter V or dependant during the journey to a labour-district; [*ib.*, cl.

(*s*) prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts *in the Province*; and

(*t*) provide for the hospital-accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers.

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(3) **Where an employer, contractor, agent or other person fails to perform any act which he is by any rule made under sub-section (2) required to perform, the Local Government may cause the act to be performed and the cost may be recovered from the employer, contractor or agent, as the case may be.**

(4) *In making any rule under this Act the Local Government may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine* **not exceeding in any case** *five hundred rupees.*

(7) All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, *on such publication*, shall have *effect as if enacted by this Act.*

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Recruitment, etc., in contravention of Act or notification.

164. Whoever knowingly *recruits, engages,* induces or assists, or attempts to *recruit, engage,* induce or assist, any *person* to emigrate in contravention of *any of the provisions of this Act or of any* notification *for the time being in force thereunder,* shall be punish*able with imprisonment for a term which may extend to* **six months**, *or* with fine which may extend to *five hundred* rupees, *or with both.*

Wilful misdescription by recruiter.

165. Whoever, being a recruiter, wilfully gives false information to a Registering-officer regarding the name, caste, native district or village of any person produced before such officer for registration as a labourer or regarding any other particulars required to be entered in the register prescribed by section 34, sub-section (2), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Recruiter removing, etc., unregistered person.

166. Whoever, being a recruiter,—

(*a*) removes, or attempts to remove, any person to a depôt before he has been registered under section *34*, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering-officer before whom *he* ought to be brought under section *33*, or aids or attempts to aid *him* in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits *as aforesaid* before he has been so registered; or

(*b*) induces or attempts to induce any person who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf *the* recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place;

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in respect of every such person.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, etc. [148.]

167. (*1*) Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by a recruiter to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependant whom he accompanies on the journey to the depôt with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats *the* labourer or dependant on *the* journey, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of *the* fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(*2*) The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under *sub*-section (*1*) as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependant, *the* failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt. [149.]

168. (*1*) Any labourer engaged by a recruiter who, having been registered under section *34*, without reasonable cause refuses or neglects when at the depôt to execute, *in accordance with the provisions of section 44*, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of *the* fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(*2*) Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

(*3*) Every fine levied under *sub*-section (*1*) shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense *as aforesaid* was incurred.

Labourer refusing to execute contract with garden-sardar. [150.]

169. (*1*) Any labourer registered under section **69** who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute, *in accordance with the provisions of section* **72**, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by the garden-sardar in procuring his registration, whichever amount is least.

(*2*) Every fine levied under *sub*-section (*1*) shall be paid to the garden-sardar by whom such expense *as aforesaid* was incurred.

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[151, first part.]

Garden-sardar failing to report himself, etc.

170. Whoever, being a garden-sardar **holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—**

(*a*) fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate; or

(*b*) fails, without sufficient cause, to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate; or

(*c*) fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers;

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both;

and may, if a labourer under a labour-contract, on the application of his employer or of a person acting on behalf of the employer, be sent back or made over to his employer for the purpose of completing his term of service.

[151, second part.]

Garden-sardar, etc., abandoning labourers, etc.

171. Whoever, being a garden-sardar **holding a certificate under Chapter IV or a** person appointed under section 55 or section 76 to accompany labourers to a labour-district,—

(*a*) wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependant on the way to *the labour*-district; or

(*b*) removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has **executed a labour-contract in accordance with section 72**; or

(*c*) induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of *the garden*-sardar before he has **executed a labour-contract as aforesaid,** or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area *as aforesaid* before he has **executed such a labour-contract;**

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

[152]

Garden-sardar making over labourers to contractors, etc.

172. (*1*) *Whoever, being a* garden-sardar **holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—**

(*a*) makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardar or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer; or

places any such person *as aforesaid* in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section *29, sub-section* (*2*); or

(*c*) allows any person engaged as a labourer by any contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section *62*;

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to **six** months, or, with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(*2*) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Garden-sardar failing to comply with instructions endorsed on way-bill.

173. Any garden-sardar **holding a certificate under Chapter IV** or person appointed by him as provided by section 76, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts and fails to present a way-bill as required by section 79, *sub-section* (*1*), or to carry out any of the instructions entered in *the* way-bill, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Unlawful **engagement of emigrants** *by garden-sardar.*

174. *Whoever,—*

(*a*) *being a garden-sardar employed under a permit to engage* **persons** *and assist them to emigrate in accordance with the provisions of section 90, infringes any of the provisions of that section; or*

(*b*) *being a garden-sardar employed under the control of an agency or association to engage* **persons** *and assist them to emigrate in accordance with the provisions of section 91, infringes any of the conditions prescribed by or under that section;*

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such infringement.

Local agent or selecting agent working with contractor.

175. Whoever, being a local agent licensed under section 64 or a selecting agent licensed under section 65, retains or acquires any interest in the business of a contractor or works for a contractor for hire or reward, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

176. (*1*) *Whoever,—*

(*a*) *being a* master not licensed under section 97, in contravention of section 96, *sub-section* (*1*), knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India; *or,*

(*b*) *being a* master licensed as aforesaid, knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under

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(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 177-189.)

section 100 for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district;

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each passenger so received.

(*2*) Nothing in this section applies to the master of a vessel exempted under section 96, *sub-section* (*2*).

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

177. *Whoever, being a* master licensed under section 98, with intent to defraud, does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that *the* vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order made under section 100 by an Embarkation Agent, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master not complying with section 102.

178. *Whoever, being a* master licensed *under section* 98, proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section *102*, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master not complying with order under section 104.

179. *Whoever, being a* master licensed *under section* 98, fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section *104*, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with *the* order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 106.

180. *Whoever, being a* master licensed *under section* 98, causes or permits a labourer finally to leave his vessel *in contravention of* the provisions of section *106*, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

181. *Whoever, being a* master licensed *under section* 98, wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section *107*, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and land.

182. *Whoever* disobeys any order made under section 109 by a Magistrate, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

183. *Whoever, being a* master licensed *under section* 98, or a medical officer in charge of *a* vessel, wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of *the* vessel any provision of this Act or any rule thereunder, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[162.]

Labourer deserting, etc., after registration.

184. *Whoever*, having executed a labour-contract,

(*a*) deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has executed the labour-contract to a labour-district; or,

(*b*) without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to proceed to the place where he is to labour or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent;

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

[163.]

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, etc.

185. *Whoever, being an* employer, refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector as may be prescribed by any rule made *under this Act*, or knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, or wilfully omits to prepare, file or *affix* a schedule as required by section 124, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[164.]

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 123.

186. *Whoever, being an* employer, or acting under the orders or on the behalf *of an employer*, wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry, or omits to comply with any requisition made under section 123, shall for every such offence be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[165.]

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

187. *Whoever, being an* employer, or acting under the orders or on the behalf *of an employer*, compels any labourer to perform any labour knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[166.]

Persons buying labourer's rations.

188. *Whoever* buys *any* rations which have been furnished under section *134* to a labourer, and *whoever, being a* labourer, sells any rations *so furnished to him*, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[167.]

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, etc.

189. (*1*) *Whoever, being an* employer, wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule thereunder, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

(*2*) If the employer wilfully omits to comply with *the* order within the time so fixed, he

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shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which *the* omission continues.

(*3*) If the employer fails to pay the fine *imposed under sub-section* (*2*), the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay *the same.*

[168.] **190.** *Whoever, being an* employer, fails to provide such hospital, accommodation for, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of, labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which *the* default continues.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital-accommodation.

[169.] **191.** Where any estate or portion thereof has been found under section *140*, or declared under section *144*, unfit for the residence of labourers or any class of labourers, as the case may be, every employer who, until a certificate has been given under section *145*, causes or permits such labourers or class of labourers to reside or labour upon *the* estate or portion shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit for residence.

[170.] **192.** (*1*) Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of absence. When any employer *so* sends any statement, he shall, at the same time, notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Unlawful absence from work.

(*2*) *Every* Inspector who receives any statement *so sent* shall, if the employer so desires, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom *the* statement relates are employed, inquire into each case of absence in the presence of the labourer concerned, and, if satisfied that the labourer has voluntarily and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each day of absence, endorse *the* days of absence on the labour-contract of *the* labourer, and add them to the term of *the* contract.

(*3*) The Inspector may also, at any time other than that of his visit to the estate, on the application of either the employer or the labourer after due inquiry, endorse the days of absence on, and add them to the term of, the labour-contract:

Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate shall be debarred, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, from applying afterwards for such endorsement so far as days of absence reported in statements sent to the Inspector previous to the date of his last visit are concerned.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of *a* labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, *shall be deemed to be* reasonable cause within the meaning of this section. [171, Ex

193. *Whoever, being a* labourer, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be *punishable with* imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and, in case *the* absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, *shall be punishable with* imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Labourer absent without cause.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of *a* labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, *shall be deemed to be* reasonable cause within the meaning of this section.

194. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month.

Statement of deserters.

195 (*1*) *Where* any labourer deserts from his employer's service, *the* employer, or any person authorised by him in this behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest *the* labourer wherever he may be found:

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

Provided that, if *the* labourer *is* found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

(*2*) Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person authorized by him in this behalf.

(*3*) Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

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196. (*1*) The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

Procedure at police-station.

(*2*) If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(*3*) If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the Magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send *the* labourer, together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(*4*) If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in *sub-section* (*2*) *or sub-section* (*3*), *the* Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such *other* Magistrate *as aforesaid*.

(*5*) On receipt of such statements and report, the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction *the* estate *is situate* may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry *the* Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to or appeared before him, require the labourer to appear before him.

197. Where an employer or a person acting on behalf *of an employer* complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from *the* employer's service, *the* Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of *the* labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

198. (*1*) *Whoever, being a* labourer, deserts from his employer's service, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with both.

Punishment for desertion.

(*2*) For a second conviction for a like offence *the offender* shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

(*3*) For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence *the offender* shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

[176.]

99. (*1*) *Where* it appears to *a* Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, *the* Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom or at whose instance *the* labourer was arrested.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

(*2*) The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of *the* fine *levied under sub-section* (*1*) be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

[177.]

200. Where a labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of *the* labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of *the* cancellation; or, if *that* copy is not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate *to the like effect*.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

[178.]

201. *Whoever, being a* labourer, *is* guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregards any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which *the* labourer is employed, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week, or with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

[179.]

202. (*1*) The employer of a labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for *the* employer, may apply to the Magistrate that *the* labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

(*2*) On *an* application being made *under sub-section* (*1*), the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that *the* labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer; and in that case *the* Magistrate shall cancel the sentence passed on the labourer **or any unexpired portion of the same**, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of *the* cancellation, or, if *that* copy *is* not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of *the* cancellation.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section *200*.

[180.]

203. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in *the* making over or forwarding *of the labourer*; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray *that* expense.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

[181.]

204. (*1*) On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment *passed on a labourer* for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section *200*, make *the* labourer over to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take

Conviction not to operate as a release.

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(*Chapter IX.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 205-214.*)

charge of him ; and no conviction under this Act or imprisonment *thereon* shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract.

(2) *Where* no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer *on* the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward *the* labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of *the* Magistrate's jurisdiction.

(3) *Any expenditure incurred under sub-section* (2) *may* be recovered from *the* employer *of the labourer concerned.*

[182.] **205.** (1) Where a labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act *other than an offence under section 193 or section 198*, the Magistrate shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the term for which *the labourer* is *so* sentenced.

Endorsement on contract of imprisonment for offence against Act.

(2) When a labourer is convicted of unlawful absence under section 193 or desertion under section 198, the Magistrate shall endorse the period of the labourer's absence or desertion on the employer's copy of the labour-contract.

(3) In a case of desertion falling under sub-section (2) no endorsement shall be made if the labour-contract has been cancelled under section 200, or if more than one year has elapsed from the expiry of the original term of the labour-contract or more than three years have elapsed from the date when the labourer deserted, to the date of his conviction.

(4) The term of imprisonment to which a labourer is sentenced under section 193 or section 198 shall be deducted from the term of service to which he is bound by his original contract or by any endorsement made under sub-section (2).

(5) No endorsement shall be made in a case of desertion under sub-section (2) unless the employer has duly reported the particulars of the desertion as provided in section 194.

[182-B.] **206.** Where a labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years for any offence other than an offence under this Act, the Court or Magistrate so sentencing him shall, if the employer or **a person acting on behalf of the employer** so requests, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period for which the labourer is sentenced to imprisonment, or, if *that* period exceeds the unexpired term of the labour-contract on the date of the sentence, so much of *that* period as is equal to *the* unexpired term.

Endorsement on contract of period of any other imprisonment.

[182-C.] **207.** The periods endorsed under *section 205 or section 206* shall be added to the term for which the labourer contracted to serve; and *the* labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract *until* he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the periods so endorsed.

Periods endorsed to be added to term of contract.

208. (1) Whoever, knowing that a labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice *the* labourer to leave *his* employer, or harbours or employs any labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

(2) The convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, award to the employer with whom *the* labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under *sub-section* (1).

209. Whoever, being bound under section *118*, *sub-section* (2), to forward any labour-contract to the Inspector, or under section *120* to cause any labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate, wilfully omits or neglects so to forward *the* labour-contract to the Inspector at or within the time specified, or to cause *the* labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate within a reasonable time, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Failure to forward contract under section *118* or to cause labourer to appear under section *120*.

210. Whoever, being bound by section *146* to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send *the* labourer or to give *the* notice, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 146.

211 *Whoever, being an* employer,—

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, etc.

(*a*) refuses or wilfully neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his *labour*-contract as required by section *155*, or

(*b*) detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract ; or

(*c*) fails to give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination *as aforesaid* within one month *after* the date thereof ;

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

212. *Whoever, being an* employer or *a* person acting for an employer, refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section *150*, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term

[187.] **213.** Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence against this Act or any rule hereunder, shall be punish*able* with the punishment provided for *the* offence. XLV of 18

Abetment.

214. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule hereunder shall be triable for *the* offence in any place in which he may be found, as

Place of trial for offences.

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well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Recovery of sums due under Act.

215. *Every sum recoverable under this Act from any person may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to that person.*

Wages due under labour-contract a charge upon estate.

216. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom *the* labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or, if he has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that estate upon which *he* for the time being actually labours.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

217. (*1*) Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of *the* labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound *thereby*, and shall have the same rights and remedies under *it* as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved.

(*2*) No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of *the* labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be owner.

[192.]

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to Labour Transport Fund.

218. (*1*) Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, the Local Government shall credit all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration to a fund *to* be called the "Labour Transport Fund". V of 1898.

(*2*) *The Labour Transport* Fund shall be at the disposal of *the* Local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed *by it* under this Act and their pensionary and leave-allowances, for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes *and objects* of this

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(Chapter X.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 219-223. The First Schedule.—Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.)

Act and *any* rules *made by* the Local Government hereunder.

(3) The annual surplus accruing in *the Labour Transport* Fund shall be applied to reducing the annual rate or the registration-fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

[194.] **219.** *Every* Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

[195.] **220.** All powers conferred by this Act on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector, Emigration Agent or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of officers under this Act to be exercisable from time to time.

[4.] **221.** The *Chief Commissioner of Assam* may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district or *local* area therein shall, *on and with effect* from a day *to be fixed* in the notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act; and from *the* day *so fixed* such labour-district or *local* area *as aforesaid* shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Power to exempt labour-district from Act.

[6.] **222.** The publication of *any* notification under *this* Act shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Notifications not to affect prior acts, etc.

[2.] **223.** *The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

Repeal.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF LABOUR-CONTRACT BETWEEN LABOURER AND EMPLOYER.

(*See section 5.*)

This contract, made under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, between *A B* (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part and **[C D* (**representative**, *local agent* or *garden-sardar*) on behalf of] *E F* (hereinafter called *the employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said **[**representative** or *local agent* or *garden-sardar* on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour† on the $\frac{\text{X estate}}{\text{Y estates}}$‡ of his said employer in the labour-district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of a **representative**, local agent or garden-sardar.

† State nature of labour, if the labourer is to be required to work under the ground.

‡ As the case may be.

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(The First Schedule.—Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.)

contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on *the said* estate / estates, pay or cause to be paid to the said labourer monthly wages at the rate of Rs. * for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act,† and when such task *as aforesaid* is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during *the said* period he, the said employer, will supply to the said labourer rice at a price of Rs. per maund and will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer which the Local Government may prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands at this day of 19 .

Signature of Labourer and of Employer (or of his Representative, Local Agent or Garden-sardar).

* State rates for various periods of contract.

† [During the first six months of the contract the employer is to pay a full wage for half the daily task, unless an Inspector certifies that the labourer is able to perform a full task.]

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residing.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thana.	Village.	

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(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[*Endorsement to be filled up by officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Dated at } Signed _____

This day of } **Superintendent or** *Registering-officer or Inspector or Magistrate.*

[*Endorsements on labourer's copy of contract to be filled up when the contract is determined or cancelled.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time.

Dated at }

This day of } *Signature of Employer or Inspector.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section of Act .

Dated at }

This day of } _____ *Signature of Inspector or Magistrate.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 223.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Act of the Governor General in Council.	
1882	I	The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of section 2 and the first schedule as relates to Act I of 1882.
1893	VII	The Inland Emigration Act, 1893.	The whole.
1897	V	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1897.	So much of section 2 and of the first and second schedules as relates to Act I of 1882 and Bengal Act I of 1859.
		Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1889		The Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889.	The whole.

J. F. MACPHEROON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 22nd February, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION BILL, AND ASSAM EMIGRANTS' HEALTH BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration

to the labour-districts of Assam, and on the Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of Emigrants proceeding to or from the labour-districts of Assam. He said that, with His Excellency's permission, he proposed to ask the Council this day fortnight to take the Report into consideration.

INDIAN TOLLS (ARMY) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army be taken into consideration. He said:—"I explained the object of this Bill briefly and the modifications proposed by the Select Committee when I presented their Report at the last meeting of Council, and I need not trouble Hon'ble Members with any further remarks."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—"After the explanation which has been given by my Hon'ble colleague Sir Charles Rivaz on previous occasions, I need not take up the time of the Council by enlarging upon the provisions of the Bill. But I should like to point out that this matter has received very ample consideration. It was recognised long ago that there was a great variety in the special exemptions scattered through the Indian Statute-book, and that it would be advisable that we should consolidate these and bring the whole subject into harmony with the provisions of the Army Act. The question was definitely taken up as far back as 1892. The Local Governments and Administrations were consulted, and their replies were very full, although some of the questions dealt with were by no means simple. In 1895 a departmental Committee was appointed, of which Major-General Maitland, now Secretary in the Military Department, was appointed Chairman, and, if I may be allowed, I should especially wish to acknowledge the labours of that Committee. A draft Bill was prepared and was generally approved. It has since gone through various stages of discussion, by the Government of India collectively, by reference to the Secretary of State, and again to Local Governments, and, finally, a Select Committee of this Council has reviewed it. It must be admitted, I think, that the subject has been exhaustively discussed, and that the proceedings have been marked by some deliberation. This Bill will simplify the enactments in India, it will bring the subject into line with the Army Act, and I therefore cordially support the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1889, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 1st March, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd February, 1901.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th February, 1901.

Weather has been disturbed in Upper India during the past week, especially in the hills and submontane districts, and light to moderately heavy rain has been received in this area, the heaviest falls occurring in the Simla and Mussooree hills and the adjacent districts.

The depression, which at the close of the previous week was lying over Gujarat, extended northwards into Rajputana on Sunday and intensified rapidly, and light rain commenced falling in the Simla and Mussooree hills. On Monday the depression showed two ill defined centres, one of which still lay over Rajputana, while the other had moved eastwards into Khandesh and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. The latter had given no rain and continuing to advance eastwards practically filled up in the Central Provinces on Wednesday without influencing the weather to any important extent. The depression in Rajputana had caused light showers in Upper India on Monday, and by Tuesday morning had extended northwards into the Punjab and gave light to moderate rain in the Simla and Mussooree hills, and light showers in the East Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Simla received 1·58 inches and Chakrata 1·40 inches. The depression remained practically unchanged in position and character during the next 24 hours, and rain and snow continued in the Upper India hills and rain in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, especially in the Punjab submontane districts. Ludhiana reported a heavy fall of 1·87 inches, Rawalpindi 1·57 inches and Umballa 1·40 inches. By Thursday morning the depression had practically filled up, only a shallow residual depression being shown in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces,

but light to moderate rain had continued in the Punjab hills and plains and the North-Western Provinces, Simla recording a fall of 1·23 inches, Cherat 1·09 inches, Chakrata ·96 inch and Umballa ·90 inch, the heaviest rain again occurring in the vacinity of the Simla and Mussooree hills. The residual depression drifted eastwards and filled up, giving light to moderate showers in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts on Friday, the only important fall being one of 1·24 inches at Hazaribagh.

On Thursday a shallow depression, shown chiefly by the pressure isabnormals, was lying over the east of the Central Provinces and continued in practically the same position till Saturday, when a brisk fall of the barometer in the north of the Bombay Deccan and Berar extended the area of low pressure westwards, which thus covered nearly the whole of the north of the Peninsula. Beyond giving a few light showers in the Central Provinces this depression had not influenced the weather to any important extent up to the end of the week.

With the exception of Malabar no rain of any importance has fallen in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Heavy rain and snow have fallen in the Punjab hills and moderately heavy rain in the north and submontane Punjab. The rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal in the Brahmaputra Division of Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces (except the hills and west divisions), the Punjab, Central India, East Rajputana, the Central and East divisions of the Central Provinces and Malabar. The average fall in the Punjab hills was 4·35 inches, which was 3·60 inches in excess of the normal.

The following gives the larger amounts received at individual stations during the week :—

		Inches.
Assam	Dibrugarh	2·38
N.-W. Provinces	Chakrata	2·72
Punjab	Kasauli	7·97
	Umballa	3·00
	Nawashahr	3·18
	Hoshiarpur	2·87
	Pathankot	3·03
	Simla	4·29
	Dharmsala	4·50
	Palampur	5·16
	Gujarkhan	3·61
	Fort Lockhart	2·60

The rainfall of the period, December 30th to February 9th, as will be seen from the last three columns of the table at the end, has been in defect in Burma, Eastern Bengal, the Surma and hills divisions of Assam, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Coorg and the East Coast (south). It has varied by less than 20 per cent. from the normal, and is therefore practically normal, in Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, the South and West Punjab, and West Rajputana, and has been in excess in all the remaining divisions. The largest actual excess has occurred in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, North Oudh, the east, north and east submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and the north submontane and hills divisions of the Punjab.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO FEBRUARY 9TH, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to February 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·01	0·15	— 93
	4. Upper do.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·05	0·18	— 72
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0·08	0·12	— 33
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·24	— 0·23	0·28	0·97	— 71
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·25	— 0·25	0·32	1·18	— 73
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·21	— 0·21	0·79	1·23	— 36
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·58	0·29	+ 0·29	1·76	1·41	+ 25
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·41	— 0·41	1·08	1·03	+ 5
	11. Central do.	0·02	0·23	— 0·21	0·86	0·76	+ 13
	12. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·55	0·64	— 14
	13. Bengal Hills	0·07	0·15	— 0·08	1·41	1·15	+ 23
	14. Orissa	0	0·22	— 0·22	2·22	0·70	+ 217
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·50	0·36	+ 0·14	3·85	1·10	+ 250
	16. South Bihar	0·69	0·18	+ 0·51	3·58	0·87	+ 311
	17. North do.	0·26	0·13	+ 0·13	2·11	0·82	+ 157
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·93	0·22	+ 0·71	4·69	0·87	+ 439
	19. South Oudh	0·53	0·08	+ 0·45	2·87	0·86	+ 234
	20. North do.	0·73	0·07	+ 0·66	3·26	0·96	+ 240
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·35	0·07	+ 0·28	2·85	0·07	+ 325
	22. Do. West	0·07	0·11	— 0·04	1·79	0·74	+ 142
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·88	0·17	+ 0·71	3·49	0·77	+ 353
	24. Do. West do.	0·44	0·34	+ 0·10	3·44	1·82	+ 89
	25. Do. Hills	0·49	0·76	— 0·27	4·50	3·34	+ 35
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·23	0·11	+ 0·12	1·86	0·93	+ 100
	27. South do.	0·29	0·11	+ 0·18	1·01	0·85	+ 19
	28. Central do.	0·76	0·31	+ 0·45	2·84	1·66	+ 71
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·79	0·40	+ 1·39	4·90	2·04	+ 140
	30. Do. Hills	4·35	0·75	+ 3·60	11·40	4·15	+ 175
	31. North Punjab	1·30	0·44	+ 0·86	5·04	2·41	+ 109
	32. West do.	0·13	0·09	+ 0·04	0·67	0·64	+ 5
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·21	0·04	+ 0·17	1·02	0·39	+ 162
	34. Madras South Central	0·03	0·08	— 0·05	1·77	0·31	+ 471
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·09	0·33	— 73
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·21	0·08	+ 163
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·23	0·12	+ 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·40	0·07	+ 471
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0·85	0·11	+ 673
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·10	0·33	+ 536
	42. Central Provinces West	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	1·12	0·59	+ 90
	43. Do. Central	0·31	0·08	+ 0·23	2·18	0·71	+ 33
	44. Do. East	0·15	0·08	+ 0·07	1·19	0·65	+ 83
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·05	0·07	— 29
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·07	— 100
	47. Sind	0·04	0·06	— 0·02	1·04	0·58	+ 79
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·01	0·51	— 0·50	4·19	3·05	+ 37
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·11	0·03	+ 0·08	1·58	0·49	+ 222
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·73	0·25	+ 192
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·38	0·34	+ 12
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·93	0·25	+ 272
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·16		
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0·22	0·06	+ 267
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·53	0·44	+ 20
	56. Do. South	0	0·15	— 0·15	0·60	0·73	— 23
	57. Madras South	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	2·01	0·90	+ 120

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA, *14th February, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 16th February, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was good in the Circars, the Carnatic, excepting Nellore and North Arcot; moderate in Nellore, Salem and Tanjore; light or *nil* elsewhere. Water supplies have improved where rain fell, though they are still insufficient in part of Vizagapatam, the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central districts, Madura and on the West Coast. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are going on in parts. The standing crops generally are in fair condition, but are withering or blighted in parts of Kistna, the Deccan and the Carnatic. Harvests continue with moderate outturn. Fodder is generally available, but pasture is getting scanty in parts of the Deccan and the central and west coast districts. The condition of cattle is generally normal. Prices continue generally high. The price of rice in Kistna and that of some of the dry grains in parts of the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem are at or above the scarcity rates. The recent rainfall has done some good in parts, though prospects in Cuddapah and Salem are not encouraging. The numbers on relief were test workers—Cuddapah—men 115, women 175, children 37, total 327. The decrease is due to low rates of wages paid. Weavers relieved, men 1,683, women 1,328.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Bijapur. Reaping of autumn crops is nearly over in Dharwar and continues in parts of Surat. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh and Surat. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Broach, Nasik and Belgaum, and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Nasik, and are generally suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur and the Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Surat, Broach, Baroda and the Karnatak. Preparation of lands for next season is going on in parts of the Konkan, Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but is scanty in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. The water-supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal, but easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is about normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal elsewhere but, compared with 1900, is slightly easier in the Konkan and is considerably easier in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The price of *juar* is below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal elsewhere and, compared with 1900, about the same in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and about double normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, slightly easier in Gujarat and about the same in the Konkan, the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 351; on relief works, 117,146; dependants, 23,077; total on works, 140,574. In poor-houses, 3,619; on village relief, 36,411; total on gratuitous relief, 40,030. Figures for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,677; dependants, 3,877; total on works, 15,554. In poor-houses, 1,004; on village relief, 689; total on gratuitous relief, 1,693. Figures for Aundh, Phaltan and Kolhapur are incomplete. Grand total 197,851.

Bengal.—There was a general rainfall during the week except in the Patna Division. Heavy rain fell in South-West Bengal and Orissa. The spring

crop is being harvested. Threshing of *aman* and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Poppy is doing well. Prospects generally are good. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Chittagong. The price of common rice has risen in 17 districts, fallen in 8, and is stationary in the rest (21).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather was cloudy and slight rain fell in a few districts. Spring crops are doing well, but are slightly damaged by hail and rust in eight districts, and clear weather is generally required. Sugarcane pressing and preparation of land for extra crops are in progress. Poppy is injured by insects in Unao. Leaf making and extraction of opium have commenced in places. Wheat and barley have been damaged by caterpillars in Almora. Prospects continue favourable. Fodder is abundant, supplies are sufficient and markets are well stocked. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Peshawar, and in parts of Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. A slight fall is also reported from the Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices of wheat are falling in Hissar, Multan, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and the Khan districts. Ploughings for autumn crops and sowings of extra spring crops continue in Ferozepore, Multan, Lahore, Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. The condition and prospects of crops are said to be good except in Dera Ismail Khan where they are normal The outturn of sugarcane is above the average in Sialkot. The recent rain has been beneficial to the crops in Dera Ismail Khan Good sunshine is much needed in Umballa where standing crops are suffering from excessive dampness. Rust (kungi) has affected wheat in the Umballa district and in parts of Multan. The gram crop has been injured in low-lying lands by excessive rain in the Umballa district. Turnips, etc., have been damaged by locusts in the Shujabad tahsil of the Multan district. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province, except in parts of Multan. Prices are high in Ferozepore and Sialkot, rising in Jullundur and Shahpur, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{15}{16}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, maize 18 to 23, great millet 25, bulrush millet $16\frac{1}{4}$ to 27, gram 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$, and barley 16, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing continue. Rain fell in most districts during the week and damage to the paddy on the threshing floor is reported from Bassein and Myaungmya. UPPER BURMA.—Transplanting of dry weather paddy is progressing. Slight rain fell during the week in most districts. Crop prospects are unchanged. The price of paddy has risen in Mergui and fallen slightly in Akyab; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Central Provinces.—The latter part of the week has been cloudy and unsettled with occasional showers of rain. Chhindwara received $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches, Wardha 2 inches, Bhandara $1\frac{1}{3}$, Sambalpur and Bilaspur 1 inch each. Elsewhere the falls range between 79 cents in Mandla and 11 cents in Saugor. The recent rains are reported to have caused considerable damage to standing crops in Raipur. Rust has attacked wheat in parts of Saugor, Jubbulpur, Seoni and Raipur. Cloudy weather and insects are causing damage to spring crops in Balaghat and Bilaspur. Hail fell in Mandla and Wardha and damaged standing crops in a few villages in the former and crops on threshing floor in the latter district. Threshing of rice is in progress in the Behir Tahsil of Balaghat. Harvesting of wheat continues in the Nagpur country and has commenced in Betul. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. Prices show a tendency to rise. The cheapest prices are wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$, gram 13, rice 13, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat $6\frac{1}{2}$ (in Chanda), gram 8, rice 8 and *juar* $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. There are 16 persons still on relief in the Saugor poor-house.

Assam.—Slight rain fell during the week in all districts except in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Gathering of pulses and mustard and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. The prospects of sugarcane are good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts and of mustard good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of the Surma Valley. Prices—common rice, Silchar 9 to 10, Sylhet and Dibrugrah 10, Dhubri 9½, Gauhati 12½, Tezpur 10 to 11, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was 16 cents in the Civil and Military Station. The rain was good in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur. The standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Mysore and Kolar. Prospects are *good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Kadur, and are favourable in Hassan Paddy,* wheat, ragi, horsegram, Bengal gram are being harvested in some parts and *in other parts paddy and Bengal gram are being sown. Prices are stationary* at Chitaldrug, have fallen in Bangalore, Shimoga and Hassan, and in some parts *of Tumkur and Kadur, and have slightly risen in Mysore and Kolar, and other* parts of Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are available except in parts of Chennagiri in the Shimoga *district, in Dodbalapur in the Bangalore district and in parts of the Hunsur Taluk of the Mysore district where scarcity of water is being felt and in Chitaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.*

COORG.—Rice threshing is in progress. Coffee picking is nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cool and cloudy. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* are almost completed. Winter crops are doing fairly well. Ploughing of fields for monsoon crop continues. The fodder and water-supply is ample. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during week was 5 cents only. The total from 1st January has been 29 cents. The weather still continues cloudy. Standing spring crops have been affected by untimely rain. Weeding of winter rice is progressing. Grain prices are almost steady. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,275; gratuitously relieved, 766. Prices—wheat 5¼, coarse rice 7¼ and *juar* 12 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was, Bikanir 29, Jaipur 5. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are in good condition. The poppy crop in Kotah is suffering from cloudy weather. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is abundant. Prices of cheapest or staple food grain range between 12 and 31 seers the rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief, 327.

Central India.—The rainfall was 43 cents in Gwalior, 65 cents in Bundelkhand, and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The condition of the standing crops is satisfactory and the probable outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Bundelkhand and on low-lying lands in Malwa. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Malwa, but good elsewhere. Pasturage is sufficient everywhere. Prices of food grains are steady in Gwalior and Malwa, high in Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand, above average in Baghelkhand, and fluctuating in Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Average prices—Gwalior 16 to 19$\frac{6}{8}$ Bundelkhand 13 to 15, Malwa 16, Bhopawar 15½ to 16½, Indore 6½ to 15 seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief, Jaora, 35; number on Jobat and Alirajpur roads and tank work 977.

Baroda.—The standing spring crops are in fair condition and that of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 31, *juar* 34, wheat 18, rice,

superior 13, inferior 19 pounds per rupee. Average number on relief works—Baroda territory 11,995, and on gratuitous relief 4,358.

Kashmir.—The beginning of the week was more or less bright and sunny, but the middle and latter part were very snowy. Prices are normal, rice being 24 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat is selling from 10 to 17, and maize from 18 to 25, seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was frosty and cold. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338	—80
Bombay	134,803	37,766	172,569	140,574	40,030	180,604	+8,035
Central Provinces	...	18	18	...	16	16	—2
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	135,214	40,791	176,005	140,901	43,057	183,958	+7,953
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	343	343	...	327	327	—16
Central India States	1,336	695	2,031	977	35*	1,012	—1,019
Hyderabad	1,411	767	2,178	1,275	766	2,041	—137
Baroda	11,193	4,349	15,542	11,995	4,358	16,353	+811
Bombay Native States	15,839	1,845	17,684	15,554	1,693	17,247	—437
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	29,779	7,999	37,778	29,801	7,179	36,980	—798
GRAND TOTAL	164,993	48,790	213,783	170,702	50,236	220,938	+7,155

* Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

E.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the al totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons isly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually
numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.			For the week ending the 9th February 1901.			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272,072	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418
Total Madras	1,272,072	...	2,834	2,834	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418
Bombay and Sindh.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	532	6,875	7,407	1,100	...	1,100	1,096	6,277	7,373	1,0[illegible]	6,961	8,060
Panch Mahals	313,417	1,907	3,284	5,191	2,059	3,054	5,113	2,312	2,932	5,244	[illegible]	2,088	4,778
Broach . .	341,490	1,918	367	2,285	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,690	181	989
Thana . .	819,580	...	104	104	[illegible]	197	1,878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	808	39	39
Sholapur .	750,689	65,528	12,788	[illegible]	...	72	72	...	63	63	...	11,711	67,142
Ahmednagar .	888,755	41,273	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,204	12,322	76,526	59,776	12,101	71,877	55,431	10,253	[illegible]
Poona . .	1,067,800	17,086	[illegible]	50,413	43,026	9,149	52,175	44,558	9,903	54,461	46,825		
Khandesh .	1,460,851	...	[illegible]	18,737	15,754	951	16,705	15,306	1,974	17,280	12,999		ing
Nasik . .	843,582	1,757	479	479	...	918	918	...	647	647	...		ng
Satara . .	1,225,989	8,176	[illegible]	1,791	1,559	42	1,601	1,515	40	1,555	1,495		
Bijapur .	796,339	6,402	2,983	[illegible]	8,643	1,247	9,890	6,650	701	7,351	7,020		
					6,063	3,137	9,200	6,281	3,366	9,647	6,436		
Total Bombay and Sindh	9,430,204	144,579	38,619	183,198	144,089	31,089	175,178	[illegible]	38,257	177,190	[illegible]		
Central Provinces.													
Saugor	591,743	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	
Total Central Provinces .	591,743	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	
Total British Provinces .	11,294,019	144,579	41,472	186,051	144,089	34,059	178,148	189,116	41,250	180,366	135,214	40,791	
Central India States.													
Indore . .	1,099,900	...	705	705	...	672	672	...	671	671	...	667	
Jaora . .	117,650	...	44	44	...	28	28	...	29	29	...	28	
Jobat . .	14,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...	861	1,337	...	
Total Central India States	1,231,886	...	749	749	...	700	700	861	700	1,561	1,336	695	
Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,836	722	2,558	1,404	722	2,126	1,378	752	2,130	1,411	767	
Baroda . .	2,415,396	8,678	4,383	13,061	8,866	4,605	13,471	10,139	4,573	14,712	11,193	4,349	

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but t hese districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 26th January 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.			For the week ending the 9th February 1901			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	879	781	1,660	331	509	840	249	504	753	372	589	961
Palanpur .	645,526	...	277	277	...	172	172	...	150	150	...	114	114
Cambay .	89,722	...	52	52	...	51	51	....	51	51	...	...	...
Rewa Kantha .	733,506	816	183	999	718	154	872	878	61	939	802	61	863
Aundh . .	65,146	110	5	115	139	6	145	...	...	...	177	25	202
Jamkhandi .	102,162	2,914	433	3,347	2,810	436	3,246	2,857	413	3,270	2,944	405	3,349
Jath . .	71,443	8,128	568	8,696	7,470	579	8,049	9,196	586	9,782	9,162	591	9,753
Daphlapur .	8,343	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	22	22	...	18	18
Kolhapur .	705,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	662
Akalkot . .	75,774	164	35	199	185	35	220	169	35	204	177	38	215
Mudhol .	61,815	1,101	...	1,101	1,275	...	1,275	1,351	...	1,351	1,285	...	1,285
Jaltan .	66,383	326	3	329	313	4	317	...	...	...	258	4	262
Total Bombay Native States	5,377,475	14,438	2,346	16,784	13,241	1,955	15,196	14,700	1,822	16,522	15,839	1,845	17,684
Total Native States	20,561,797	24,952	8,200	33,152	23,511	7,982	31,493	27,078	7,847	34,925	29,779	7,656	37,435
Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	31,855,816	169,531	49,672	219,203	167,600	42,041	209,641	166,194	49,097	215,291	164,993	48,447	213,440

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.								Results of working for official year			
				Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 1st-half of 1900.	During official year 1899-1900.	1900.	1901.	10th February 1900.	9th February 1901.	1900.	1901.	10th February 1900.	9th February 1901.			10th February 1900.	9th February 1901.		
		₹	₹	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.	East Indian	758	722	1,746	1,872	15,52,874	[illegible]	89[illegible]	763	84,35,438	74,21,[illegible]	...	10,14,438	5,57,58,246	5,72,11,000	14,52,754	...
	Bengal Central	169	160	139	139	22,296	[illegible]	160	164	1,27,110	1,38,[illegible]	10,890	...	9,37,626	11,68,000	1,80,374	...
	Bengal Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6") (a)	263	171	1,501	1,598	4,09,038	[illegible]	373	180	22,18,247	14,31,[illegible]	...	7,82,247	1,00,45,301	1,15,17,000	14,71,699	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	487	438	1,491	1,561	7,30,923	[illegible]	[illegible]90	689	45,76,277	57,62,[illegible]	,85,723	...	2,90,21,117	3,07,82,000	17,60,883	...
	Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itárei)	252	189	868	672	2,24,601	[illegible]	[illegible]	253	13,01,150	11,78,[illegible]	...	1,23,150	65,32,566	80,33,000	14,50,434	...
	Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	351	326	21	21	5,932	[illegible]	[illegible]	195	29,134	21,[illegible]	...	7,634	3,02,173	2,95,000	...	7,173
	North Western (includg. Nowshera Dargai 2' 6")	244	227	3,077	3,185	6,86,966	[illegible]	[illegible]	228	38,62,186	39,72,[illegible]	,09,864	...	3,09,96,019	2,72,10,000	...	37,86,019
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	235	218	1,013	1,115	2,43,415	[illegible]	[illegible]	215	14,19,544	12,58,[illegible]	...	1,61,544	99,22,089	96,58,000	...	2,64,089
	Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	334	374	882	853	2,87,185	[illegible]	[illegible]	366	17,50,122	17,32,[illegible]	31,878	...	1,41,31,153	1,50,70,000	8,38,847	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	764	461	461	3,37,636	[illegible]	[illegible]	725	22,32,315	17,61,[illegible]	...	4,71,315	1,55,48,443	1,42,15,000	...	13,33,443
	Madras	254	250	844	845	2,08,216	[illegible]	[illegible]	252	12,01,792	11,91,[illegible]	...	10,792	94,36,433	96,13,000	1,76,562	...
	„ North-East line (a)	...	...	493	493	73,950	[illegible]	[illegible]	161	4,16,585	4,14,[illegible]	...	2,585	24,72,888	31,35,000	6,62,112	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	122	118	...	32	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	...	15,[illegible]	15,700	...	...	1,54,000	1,54,000	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	353	294	1,786	1,786	6,84,316	[illegible]	[illegible]	353	37,26,725	29,61,[illegible]	...	7,65,725	2,31,87,155	2,32,66,000	78,845	...
	Pálanpur-Deesa	60	56	17	17	1,072	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	5,549	2,[illegible]	...	2,649	40,877	36,000	...	4,877
	South Indian	166	161	1,031	1,034	1,60,398	[illegible]	[illegible]	163	9,12,154	9,14,[illegible]	1,846	...	74,21,553	76,30,000	2,08,447	...
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	84	54	54	4,062	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	21,937	24,[illegible]	2,863	...	2,09,985	2,06,000	...	3,985
	Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	109	1,165	1,165	1,21,033	[illegible]	[illegible]	119	7,20,749	7,48,[illegible]	27,251	...	55,93,668	58,34,000	2,40,332	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	72	296	296	20,642	[illegible]	[illegible]	102	1,22,598	1,54,[illegible]	31,402	...	9,57,038	12,32,000	2,74,962	...
	Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	143	1,085	1,223	1,70,637	[illegible]	[illegible]	160	9,00,740	9,64,[illegible]	63,260	...	67,96,147	67,24,000	...	72,147
	Lucknow-Bareilly	122	118	231	231	24,621	[illegible]	[illegible]	122	1,48,371	1,51,[illegible]	2,629	...	11,06,726	10,42,000	...	64,726
	Assam Bengal	75	74	434	578	34,331	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	1,36,645	2,10,[illegible]	13,355	...	13,69,525	14,65,000	95,475	...
	Burma	221	190	994	1,124	2,59,305	[illegible]	[illegible]	267	14,66,257	15,57,[illegible]	90,742	...	76,89,556	92,89,000	15,99,444	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	45	[illegible]	59	1,665	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	11,033	19,[illegible]	8,767	...	47,333	1,32,000	84,667	...
	Sadipalli-Balotra (British section)	..	...		69	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	...	6,[illegible]	[illegible]00	...	...	(b)7,400	7,400	...
	Special gauges. Jorhát	57	66		30	376	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	7,618	7,700			81,002	74,500	...	6,502
	Special gauges. Cherra-Companyganj					575	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	2,815	[illegible]			5,406	(c)800	...	4,606
							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								
							[illegible]00	319	313								

All other Railways.

Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	172	162	162	25,567	29,800	158	184	1,39,433	1,45,000	5,517	...	12,42,290	11,56,000	...	86,290
	Tarkessur	327	273	22	22	6,797	7,900	309	345	34,646	36,200	1,554	...	2,57,633	2,81,000	23,362	
	South Behar	124	108	79	79	9,565	8,200	121	104	53,265	46,600	...	6,665	(d)2,56,593	3,85,000	1,28,407	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	66	423	423	33,452	40,000	79	95	1,99,970	2,29,000	29,030	...	12,84,535	14,57,000	1,72,465	...
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	133	120	108	108	13,540	9,500	125	85	80,148	73,000	...	7,148	6,12,302	5,78,000	...	34,302
	The Nizam's guaranteed State	316	257	334	334	99,362	95,400	297	286	5,49,989	4,61,000	...	88,989	36,67,125	40,19,000	3,51,875	...
	Tapti Valley	106	88	139	156	14,224	12,600	102	81	83,469	79,600	...	3,869	3,03,804	5,50,000	2,46,196	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	117	13	13	1,679	1,200	129	92	7,906	5,700	...	2,206	67,071	74,000	6,929	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	194	123	34	34	8,729	2,400	257	71	43,809	11,100	...	32,709	1,61,457	1,61,000	...	...
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	71	41	148	148	11,350	4,800	77	33	40,556	24,500	...	16,056	2,43,435	3,67,000	1,23,565	457
	Bhopal-Ujjain	219	133	114	114	25,570	16,400	224	144	1,41,968	73,000	...	68,968	5,94,315	6,82,000	87,685	...
	Kolar-Gold-fields	344	338	10	10	3,977	5,200	398	520	22,195	24,600	2,405	...	1,58,799	1,95,000	36,201	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	135	66	66	5,124	5,800	78	88	30,359	28,400	...	2,439	3,82,103	3,53,000	...	24,103
	Segowlie-Raxaul	32	21	18	18	557	800	31	44	2,847	4,600	1,753	...	(e)14,753	(f) 23,400	8,647	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	42	53	53	4,105	3,200	77	60	20,312	18,300	...	2,012	70,153	1,35,000	64,847	...
	Bengal-Dooars	132	157	36	36	3,514	3,700	98	103	26,642	31,700	5,058	...	2,61,350	3,05,000	43,650	...
	Bengal-Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	66	...	1,100	...	17	..	4,800	4,800	...	..	(g)17,100	17,100	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	229	215	78	78	18,404	20,500	236	263	97,633	1,06,000	8,367	...	7,46,149	8,35,000	88,851	...
	Nilgiri	241	220	17	17	4,042	3,000	235	176	17,610	16,100	...	1,510	(h) 1,22,498	1,58,000	35,502	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	108	84	55	55	5,563	3,600	101	66	30,425	19,600	...	10,825	1,97,288	2,10,000	12,712	...
	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	84	93	93	11,092	8,900	119	96	51,609	42,400	...	9,209	3,40,471	3,51,000	10,529	...
	Kolhápur	86	64	29	29	1,498	2,100	52	72	9,429	12,100	2,671	...	80,798	1,10,000	29,202	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	68	52	67	67	4,783	3,600	71	54	21,256	19,800	...	1,456	1,51,976	1,89,000	37,030	...
	Birur Shimoga	37	47	38	38	1,144	1,700	30	45	6,912	7,400	488	...	(i)18,099	56,000	42,901	...
	Hyderabad Gódávari Valley	67	65	155	366	10,188	30,900	66	80	60,046	1,69,000	1,08,954	...	(j) 1,23,439	10,49,000	9,25,561	...
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	111	334	334	48,362	31,000	145	93	2,47,948	1,56,000	...	91,948	15,83,863	15,22,000	...	60,863
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	84	46	46	3,671	4,100	80	89	19,227	18,200	...	1,027	1,67,988	1,69,000	1,012	...
	Jamnagar	61	47	54	54	2,011	3,200	37	59	14,064	13,300	...	1,364	1,12,064	1,25,000	12,936	...
	Dhrángadrá	64	59	21	21	1,532	1,100	78	52	7,668	5,300	...	2,368	53,435	44,500	...	8,935
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	88	476	622	44,053	25,400	93	41	2,35,357	1,50,000	...	85,357	18,28,263	14,28,000	...	4,00,263
	Udaipur-Chitor	113	85	67	67	10,316	5,400	154	81	44,170	30,200	...	13,970	2,13,023	2,33,000	19,977	...
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	275	51	51	11,471	12,000	225	235	69,943	54,000	...	15,943	6,24,589	6,65,000	40,411	...
	Cooch Behar	53	52	33	34	1,836	1,500	56	44	10,971	8,500	...	2,471	77,879	79,200	1,321	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	61	79	79	5,283	3,700	67	46	24,451	25,000	549	...	2,19,750	2,04,000	...	15,750
	Rajpipla	31	23	37	37	1,189	800	32	22	6,072	4,200	...	1,872	32,745	39,500	6,755	...
	Morvi	94	87	94	94	7,622	8,500	91	90	43,342	42,400	...	942	3,61,003	3,56,000	...	5,003
	Rársé	245	133	21	21	3,906	5,100	186	243	18,602	22,400	3,798	...	1,20,913	96,300	...	24,613
	TOTAL	114	130	3,604	4,065	4,65,078	4,23,800	129	104	25,15,399	22,19,000	...	2,96,399	1,67,47,950	1,86,63,000	19,15,050	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	255	23,244	24,778	67,32,633	69,11,500	290	279	3,83,23,440	3,62,84,900	...	20,38,540	25,65,07,980	26,36,62,700	71,54,720	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State railway for the previous year have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 22nd December 1900 to 9th February 1901.
(c) Closed for traffic. The figures represent earnings for hand-shunting.
(d) From 3rd July 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(e) From 1st to 29th June 1899, and from 18th October 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(f) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September 1900 to 9th February 1901.
(g) From 20th April 1900 to 9th February 1901.
(h) From 15th June 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(i) From 1st December 1899 to 10th February 1900.
(j) From 21st October 1899 to 10th February 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Ten months, April to January, of									
	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
ORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Ammunition, and Military	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,7	3,11	3,13	2,85	2,65	2,35
	42,57	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41	53,49	52,97
r liquors	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41	4,91	4,91
including haberdashery and	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,06	4,68	5,40	6,09	6,67
l products and preparations	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20	2,09	2,55
anufactures:										
t and yarn	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—	—	—	—	—
goods, grey	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33	40,97	39,76
„ white	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67	14,02	15,40	15,97
„ coloured	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41	15,96	20,11	16,61
r goods	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53	2,41	2,20
edicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12	3,10	3,67
nd tanning materials	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05	3,49	3,56	3,26	2,74
l glassware	—	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64	3,24	3,08
e and cutlery	—	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08	6,86	7,82
per	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49	1,41	3,01
and steel	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,88	2,81	3,72
r	—	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56	19,60	9,88
	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75	48	89
r metals	—	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22	1,95	2,69
roleum	14,19	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10	33,57	39,61
d colours	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51	1,65	1,82
	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86	2,10	2,16
	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,39	7,26	7,86	9,38
and manufactured	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77	7,28	10,82
	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04	4,13	4,11
y	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05	1,13	1,18
luty at 5 per cent dditional duty	—	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44	20,89	24,40 15,71
	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85	73	1,17
	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94	1,07	1,06
d timber	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66	95	1,01
goods	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63	8,13	9,41
y post	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47	1,67	1,74
rticles	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56	20,07	19,94	19,42	20,46
TOTAL	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,28	2,98,93	3,01,41	3,25,53
RTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
rice-flour	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64	61,77	58,73
L GROSS REVENUE	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57	3,63,18	3,84,26
TAL NET REVENUE	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86	3,56,33	3,76,40
distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
al Import	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01	1,20,99	1,27,18
Export	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	16,38	15,82	16,78
bay Import	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86	1,04,57	1,07,51
Export	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16	2,25	2,45
Import	5,97	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44	18,44	21,33	28,46
Export	61	65	48	62	55	45	62	1,28	93	79
as Import	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21	23,87	25,73	27,27
Export	2,97	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47	4,07	5,48	2,12
a Import	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22	25,86	23,56	28,93
Export	32,82	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79	43,93	35,67	34,91

AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 20, 1901

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1901.

No. 6.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1901.

No. 237.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma:—

Captain W G. Pridmore, M.B , I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. Stodart, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain E. R. Rost, I.M.S. (Madras).

The 28th February 1901.

No. 240.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, I M.S. (Bombay).
Major S. E. Prall, M.B., I.M.S. (Bombay).

No. 242.—The services of Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 257.—In modification of the orders contained in Home Department Notification No. 163, dated the 4th February 1901, Major R. H. Charles, M.D , F.R.C S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th February 1901, and is also granted furlough out of India, on medical certificate, for six months in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 258.—In modification of the orders contained in Home Department Notification No. 164, dated the 4th February 1901, Major D. M. Moir, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate of Major R. H Charles, M.D., F. R. C. S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 260.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 262.—The services of Captain P. C. Gabbett, Indian Medical Service (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

(PLAGUE.)

The 28th February 1901.

No. 466.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Dehra Dun in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Jhanda fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Dehra Dun, Harrawala and Doiwala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 11th March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Jhanda fair at Dehra Dun.

No. 480.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Virupakshaswami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Papinyakanahalli, Gadiganuru, Toranagallu and Daroji on the Southern Marhatta Railway shall be sold from the 21st March to the 8th April 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Virupakshaswami at Hampi.

No. 436.—IN supersession of all previous notifications issued on the subject by the Governor General in Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the same sub-section as applied by the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.—A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands, and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied, from :—

(i) Karachi or any of the territories other than Sind administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council ;
(ii) the Salem District of the Madras Presidency ;
(iii) the Province of Bengal ;
(iv) the Benares or Ballia District of the North-Western Provinces ;
(v) the Jullundur, Gurdaspur or Sialkot District of the Punjab ;
(vi) the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State ;
(vii) the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore or the Mysore State ;
(viii) the Marwar State in Rajputana.

No. 501.—THE following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. & H. 2361.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 1 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg, intimating that Yokohama is declared dangerous on account of plague.

(F. & H. 2175.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 1, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Representative at Madrid, intimating that the following Quarantine Notice has been issued by the Spanish Government, *viz.* :—

Royal Order.

In consequence of official notices received at this Ministry of the disappearance of the epidemic of plague from Manila (Philippine Islands), which port was declared foul on the 9th of January, 1900, in conformity with the regulations, etc., etc.

The King and in his name the Queen Regent of the Kingdom has been pleased to declare that vessels from that port will be granted free pratique if they arrive in sound hygienic condition, without suspicious illness on board, and with clean bill of health vised by the Spanish Consul, or by the Consul of another nation in places where there is no Spanish Consul.

Ministry of the Interior, Madrid,
January 24th, 1901.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February 1901.

No. 97.—The Reverend H. C. S. Anstey, a Chaplain, on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 12th March 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1901.

No. 306 *F.*—29-8.—Consequent on the reversion to the Military Department of Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Conservator of Forests 2nd grade, the following promotions are ordered with effect from the 5th March 1901:—

(i) Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator 3rd (Officiating 2nd) grade, Central Provinces—to the 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr. F. B. Manson, Conservator 3rd grade, Burma—to officiate in the 2nd grade.

No. 309 *F.*—72-1.—With reference to the notification of this Department No. 443-F. dated the 1st June 1898, Mr. A. M F. Caccia, Deputy Conservator 4th grade, was retransferred from the list of Forest Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to that in the Central Provinces with effect from the 22nd October 1898, but continued to hold the post of Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

ECONOMIC-PRODUCTS.

The 28th February 1901.

No. 604—10-5.—Mr. Isaac Henry Burkill, M A., who has been selected by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to fill the appointment of Assistant Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 3rd February 1901.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1901.

No. 364-*G.*—Captain E. W. Hore, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, is granted furlough for 9 months, under article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 365.-*G.*—Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 1st March, 1901.

No. 372-*G.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 13th February, 1901, and is also granted furlough for one year, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

[Notification No. 161-G., dated the 1st February, 1901, is cancelled.]

No. 950-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1083-I. B., dated the 2nd March, 1900, *viz*:—

I. In columns 3 and 4 of the schedule, opposite the entry relating to the Dhoraji Porbandar section, the words "Assistant Political Agents, Sorath and Halar" and the words "Deputy Assistant Political Agents, Sorath and Halar", respectively, shall be substituted for the words "Ditto ditto".

II. The following shall be substituted for columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said schedule :—

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Subordinate Courts of original Jurisdiction and Small Cause Court's Jurisdiction.	District Courts of original Jurisdiction.	First Appellate Court.	High Court or Second Appellate Court.
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath,—up to ₹3,000.	Assistant Political Agent, Sorath,—unlimited.	Judicial Assistant, Káthiáwár.	Governor of Bombay in Council— (*a*) in all cases relating to immoveable property or interests therein ; (*b*) in all cases (not Small Cause Court cases) of less than ₹3,000 in value, if Judicial Assistant reverses or modifies Lower Court's decision.
Deputy Assistant Political Agents, Hálár and Sorath,—up to ₹3,000.	Assistant Political Agents, Hálár and Sorath,—unlimited.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto.
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád,—up to ₹3,000.	Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád,—unlimited.	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Hálár,—up to ₹3,000.	Assistant Political Agent, Hálár—unlimited.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Deputy Assistant Political Agents, Jhálávád and Halár,—up to ₹3,000.	Assistant Political Agents, Jhálávád and Halár,—unlimited.	Ditto . .	Ditto.
First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad,—unlimited.		District Judge, Ahmedabad.	Governor of Bombay in Council.
Personal Assistant—unlimited.		Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.	Ditto.
(i) Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,—Small Cause Court powers up to ₹500 and Subordinate Judge's powers under the Bombay Civil Courts Act up to ₹2,000 or such value as the Governor of Bombay in Council may notify. (ii) Political Agent with Small Cause Court powers above ₹500 and up to ₹1,000 as the Government of Bombay may notify.	Political Agent with powers above ₹2,000 or such value as Government of Bombay may notify.	Political Agent (when allowed by law).	Ditto.

No. 951-*I. B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 476-I., dated the 3rd February, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 716-I., dated the 20th February, 1896, shall be modified to the extent and in the manner set forth below, namely :—

(1) After rule 18 the following shall be added, namely :—

"SPECIAL RULE FOR ALL FACTORIES WHICH MANUFACTURE HOSIERY AND OTHER WEARING APPAREL.

19. The owner of every factory in which hosiery and other kinds of cotton wearing apparel are manufactured, who does not already keep the registers prescribed under rules 13, 14 and 15, shall prepare and keep in English three registers A I, A II and A III, in the forms hereto appended, showing (i) the amount of cotton-webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel, and (ii) the amount of hosiery goods daily made up into packets and ready for use. In addition to these three registers the owner of every such factory shall prepare and keep the register of goods issued out of the factory premises mentioned in rule 15 above. All these registers shall be kept upon the premises of the factory and shall be shown to the Collector or other officer duly appointed on demand ;" and

(2) After form A the following forms shall be added, namely :—

FORM A I

Register of ... ng manufactured daily for conversion ... wearing apparel

Date.	Number of machine.	QUANTITY IN lb OF WEBBING OF VARIOUS KINDS TURNED OFF MACHINES.															
		GUERNSEYS.						PANTS.		STOCKINGS.				CAPS.			
		Sleeves.		*Bodies.*		*Wrists.*											
		Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.

Form A II.

COLOURED GOODS.

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets and ready for issue at the *hosiery factory.*

Date on which packets were made.	Cotton Guernseys, coloured.				Cotton pants, coloured.				Cotton socks and stockings, coloured.				Cotton caps, coloured.			
August 1900.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.
1st																

Form A 111.

GREY GOODS.

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets and ready for issue at the *h·si ry factory.*

Date on which packets were made.	Cotton Guernseys, white.				Cotton pants, white.				Cotton socks and stockings, white.				Cotton caps, white.			
August 1900.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total numb of dozen
1st																

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Governmen' of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1901.

No. 1118-*P.*—Mr. C. E. Crawley is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 23rd of March 1901.

The 2nd March 1901.

No. 1142-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the last paragraph of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the districts of Howrah and Noakhali on and from the 2nd March 1901 the whole of the said Act, with the exception of the following portions, namely:—

(1) the portions thereof specified in the second paragraph of section 1;

(2) the words "an Assistant Commissioner of Northern India Salt-revenue, and also includes" in the second clause of section 3;

(3) the words "any officer of the Northern India Salt Department, and also includes" in the third clause of section 3;

(4) sections 5, 8A and 8B;

(5) the words "unless the Commissioner of Northern India Salt-revenue otherwise directs" in section 22;

(6) the last sentence of section 27; and

(7) the words "or the Commissioner of Northern India Salt-revenue" in section 30.

No. 1143-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to extend to the districts of Howrah and Noakhali rules 49 to 62 (both inclusive) and 67 of the rules which are applicable to the districts of the Orissa Division and which were published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 771, dated the 11th February 1888, and amended by the like Notification No. 1595 S. R., dated the 9th April 1898, and

(2) to make the following rule applicable to the area aforesaid:—

"Subject to the provisions of rule 67 of the rules applicable to the districts of the Orissa Division, the Commissioner of Excise and Salt shall be at the head of the administration of the Salt-revenue under the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882)."

No. 1144-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, namely:—

"No person shall manufacture salt in the districts of Howrah and Noakhali in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal."

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 157.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Captain Arthur Charles Stanley Clarke, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, and Captain Hugh Edward Cotterill, 1st Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 158.—Lieutenant D. A. E. Will, Indian Staff Corps, 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 4th February 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 159.—Mr. E. T. Bernard is appointed Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from 5th August 1899, *vice* Mr. D. A. Ince, dismissed.

No. 160.—Conductor W. J. Clifford is appointed Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from 25th November 1899, *vice* Mr. N. Laval, removed from service.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 161.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert Abercromby Yule, East Surrey Regiment, Double Company officer, 8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th January 1901.

No. 162.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Paynter Musson. Dated 2nd February 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 163.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining :—

17th (the Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Rahmat Ali Khan to be Jemader, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

41st (Dogras) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

Khushal Chand, Kehar Singh, Sakat Singh, and Mehar Singh to be Jemadars on probation, on the formation of the regiment.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 164.—The services of third class Assistant Surgeon William George James Thompson are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 165.—The following appointments are made in connection with the China Expeditionary Force :—

To be Field Engineer.

Captain P. G. Twining, R.E.

To be Assistant Field Engineers.

Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, R.E.
Lieutenant E. W. S. Mahon R.E.
Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 166.—Major H. T. Kenny, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted leave out of India (private affairs) for one year under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service—21st year, commenced 23rd October 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 167.—Mr. G. W. deRhé-Philipe, Superintendent in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in that Department, with effect from 26th November [illegible], during the absence on leave of Mr. F. Cartland.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 168.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st March 1901.

Charles Douglas Field.
Samuel Arthur Cooke.
Hugh Willougby Marsden.
Charles Augustus Frederick Hocken.
Frank Macdonald Lane.
William Thomas Conway Poole.
Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale.
George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly.
Ernest Henry Scott Cullen.
Sotheby Douglas Brodie Ketchen.
Gronow John Davis.
Frederick William Thomas.
Augustus Oliver Lash.
Arthur Wharton Peck.
Clifford Boardman Winter.
Henry Cecil Beadon.
Leslie Cockburn Jones.
Edward Kirkpatrick.
Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl.
Alexander Hierom Ogilvy Spence.
Alick Gurdon Kemball.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 169.—In G. G. Os 819 of 1872, 594 of 1876, 239 of 1877, and G. O. C. C. 1269 of 1894, *for* "Muhammad Abbas" *read* "Mir Muhammad Abbas".

BOMBAY.

No. 170.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 20th December 1900:—

Arthur James.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 171.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadars Ganesha Singh and Nand Singh to be Subadars and Havildars Kishun Singh I and Kishun Singh II to be Jemadars *vice* Jiwan Singh and Sant Singh, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 27th July 1900.

30th (Punjab) Regiments of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Harditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maluk Singh, transferred to the 33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Jwala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

41st (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Khuni and Drill Havildar Jhanda Singh, from the 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar and Jemadar, respectively, on the formation of the regiment, with effect from dates of transfer.

BENGAL COMMAND.

7th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Dafadar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baryam Singh, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 1st September 1900.

7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Hardayal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Shiulochan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Major Gurdatt Singh, Bahadur, deceased, with effect from the 25th October 1900.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Havildar Bakhatbir Kan to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhana Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th January 1901.

MADRAS COMMAND.

8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar Anup Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Shaikh Cunnum to be Subadar, and Havildar Sayyid Mir to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Amirullah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901

BOMBAY COMMAND.

7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Havildar Budh Singh, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of transfer.

27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay Light Infantry.

Jemadar Gulab Shah to be Subadar, *vice* Shere Din deceased, with effect from the 29th January 1901.

28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Kesu Sawant to be Subadar and Color Havildar Ghulam Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Sewnarrain, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th December 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Kishen Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sawan Singh transferred to the 7th Bombay Pioneers, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

Color Havildar Bela Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gulfaraz transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 172.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Deedes Newnham-Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th February 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 173.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Bingham, Indian Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th March 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 174.—Major W. G. Thorold, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 1st circle, North-Western Provinces, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 15th April 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 175.—Honorary Captain Henry Stenson, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th December 1900, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 176.—The undermentioned Non-commissioned Officer is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1900 :—

Indian Sub-marine Mining Company.

No. 17751, Sergeant W. Carter, R.E.

No. 177.—The undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1900 :—

Sergeant (Soldier Mechanic) Frederick Ernest Murcutt, Ordnance Department, Sergeant Robert Coulter, Chief Warder Military Prison, Secunderabad.

First class Sergeant Instructor George James Leech, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. Acting Sergeant Major Albert Simmons, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

SPECIAL.

No. 178.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain F. W. Wodehouse, Acting second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Dated 28th January 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 179.—Frank Waverling Schonemann, Gentleman, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Pease, promoted.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 180.—Alan Cleveland Rendell, Gentleman, to be 2nd Lieutenant, with effect from 24th September 1900, *vice* Bles, promoted.

Mansel Charles Gambier Young, Gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th October 1900, *vice* Legge, promoted.

Walter Elphinstone Nevill, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th October 1900, *vice* Buyers, promoted.

No. 181.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.*

Veterinary Captain George Henry Evans, to be Captain on augmentation.

George Staunton Constable Clifford, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant on augmentation.

No. 182.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles.*

Second-Lieutenant William Alexander Marshall, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd January 1901.

No. 183.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles.*

Robert Giles, Esquire, to be Honorary Colonel *vice* James, resigned.

No. 184.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Lieutenant Thomas Gregson to be Captain, with effect from the 29th January 1901, *vice* Burt, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 185.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.*

Second-Lieutenant Clarence Elmer Rushton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carey, promoted.

Lieutenant Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe to be Captain, *vice* Batten transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Louis Charles Amedée Rouillard, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lütter, promoted.

No. 186.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers.*

Second-Lieutenant Henry Arther Hindmarsh resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 18th December 1900 :—

To be Assistant Engineer.

Thomas Brisbane Newton.

LEAVE.

No. 5.—Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Karachi, is granted furlough out of India, on private affairs for 12 months, with effect from the 18th April 1901, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 16th February and 1st March 1901.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps	Major James Henry Parsons.	18th February 1901.	Minbu (Burma).		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th February and 1st March 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
George Gering John Sutton Jones (*a*).	Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	Bhopal Battalion.	30th October 1900	Testate .	1,598 5 1	...	Estate made over to the Administrator General of Bengal.
Arthur Kennedy Blair (*b*).	Captain .	36th Sikhs	29th July 1900	Intestate .	318 10 3	...	...

(*a*) *Widow.*—Georgina Augusta Miriam Sutton Jones.
Son.—Cecil Gwyn Sutton Jones.
Address.—Care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.
(*b*) *Father.*—Lieutenant-General Charles R. Blair.
37 Green Park, Bath, Somerset, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1901.

No. 65.—The services of Mr. W.H. Scott, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment as Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Mysore State.

The 27th February, 1901.

No. 66.—Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class Temporary rank, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is granted, by the Agent and Chief Engineer of that line, combined privilege leave and furlough for two years, with effect from the 5th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 67.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is granted, by the Agent and Chief Engineer of that line, combined privilege leave and furlough for 21 months and 2 days, with effect from the 5th March, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 71.—Mr. G. H. le Maistre, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. H. D. Walker, or until further orders.

No. 72. – With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated the 27th February, 1901, Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, and Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. G. H. leMaistre.

The 28th February, 1901.

No. 73.—Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Madras Railway Company on transfer of a portion of the East Coast Railway to that Company, is, on relief of his duties under the Company, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 74.—Mr. C. J. Keene, in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is, on relief of his duties on the East Coast Railway, appointed Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway.

No. 75.—Mr. W. Littlewood, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company on transfer of a portion of the East Coast Railway to that Company, is, on relief of his duties under the Company, posted to the North Western Railway.

F R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1901.

No. 68.—The following is published for general information :—

AGREEMENT made the Sixth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety nine. BETWEEN THE KANAN DEVAN HILLS PRODUCE COMPANY LIMITED a Company registered under the English Companies Acts (hereinafter called "the Company" which term shall be taken to mean and include in these presents where the context admits not only the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited but also its successors and assigns) of the one part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State" which term shall be taken to mean and include in these presents where the context admits not only the Secretary of State for India in Council but also his successors and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Company has applied to the Secretary of State to acquire on behalf of the Company under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 such parts of the lands described in the schedule hereunder written as are not the property of Government and for a transfer of the lands described in the said schedule hereto to the Company.

AND WHEREAS the Government of Madras is satisfied that the proposed acquisition of such lands is needed by the Company for a work or works and that such work or works is or are likely to prove useful to the public and has required the Company to enter into such an agreement as is hereinafter contained in respect of such acquisition.

AND WHEREAS the Company has agreed with the Secretary of State to construct upon such lands so to be acquired and transferred the several works hereinafter mentioned upon the terms and conditions hereinafter also mentioned.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto in manner following that is to say :—

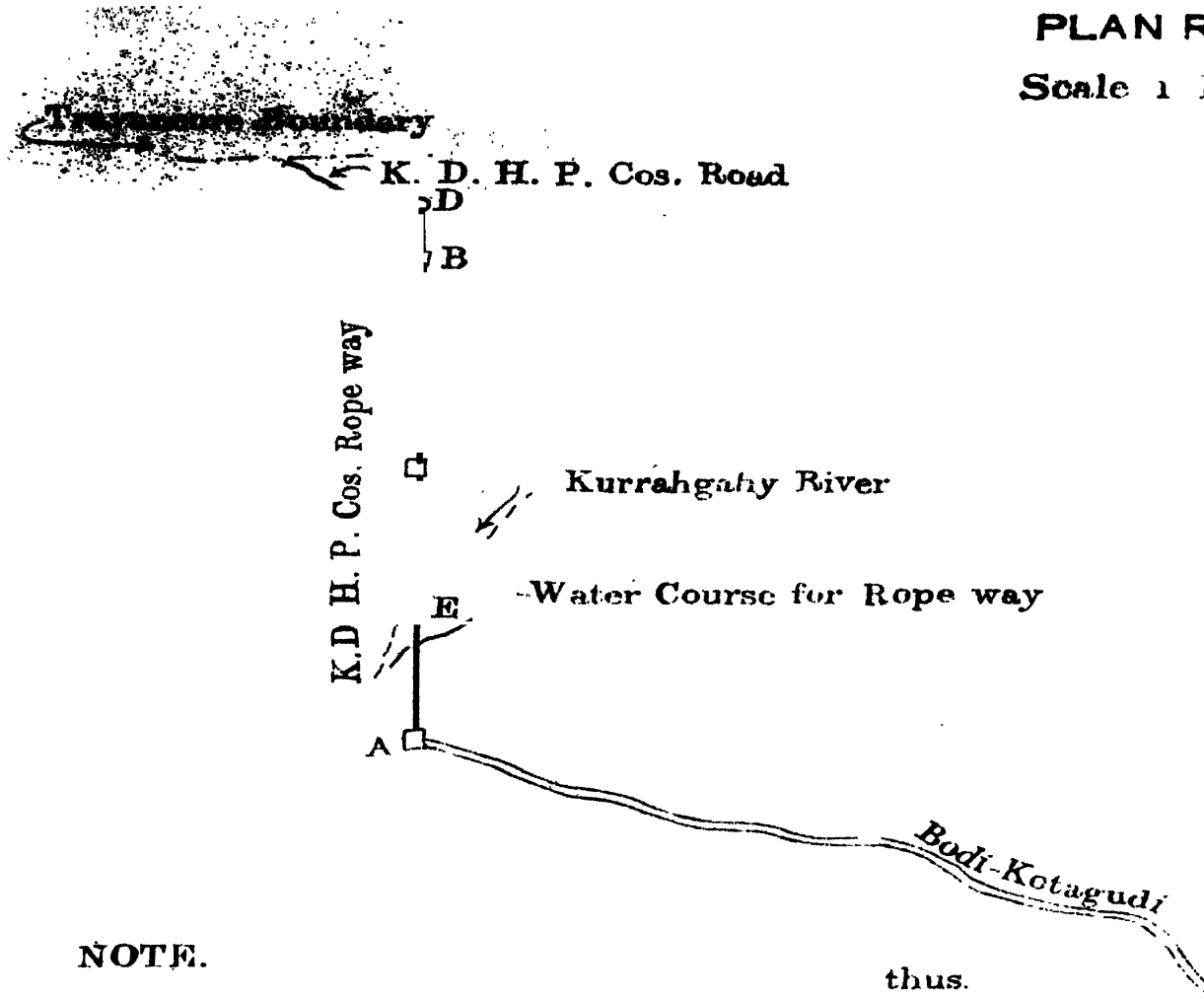
1. THE Secretary of State shall forthwith acquire for the Company under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and shall transfer to the Company such parts of the several lands mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written as are not the property of Government and shall transfer to the Company the said lands described in the said schedule and all which last mentioned lands are delineated in the plan hereto annexed and are therein coloured respectively red and blue.

2. UPON all the said Lands being transferred to the Company the Company shall pay to the Secretary of State for such of the said lands as shall have been so acquired by him as aforesaid such compensation as would be payable therefor pursuant to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

3. UPON all the said lands being transferred to the Company, the Company shall at its own expense construct thereon from the point marked A on the said plan to the point marked B on the said plan an aerial ropeway and from the said point marked B on the said plan to the boundary of the Travancore territory a roadway to meet there the road constructed by the Company to Munaar.

PLAN REFE

Scale 1 Mile



NOTE.

		thus.
Proposed Company's Road Coloured	Red	——
„ „ Water Course „	Blue	- -
„ „ Government Road „	Brown	——

(SD.) L. D

4. UPON the said road so to be constructed by the Company from the said point marked B on the said plan to the boundary of the Travancore territory or on any part of such road the Company shall be at liberty to construct a tramway.

5. SUCH ropeway shall be constructed of sufficient strength to carry loads of not less than three hundred weights each PROVIDED always that it shall be lawful for the Company at any time or times to increase the carrying power of the said ropeway to such extent as the Company may determine.

6. THE said road so to be constructed by the Company as aforesaid together with such ropeway as aforesaid shall be completed by the Company in all respects and ready and fit for use within twelve calendar months after the said lands described in the said schedule hereto shall have been transferred to the Company.

7. THE Company shall maintain and work such road and such ropeway and also such tramway if constructed in a proper and efficient manner and in all respects fit for the conveyance of passengers and goods and so long as the Company shall so maintain and work such road and such ropeway and such tramway if any the Company shall be entitled to hold such lands but not longer or otherwise PROVIDED no passengers may be carried by the ropeway for hire without the consent of the Government of Madras being first obtained.

8. THE Public shall be entitled to use such road and such ropeway and such tramway if any for the conveyance of goods at the following rates that is to say :—

From or to the said point marked A on the said plan over the said ropeway and over the said road to or from the Travancore boundary for loads not exceeding 3 cwts. per ton per single journey	R7-8-0
From or to the Travancore boundary to or from Munaar over the Company's road per cart load not exceeding 15 cwts. or tram-car load not exceeding one ton per single journey	R5-0-0
Return loads from Munaar to the Travancore boundary per cart load not exceeding 15 cwts. or one ton per tram-car	R2-8-0

PROVIDED always that in case any goods shall be too bulky for carriage by any such cars or carts such goods may be divided into loads capable of carriage thereby and the Public shall also be entitled to use at their option their own carts from the top of the said ropeway to Munaar and *vice versa* instead of the carts or the tramway (if any) of the Company paying therefor to the Company such tools as the Company shall from time to time determine and as may be approved by the Government of Madras PROVIDED that no person shall be entitled to use on such road between the top of the said ropeway and Munaar any cart with wheels of a width of less than three inches or with a load exceeding fifteen hundredweights.

PROVIDED always that in case the Company shall at any time increase the carrying power of the said ropeway under the power in that behalf hereinbefore contained then and in that case and so often as the same shall happen the loads of three hundredweights hereinbefore mentioned may respectively be increased in proportion to such increased carrying power with the consent previously obtained of the Government of Madras.

9. THE Company shall be entitled to charge passengers using the said road or using the said ropeway or tramway or both as the case may be such tolls, rates and fares as the Company shall from time to time determine and as may be approved of by the Government of Madras PROVIDED, no passengers are carried by the ropeway for hire without the consent of that Government being first obtained.

IN WITNESS whereof LEYBOURNE FRANCIS WATSON DAVIDSON, Esquire General Manager of the Company and WALTER BERNARD de WINTON Esquire Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department by order and direction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State have hereunto and to a duplicate hereof set their respective hands the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. A strip of land measuring in length Two hundred and ten chains or thereabouts and in which sixty six feet or thereabouts and containing in the whole about twenty one acres already pegged out and extending from the point marked A on the said plan to the point marked B on the said plan together with four blocks of land respectively measuring three acres or thereabouts in extent at each of the points on the said plan marked respectively A C B and D.

2. A strip of land measuring in length One hundred and twenty chains or thereabouts and in width sixty six feet or thereabouts and containing about twelve acres already marked out and extending from the said point marked B on the said plan to the boundary of the Travancore territory.

3. A strip of land measuring in length Thirty three chains or thereabouts and in width six feet or thereabouts and containing three acres or thereabouts and already marked out and marked E in the said plan and therein coloured blue including sufficient land for erection of turbine house and electric installation and measuring One hundred feet by sixty feet.

SIGNED by the above named LEYBOURNE FRANCIS WATSON DAVIDSON in the presence of ROBERT GRAHAM. } (Signed) L. DAVIDSON.

(Signed) ROBERT GRAHAM.

6th November 1899.

SIGNED by the above named W. B. de WINTON in the presence of H. E. CLERK. } (Signed) W. B. DE WINTON.

(Signed) H. E. CLERK.

The properties above described are situated in the Kotagoodi village attached to Bodinai kanur Sub-district.

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 139, dated the 4th April, 1899, Mr. G. K. Watts, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permanently transferred to that Province, with effect from the 20th December, 1900.

No. 70.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branches, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
			1900.
Phelan, A. B. .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Permanent .	December, 20
Simpson, J. T. .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Sub. *pro tem.*	„ 20
Penny, E., C. I. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Permanent .	20
Spilsbury, Major, E. C., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Sub. *pro tem.*	20
Watts, G. K. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. Permanent .	„ 20
Simpson, J. T. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Permanent .	„ 22
Rollo, J. T. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Sub. *pro tem.*	22
			1901.
Rollo, J. T. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Permanent .	February, 14
Kennedy, R. G. . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class. Sub. *pro tem.*	14
Spilsbury, Major, E. C., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Permanent .	14
Higgins A. F. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Sub. *pro tem.*	14
Higgins, A. F. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Permanent .	17
Jacob, L. M., . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Permanent .	„ 17
Murray, F. C. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Sub. *pro tem.*	17
Watts, G. K. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. Temporary .	17
Stephen, K. H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. Permanent .	17

The 28th February, 1901.

No. 76.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.

No. 77.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Baluchistan, is, on the abolition of that office, transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 843 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd February 1901 :—

No. 68 of 1901.—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Cawnpore, North-West Provinces. *Improvements in telescopic tent poles.*

No. 69 of 1901.—Henry Kingston Reynolds and Edward Reynolds, boot-makers, both of 89 and 91 High Street, Andover, in the county of Hants, England. *Improvements in and relating to leggings.*

No. 70 of 1901.—Arthur Hoare, civil engineer, of 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Improvements in mechanical punkahs.*

No. 71 of 1901.—Ardesir Barjorji Godrej and Framjee Rustomjee Boyce, proprietors, Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company, Parel, near Gas Works, Bombay. *Improvements in lever locks.*

No. 72 of 1901.—Hugh Fitzalis Kirkpatrick-Picard, metallurgist, of 60 Gracechurch Street, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of complex sulphide ores.*

No 73 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, a citizen of the U. S. A, residing at Llewellyn Park, in Orange, county of Essex, state of New Jersey, U. S. A. *Improvements in storage batteries.*

No. 74 of 1901.—Henriette Auguste Strauss, governess, of No. 4 Erin Street, Richmond, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *A portable mosquito and fly guard.*

No 75 of 1901.—Mathew Francis, engineer and manager of the Riverside Hydraulic Press, Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, India. *Improvements in means for the baling of jute or other fibre and hides*

No. 76 of 1901.—The British Motor Traction Company, Limited, of 40 Holborn Viaduct, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to speed gear for motor driven mechanisms.*

No. 77 of 1901.—The British Motor Traction Company, Limited, of 40 Holborn Viaduct, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to driving mechanism for motor road vehicles.*

No 78 of 1901.—The British Motor Traction Company, Limited, of 40 Holborn Viaduct, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to railway cars propelled by explosion engines or the like.*

No. 79 of 1901.—A A. Kuppusami Iyer, merchant, of No. 1112 of the Mina Teppakulam Street, Madura. *Improvements in hand-looms for weaving.*

No. 80 of 1901.—Frank Henry Dutton, engineer, care of Messrs. Martin & Co, Jackson House, Calcutta. *Improvements in connection with operating and securing railway points and switches.*

No. 81 of 1901.—Mark D'Cruz, gentleman, residing at No. 21 Chandney Street, in the town of Calcutta *Improvements in padlocks.*

No. 82 of 1901.—William James Potter, clerk in the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and Nawab Syed Abdur Rasheed Khan, Syed-ud-Doulah Bahadur, son of Nawab Asaf Nawaz-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Sarfi-khas, both residing at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, India. *Improvements in type writers.*

No. 83 of 1901.—Duncan Finlayson Macdonald, Chief Officer, British India Steam Navigation Company's S. S. *Fazilka*, at present in the port of Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in derricks and cranes specially applicable to steamers and ships.*

No. 84 of 1901.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company, and residing at Shencottah in Travancore. *Improvements in perforated envelopes.*

No. 844 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 224 of 1900.—N. Futehally & Co., merchants, of Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. *A machine for a speedy decortication of aloe fibre and other fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901.)

No. 237 of 1900.—K. Thulasi Doss, bangle merchant, No. 1 Ayya Pillai Street, Madras. *A water lift.* (Specification filed 16 February 1901.)

No. 292 of 1900.—Melvin Linwood Severy, inventor, of Arlington Heights, in the county of Middlesex; and George Sidney Heath, mechanician, of Revere, in the county of Suffolk, both in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to impression surfaces for printing presses.* (Specification filed 21 February 1901.)

No. 293 of 1900.—Melvin Linwood Severy, inventor of Arlington Heights, in the county of Middlesex and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to impression surfaces for printing presses.* (Specification filed 21 February 1901.)

No. 294 of 1900.—Melvin Linwood Severy, inventor, of Arlington Heights, in the county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to impression surfaces for printing presses.* (Specification filed 21 February 1901.)

No. 295 of 1900.—Melvin Linwood Severy, inventor, of Arlington Heights, in the county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to impression surfaces for printing presses.* (Specification filed 21 February 1901.)

No. 272 of 1900.—The Compagnie Générale des Nouvelles Inventions Charles Tellier, manufacturers, of 128 Rue de la Convention, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in apparatus for the production of ice and cold.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 339 of 1900.—Dr. Albert Calmette, of Lille, in the Republic of France. *A process for extracting indigo from indigo-bearing plants.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 394 of 1900.—Alexander George Nicholson, coffee planter, and The United Coffee Growers Company, Limited, both of Coonoor, South India. *An improved apparatus for testing hermetically sealed tins and the like.* (Specification filed 18 February 1901.)

No. 429 of 1900.—Frederick George Sison Ham, engineer, of 13 Grosvenor Road, London. *Improved apparatus for measuring liquids, and for preventing waste.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 437 of 1900.—William Morris Mordey, electrical engineer, of 82 Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England, and Guy Carey Fricker, electrical engineer, of 149 Fleet Street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in electricity meters.* (Specification filed 20 February 1901.)

No. 472 of 1900.—Charles Payson Treat, gentleman, of 97 Gresham Street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in telautograph apparatus.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 476 of 1900.—Frederick Crayden, proprietor of "Crayden's Private Board and Residence," Lahore, Punjab. *An improved dák bag suitable for Railway and Government offices.* (Specification filed 16 February 1901.)

No. 5 of 1901.—John King Macdonald, manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. *Improvements in sewing machines.* (Specification filed 18 February 1901.)

No. 6 of 1901.—John Richardson, engineer, of the firm Robey and Company, Limited, Globe Works, Lincoln, England, and William Forsythe, tea planter, of Sunnycroft Tea Estate, Veyangoda, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea rolling machines.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 7 of 1901.—Charles Scott Snell, engineer, of Culver Park, Saltash, Cornwall, England. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing gas, air or the like.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 845 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf.* (From 17 April 1901 to 17 April 1902.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like.* (From 10 March 1901 to 10 March 1902.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines.* (From 9 May 1901 to 9 May 1902.)

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single-rail tramways or railways* (From 27 February 1901 to 27 February 1902.)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions, and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1901 to 7 March 1902.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1901 to 7 March 1902.)

No. 352 of 1893.—Henry Thompson. *A new or improved process for rolling tea and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto.* (From 27 June 1901 to 27 June 1902.)

No. 86 of 1895.—William Duffy. *Improvements relating to wood-block paving for roadways, streets, and thoroughfares, applicable also to other purposes.* (From 14 August 1901 to 14 August 1902.)

No. 408 of 1895.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production of new azo-colouring matters.* (From 22 February 1901 to 22 February 1902.)

No. 384 of 1896.—Henry William Headland. *Improvements in secondary batteries.* (From 3 May 1901 to 3 May 1902.)

No. 846 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 250 of 1895.—Ernest Petersen. *Improvements in water tube or tubulous boilers.* (Specification filed 14 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 106 of 1895.—Emily Anne Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (Specification filed 14 November 1895.)

No. 235 of 1895.—John James Marsland. *An automatic flushing cistern.* (Specification filed 11 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1895) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists.
(Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
330	Aurangzib, 1658—1707 A.D. .	Silver .	1 2 0	3	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
335	Al-ud-din Husain Shah, 1493—1518 A. D.	Do. .	1 2 0	1	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
336	Nasir-ud-din Nasarat Shah, 1518—1552	Do. .	1 2 0	1	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Mogodha C910 A.D. (Godhiya Paise)	Do. .	0 4 0	126	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February 1902.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah . . .	Do. .	1 4 0	5	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D. .	Do. .	1 4 0	263	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd February, 1901.

G. M. PORTER, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when		Remarks.
A. Marston, No. 6 Humayon Place, Calcutta.	Sealdah Campbell Hospital.	28th January, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 7th February, 1901.	No will.	No application.
Herbert Walter Gee, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	4th February, 1901	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on 6th February, 1901.	Ditto	ditto.
Mrs. Robinson, late Midwife of Dufferin Hospital, Aligarh.	Not stated	18th June, 1900	District Judge, of Aligarh, on 5th February, 1901.	Ditto	ditto.
James Sandeford Lane Long, Executive Engineer, Gundak Division.	Mozafferpur	16th December, 1899	District Judge, Tirhut, on 6th February, 1901.	Will left.	The widow Mrs. Eileen Lane Long has applied for Letters of Administration.
Hay, of Moonee Estate, District Darjeeling.	Not stated	24th January, 1901	District Judge of Dinajpur, on 6th February, 1901.	Not stated.	

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 28th February, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th February, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 84,80,302 10 10			
Public Deposits at Branches 68,54,020 10 9	1,53,34,323	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,25,19,647	15	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,26,826	0	8
Sundries	14,43,387	2	1
RUPEES	11,00,74,184	7	6

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				46,49,050	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,93,546	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,66,39,816	3	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,18,84,448	3	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,54,74,745	5	2
Balances with other Banks				19,05,777	13	8
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				16,04,877	9	4
Stamps				11,923	1	5
Sundries				9,94,125	9	7
				8,07,58,309	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,45,88,519	1	6	2,93,15,874	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,47,27,355	8	2			
RUPEES				11,00,74,184	7	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,56,135 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,34,997 8 0
₹ 3,91,132 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th February, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36 77.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,26,80,915	11,38,69,055	12,65,49,970	1,28,14,874	4,21,58,926	...	30,63,183	5,80,36,983
Allahabad	...	1,22,03,685	1,22,03,685	51,77,938	19,74,517	...	...	71,52,455
Lahore	...	2,05,48,130	2,05,48,130	45,86,245	22,96,710	...	...	68,82,955
Bombay	78,49,610	6,32,14,210	7,10,63,820	88,86,065	5,30,77,425	...	1,41,60,581	7,01,24,071
Karachi	...	71,98,935	71,98,935	10,75,888	13,49,347	...	...	22,25,235
Madras	44,09,980	2,90,19,415	3,34,29,395	63,52,695	35,42,160	...	...	98,04,855
Calicut	...	10,05,725	10,05,725	3,30,030	1,14,135	...	...	4,44,165
Rangoon	...	97,44,200	97,44,200	1,42,18,510	51,23,535	...	...	1,93,42,045
	2,49,40,505	25,68,03,355	28,17,43,860					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,41,150					
Total ₹			27,98,02,710	5,34,42,245	10,96,36,755	...	1,72,23,764	18,03,02,764
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								5,00,000
Net Total ₹								17,98,02,764
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹								27,98,02,710

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd February, 1901.

No. 4.—In supersession of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Notification No. 1 of 1901, Mr. W. Rogers, Special Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough out of India as follows, with effect from the 6th February, 1901:—

Privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, commencing from 6th February, 1901, and furlough in combination therewith for seven months and seventeen days, *i.e.*, from 26th March to 9th November, 1901, under article 340 (*b*) of Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th February, 1901.

No. 6.—Captain C. W. Wilkindson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under articles 277, 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India Home Department, Resolution No. 224—240 of 25th January, 1901, privilege leave combined with furlough for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and 15 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 26th February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it. This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 2 of 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Rı-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

Calcutta, the 13th December, 1900.

No. 39.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenço Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one, or other, of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschlüessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkins' Telegraphic Code with Appendix (7th edition), 1900.

(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.

(13) The General, Commercial and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the abovenamed places in East Africa should write on the message draft the name of the code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A 1; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898, Atlantic, 1900; Watkins; Meyer; or McCutcheon. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 35, dated the 29th November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 39-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 39, dated the 13th of December, 1900, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. H. S. Lemon, on return from furlough, to resume charge of Rangoon Branch, relieving Mr. H. Gray, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. E J. Birch, on return from furlough, to resume his appointment as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Mr. L. G Dunbar to revert to his appointment as Sub-Agent, Rangoon.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly, to act as Agent, Hyderabad (Deccan), relieving Mr W. D. McKewan, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. W. B. Smith to act as Agent, Akyab, relieving Mr. J. Coutts, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. B. Hewett to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, relieving Mr. W. E. Hildreth, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. Bastin to take up his appointment as Superintendent of Loans, relieving Mr. Matheson, granted furlough.

Mr. J. W. E. Lombard to act as Superintendent, Depositors' Department.

Mr. J. B. Spicer to act as Agent, Dacca, temporarily.

Mr. E Y. Barnard to act as Agent, Jalpaiguri.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell to take charge of Allahabad Branch temporarily.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 18th February, 1901.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1901.

No. 106.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 17th February, 1901, *vice* Mr. C. D. Potter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. E A. Wainright, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Cusson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Murphy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. P. C. H. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. C. H. G. Johnson, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. H. G. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. J. H. S. Wilson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. B. M. Berrill, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 107.—The following [illegible] made with [illegible] *vice* Mr. [illegible] tendent, [illegible]

Mr. R[illegible] terdent, 6th grade, [illegible] Superintendent, 5th [illegible]

Mr. H. G. Shaw, Officiating Extra [illegible] Superintendent, 6th grade, to [illegible] in that grade.

Mr. W[illegible] E. Adams, Sub-Assistant [illegible] 1st grade, to officiate [illegible] Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Munshi Ikbaluddin, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 108.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Surveyor Asmatulla Khan,—17th February, 1901.

Mr. Ernest Barton West,—23rd February, 1901.

SIR G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th February, 1901.

No. 1844.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (*1*) and (*2*) and 4 of Act XX of 1887, "an Act for the protection of Wild Birds and Game," as applied to the territories administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of this office Notification No. 4859, dated the 13th August, 1892, as amended by Notification No. 1507, dated the 13th March, 1895, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased, with respect to all Cantonments and Municipalities in the said territories, to issue the following rules, which are hereby published for general information.

The expression "wild birds and game," for the purposes of Act XX of 1887, shall mean and include :—

(*a*) Sand grouse of any description.
(*b*) Black partridges.
(*c*) Chickore.
(*d*) Sisi.
(*e*) Common grey partridge.
(*f*) Hares.

[illegible] breeding season of the said wild birds [illegible] as follows :—

[illegible] March to 31st [illegible] August.

[illegible] season defined [illegible] or possess in any [illegible] Municipalities situated [illegible] any such wild bird or [illegible] killed or taken.

[illegible] shall import into any of the Cantonments or Municipalities situated in the said territories the plumage of any wild bird during its breeding season.

IV. Any person convicted of a breach of these rules shall be punished by a fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to R5 for every such wild bird or game or the plumage of any such wild bird in respect of which the breach of these rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence, to R10 in respect of any such wild bird or game.

By Order,

A. MCCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

The 22nd February, 1901.

No. 2058.—Lieutenant C. H. K. Chauncy, 24th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st February, 1901, *vice* Lieutenant C. Robertson, 19th Bengal Lancers.

By Order,

J. F. WHYTE, *Captain*,
For *First Assistant.*

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th February, 1901.

No. 1861.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 (*1*) and (*2*) and 4 of Act XX of 1887, "an Act for the protection of Wild Birds and Game," as extended to British Baluchistan, and in supersession of this office Notification No. 4859, dated the 13th August, 1892, as

amended by Notification No. 1507, dated the 13th March, 1895, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with respect to all Cantonments and Municipalities in British Baluchistan, to issue the following rules, which are hereby published for general information.

The expression "wild birds and game," for the purposes of Act XX of 1887, shall mean and include:—

(*a*) Sand grouse of any description.
(*b*) Black partridge.
(*c*) Chickore.
(*d*) Sisi.
(*e*) Common grey partridge.
(*f*) Hares.

II. The breeding season of wild birds and game shall be as follows:—

Sand grouse	
Black partridge	
Chickore	
Sisi	
Grey partridge	
Hare	

III. (1) During the breeding season defined in Rule II, no person shall sell or possess in any of the Cantonments or Municipalities situated in British Baluchistan any such wild bird or game recently killed or taken.

(2) No one shall import into any of the Cantonments or Municipalities situated in British Baluchistan the plumage of any wild bird during its breeding season.

IV. Any person convicted of a breach of these rules shall be punished by a fine which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to R5 for every such wild bird or game or the plumage of any such wild bird in respect of which the breach of these rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence to R50 in respect of any such bird or game.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1901.

No. 170.—Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted, under Articles 277, 291 and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Home Department Resolution No. 224-240, dated the 25th January 1901, three months' privilege leave in combination with four months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. C. HILL,
Inspector General of Forests.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 8th June, 1900, treasure consisting of three gold coins, valued at about Rs. 17-10-4, was found imbedded [illegible] Durga [illegible] fort at [illegible] any [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Collector.

[illegible] TREASURE TROVE [illegible]

NOTICE

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 14th September, 1900, a copper idol of Pillayar (Vigneswarar, weighing 41 seers and valued at R15-6-0, was found by two boys, named Raja Manikkam and Rengasawmi, while they were playing in survey field No. 14 I. of Kokkur village, Mayavaram Taluk, a piece of wet land belonging to one Kothandarama Aiyar.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 8th day of July, 1901, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
9th February 1901.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 12th November, 1900, one copper "lota" containing R142 in cash was found by one Ganpat Laxmon, a labourer, whilst digging (with two others named Rama Ganpat and Narayan Tukaram) on a plot of ground belonging to Jan Mahomed Oosman situated at Cooliewada, Reay Road, and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his office in the Town Customs House, Bombay, on Thursday, the 25th April, 1901, at 1 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. GRAY,
Collector.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
The 23th November 1900.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1901.

No. 13.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, [illegible] medical certificate for [illegible] ordinary leave on [illegible] pay for [illegible] months on [illegible] [illegible] have previously granted [illegible] to [illegible] Director of Railway Construction, dated [illegible]

C. W. GIDDENS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, the 11th February 1901.

No. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 66 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by section 10 of Act II of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Bhor State, for the time being and being a Christian, to be Marriage Registrar in that State, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 8 and 56 of the said Act.

The certificates mentioned in section 54 should be recorded in his own office.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited for the post of Examiner in Sanskrit and Bengali to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna, C.I.E. The candidate must possess linguistic qualifications of a high order and should be competent to examine up to the Degree of Honour Standard corresponding to the M. A. Degree of the Indian Universities. The salary is Rs. 100 per mensem, and the post may be held by a Government officer in addition to his own duties, with the previous permission of the head of his Department. Apply to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 17, Elysium Row, on or before the 15th March, 1901.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th February, 1901.

"Chambers' Journal," Manager.
Cooke and Devarinne.
Cook, Mrs. Walter.
Diamond Stamp Co., Manager.
[illegible] Co.
[illegible]
Ganges Valley Bone Mills Co.
Groombridge & Co.
Henshaw, Miss P.
Henshaw, Thomas.
Hollis, O.
Imperial Acetyline Gas Co. of India.
Isaac & Co.
John Williamson & Reeder, Messrs.
Qu'aland, R.
Liberal Club, Manager.
Lyons & Co., Walter
Mimutt, J. E.
Thornton, E.

Unclaimed "Care of Post Office."

[illegible], E. W. (Telegram).
[illegible], Dr. G. G.
[illegible]
[illegible], Mrs.
[illegible], John
[illegible], Walter
[illegible], C. E.
[illegible], Mrs. A
Hall, Miss A., care of R. W. Hall.
Hanly, G. C.
Harmston, Mr.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Hawkes, W.
Henry, James.
Holmes, William.
Horrock, S.
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jackson-Wilson, Mrs.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Jowitt, J. E.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Kumerling, Toil.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, C. C.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, K.
Lingham, P. (Telegram).
Ludwig, [illegible]
Lumsden, [illegible]
Lyon, [illegible]
Mason, [illegible]
Macdonald, [illegible]
Macdonald, [illegible]
Macleod, [illegible]
Martin, R. [illegible]
Mathison, A. [illegible]
Mason, Bonstead [illegible]
Maxwell, C. M. [illegible]
McCue, Mr.
McGoodwin, Miss.
McLeod, C. F.
McWraith, John.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mills, J. H.
Mollard, G.
Montague, F. L.
Morgan, Mr.
Morriss, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Murray, J. K.
Musgrave, H. A. F.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Parkinson, H.
Pickett, G. A.
Pinckard, G. H.
Rainey, H. James.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Reider, W
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.
Roberts, John.
Robson, B.
Rosen, Mrs. Fanny.
Ryder, Dr. Emily S.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Scheller, F.
Sebastin, M
Seiler, Carl.
[illegible], J.
[illegible], A.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], W. A.
[illegible], J. Henry.
[illegible], H.
Wright, W. C. (Telegram).

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Braun, Sarah.
Goldberg, M.
James, Herbert.
Kupferman, Max.
Lately, Mrs.
Margelin, Jules.
Rabbitts, Miss.
Richter, Miss. Frieda.
Roe, George B.
Slaukie Libe, Madam.
Waters, Miss Esthe

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th February, 1901.

Edgar, Mr.
Robinson, C. C.
Turner, Major A. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arkins, J. T.
Ash, H. A. H.
Blohm, Edward.
Broun, Soppia.
Blow, T. B
Cassula, N.
Cameron, Mrs.
Caillot, E.
Cresson, W. P.
Dumas, Joseph.
Flocker, Fritza.
Freilich, Marcus.
Fleetwood, A. E., Miss.
Garside, E., Miss.
Gray, W. S.
Guillet, Louise, Miss.
Gast, W.
Hepstein, H.
Haskayne, W., Miss.
Hepper, H. M.
Holmes, Ada, Miss.
Hilfgoll, T., Miss.
McLachlan, J.
Manski, H.
Murray, G. H.
Meer, Sina, Miss.
Neilsen, J.
Plant, J. S.
Peyton, Mrs.
Pressman, N.
Parker, W. F., Mrs.
Poliacoff, N., Mrs.
Rodgers, Mrs.
Sea, W. N.
Stohp, A.
Schmidt, F. E. Oskar.
Searson, Miss.
Schun, Samuel.
Schwartz, P., Miss.
Sault, Leon.
Turner, Miss.
Voyan, Motel.
Usborne, Gordon.
Votbragh, J. T. S.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 2nd March, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	7th Mar.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.			Ditto.
Australasian Colonies .			
Colombo, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover . . .			
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	5th		Per Str.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	7th	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	2nd	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein			Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu Sandoway.			Ditto.
Ditto ditto			Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	5th ,,	5-30 P.M.	Ditto.
South Africa (Letters) .	4th ,,	8-30	Pr. Str. *Umlazi*.
Ditto (Parcels) for Natal only) . . .	4th ,,	5-0	
China and Japan . . .	2nd ,,	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Ditto ditto . .	5th ,,		

[illegible] is, as far as can be calculated for the next Mail Steamer, [illegible] being in advance of [illegible] mentioned in column 1 [illegible] they may proceed by [illegible] accelerated or retarded, or [illegible] afforded by a steamer [illegible].

[illegible] will be cleared for the following:—

[illegible] leaving Express train at 5-30 A.M.

[illegible] as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 10-30 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M. with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 1-30 P.M. to 1-55 P.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency from 1 P.M. to 1-45 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 1-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 1-55 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for [illegible] without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and [illegible] fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered [illegible] will be received from 5 to 6 P.M.

[illegible] Foreign articles will be cleared [illegible] be at 6 P.M., and late letters an[illegible] 6 P.M. for despatch by any [illegible] to 8-30 P.M., [illegible] Mails despatch[illegible] or Tut[illegible] to 1-55 [illegible] must be

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXIX. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI and new series, Vol. I, 1-2. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1″=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1″=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1897. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1898. Price 12*a*.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The following tombs in the Mirpur Cemetery, Cawnpore, are in need of repairs:—

1. J. W. Carbery, Inspector, Oudh Police.
2. Infant daughter of Captain Stewart.
3. Alfred Stalley, Loco. Foreman, E. I. Ry.
4. Bartholomew Fowler.
5. Jane McCreary.
6. Hilda Jane McCreary.
7. Susan Elizabeth Thomas.
8. Emily Young.
9. William Charles Walker.
10. Aurtha David.
11. Aneyha Apolonia Biernacka Thomson.
12. Annie Elizabeth Holloway.
13. James Burgess Powell.
14. Sarah, daughter of Amos and Harriett Browne.
15. Clara Taylor.
16. T. Farmer.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Senior Chaplain.

The 5th February 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*
Principal, Thomason College.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post-free,	R18-12.
½ "	R 9,	"	R9-8.
¼ "	R4-8,	"	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০
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List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST, INDEX TO ENACTMENTS AND THE LISTS OF BRITISH ENACTMENTS IN FORCE IN NATIVE STATES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

C.—Local Codes.

The Ajmer Code, Ed. 1883. R3. (7*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a*.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a*.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5. (10*a*.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8. (2*a*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-Presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. 1(1*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VIII of 1873 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a (2a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2a.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (3a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9a. (2a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13a. (2a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmer Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1877.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1897. 8vo. Stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified upto 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5a.)

Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1892 (with foot-notes brought down to 15th December, 1896). In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. (2a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12a. (4a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663, and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu, 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 18 8 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894 In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 18 5. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1856. In Urdu. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

IV—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1895 Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1836 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1896 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation VIII of 1836 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1897. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, Boards. R1. (5*a.*)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1897. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1); single issue, 4*a.* including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant-Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862–86, and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836–86, with an Index of cases. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price R50 per set; Quarter-bound copies, R55. (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J. M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full Cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price 8*a.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R1. (5*a.*)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal, and Baluchistan). Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R1. (6*a.*)

[Vol. IV. (Rajputana) is out of print.]

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R1. (6*a.*)

Revised editions of the above volumes have been issued by the Foreign Department.

Vol. VI. (Western India comprising the Native States under the Political Control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency, together

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—*concld.*

with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Muskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar.) Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5 (8*a.*)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7*a.* (2*a.*)

Contents to ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India No. CCCLXXVII. Papers relating to the Improvement of the Position and Prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons in India from 1871—99. F'cap, boards. R1 (3*a.*).

Selections from the Records of the Government of India No. CCCLXXVI. Papers relating to the Transfer of the Control of Reformatory Schools in India from the Jails Department to the Education Department during the year 1898-99. F'cap, boards. R1 (3*a.*).

Countess of Dufferin's Fund Report. 15th Issue, 1899 Super royal 8vo. R1 (5*a.*).

A History of our relations with the Andamanese. Compiled from histories and travels and from the records of the Government of India. Volumes I and II. By M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., etc., 1899. Demy 4to. R10 (R1).

Progress of Education in India, 1892-1893 to 1896-97. Third Quinquennial Review. Contents: Preliminary General Summary, Controlling Agencies, Collegiate Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education Training Schools, Technical Education, Female Education etc., etc., etc. By J. S. COTTON, M.A. F'cap, boards, R3 (10*a.*).

Report on the system of trial by Jury in Courts of Session in the mufassal during 1896-97. Selection No. 360. F'cap, boards. R1-8 (8*a.*).

Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1897-98, 1898-99, and the four preceding years. Contents: (I) Administrative Divisions. (II) Judicial Divisions. (III) Civil Justice. (IV) Criminal Justice. (V) Jails. (VI) Police. (VII) Registration. (VIII) Education. (IX) The Press. (X) Vital Statistics. (XI) Hospitals and Dispensaries. (XII) Lunatics. (XIII) Vaccination. (XIV) Municipalities. (XV) Local Boards. (XVI) Factories. (XVII) Wild each Animals and Snakes. F'cap, boards. R2 (10*a.*) each.

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*).

Chronological Tables for 1900, 1901, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India, prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Vilati Fusli, etc., etc. 4*a.* (1*a.*) each.

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to August, 1899. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 14th Issue, 1898. Super-royal 8vo. R1 (5*a.*).

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo, cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4.)

Report on the Revision of the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bengal Presidency during 1896. F'cap, boards. R1-8 (7*a.*).

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M.A.I., ETC. Super-royal 4to, cloth bound. R10 (12*a.*).

Fauna of British India, Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G.F. Hampson, *Bart.* Royal 8vo, cloth, R17 (10*a.*).

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo, cloth. R17 (10*a.*).

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Manual on the Safe Use of Steam, in Hindi. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2*a*. (½*a*.)
Ditto in Uriya. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4*a*.).

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th Edition), 1897. R2 (8*a*.).

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. II (4th Edition), 1897. R2-8 (8*a*.)

Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department for the year 1899-1900. R2 (4*a*.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4*a*.).

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal, by C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. Meares, 1900. R3-8 (3*a*.)

A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4*a*.).

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4*a*.).

Schedule of Contract Rates or works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. R5-8 (8*a*.)

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a*.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8 (4*a*.).

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river, canal and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M.I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Navigation Canals in India.—Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2*a*.).

Steam-launch construction.—Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2*a*.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a*.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3*a*.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto Patna ,, R4 (3*a*.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur ,, R1-4 (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi ,, R1 (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto Dacca ,, R1 (2*a*.).
Ditto ditto Chittagong ,, 4*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto ditto Orissa ,, R1-8 (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur ,, R1 (2*a*.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4*a*. (3*a*.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.).

Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.).

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2*a*. 6*p*.).

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (2a.) (Edition of 1899.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.).

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6a. (1a.)

REVENUE.

The Cess Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4a.)

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.).

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)

Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Ward's Estate, season 1889-94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 3a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under the India Forest Act for management, etc., of Forests in Bengal, 3rd edition, 1900. R1 (3a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns, by F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hoogbly District, by MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.).

Ditto ditto Part II. Mammalia. R7-14. (3a.)

Ditto ditto Fishes, Vol. I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Birds, Vol. I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R9-12 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Moths, Vol. I. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. III. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Hymenoptera, Vol. I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1900. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1899. R1-12 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange (R1-8). For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables) R8 (R1)

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.).

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12a. (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum, 1898. R2 (5*s*.)

Final Report on the Darjeeling Terai Settlement, 1898 R1 (2*a*.)

Settlement Report of the Burdwan and certain other estates in districts Burdwan, Hooghly and Bankura in 1891—96. R1-10 (2*a*.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Jaipur Government Estates, Bogra District. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Palamau Government Estate, 1894-95 to 1896-97. R5 (7*a*.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Narhan Ward's Estate in the Monghyr District, Bengal, seasons 1893—98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Final Report on the Survey-Settlement of the Tantibania Estate in the Khulna District, seasons 1894 to 1898. R1 (2*a*.)

Report on the Khurda Settlement of 1897-98. R5 (4*a*.)

Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Tikari Ward's Estates in Gaya, seasons 1893—98. R2 (3*a*.)

Hand-Book of Sericulture by N. G. Mookerjee, M.A. R3 (4*a*.)

Report on the Material Condition of small Agriculturists and Labourers in Gaya, 1898. R2 (2*a*.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6*a*.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District, by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal for 1897-98. R3 (4*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for 1898-99. R1 (2*a*.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a*.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10*s*.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897, and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3*a*.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.)

Annual Report of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1898-99. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong. Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8*a*.).

Price Lists of Staple Food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a*.)

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Subdivision, 1900. R2-8 (2*a*.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1895-97 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1899-1900. Re. 1-3 (2)*a*.

Notes on the Gauwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota-Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1898. R1-8 (5*d*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2*a*.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895. R2 (6*s*.).

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895. R1 (3*s*.)

Manual of Jail Hygiene. Second Edition, 1900. R3 3*a*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*a*.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2*a*.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4*a*.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8*s*. (1*a*.)

Rules for the estimation of Alchohol in imported spirits, by C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6*a*.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a*. per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy

A Hand-book of the Management of Animal in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5*s*.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3*a*.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 126505 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865 for R100, originally standing in the name of James Milne and last endorsed to Sham Lol Seal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—SHAM LOL SEAL.
Residence—Kamar Para Bazar, Chinsurah.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 125663 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mrs. Alice Duhan, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—ALICE DUHAN,
Residence—Bharatpore State.

Estate Malcolm McCaskill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased abovenamed are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of March next after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 7th day of February, 1901.

W. ROSS MONRO,
National Bank of India, Ld., Calcutta.
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Fund, which had been adjourned on the 31st January 1901 for the purpose of electing Directors in accordance with the procedure laid down in new rule 5, will be held on Saturday, the 30th March 1901, at 3 P.M., at the Town Hall, Calcutta, when no other business than the election of Directors will be transacted. The following is a list* of the subscribers who, if elected, have expressed their willingness to serve as Directors. Voting papers will in a day or two be supplied by post to every subscriber residing in India (they have already been supplied to all subscribers residing in England), and should be filled and returned to the office of the Fund not later than the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th March 1901.

By order of the Directors,
F. W. DEMONTE,
Officiating Secretary.

* Not published.

Estate Major Edward Lainson Guilding, deceased.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assests of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of March, 1901.

HENRY COOPER EGGAR,

Administrator of the Estate of the deceased.

1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1901.

An Act further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of certain references to "Commissioner" and "Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner" in Act XVI of 1885.

XVI of 1885. 2. In the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, for the word "Commissioner" wherever it occurs, except where it is immediately preceded by the word "Chief" or "Judicial" or "Deputy" or "Assistant," and for the words "Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner" wherever they occur, the words "Divisional Judge" and "Additional Divisional Judge" shall be respectively substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 6, Act XVI of 1885.

3. For section 6 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Courts of Divisional Judges and Deputy Commissioners.

"6. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner shall divide the territories under his administration into civil divisions, and may from time to time alter the limits or the number of such divisions:

Provided that every civil division shall be a district of the revenue-administration or shall consist of such districts.

(*2*) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Divisional Judge shall be those of the civil division to which he is appointed.

(*3*) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall be those of the district of the revenue-administration of which he is in charge."

Addition of proviso to section 8, Act XVI of 1885.

4. To section 8 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that for the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Court of the Divisional Judge shall be deemed to be the District Court for all the districts comprised in the civil division." IV of

Amendment of section 12, Act XVI of 1885.

5. (*1*) In section 12, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the word "generally" the following shall be added, namely:—

"Any powers so conferred may, by order in writing, be withdrawn."

(*2*) In sub-section (*3*) of the same section, for the words "Courts of Commissioners" the words "Courts of Divisional Judges" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 14, Act XVI of 1885.

6. In section 14, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, before the word "division" the word "civil" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 17, Act XVI of 1885.

7. (*1*) To section 17, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section

shall be deemed to empower a Civil Judge to hear an appeal from a decree made by another Civil Judge."

(2) In sub-sections (2) and (3) of the same section, for the words "a Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner," wherever they occur, the words "an Additional Divisional Judge" shall be substituted.

Partial repeal of section 3, sub-section (2), Act IV of 1869.

8. So much of section 3, clause (2), of the Indian Divorce Act as defines "District Judge" to mean in the Central Provinces a Commissioner of a Division is repealed. IV of 1869

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Repart of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1898, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st March, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 150, dated 15th January, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 527, dated 18th January, 1901 [Paper No. 2].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 27, dated 22nd January, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 13, dated 22nd January, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Government, Bombay, No. 617, dated 31st January, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Government, Punjab, No. 46, dated 7th February, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Government, Bengal, No. 349, dated 30th January, 1901, and enclosures; from ditto, to Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1193-T. R., dated 30th June, 1900; endorsement by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 223-F.—53-1, dated 11th February, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 79, dated 29th January, 1901; from ditto, to Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 342, dated 30th April, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

2. In order to admit of the suspension of rights with regard to some forests and not with regard to others, we have substituted the words "any right" for the words "all rights" in the addition to section 32 of the Act proposed by clause 2 of the Bill.

3. It has been pointed out in several quarters that, if the words "demanding his aid" be omitted altogether from section 78 of the Act, as contemplated by clause 4 of the Bill, the provision will go too far, and we have acted on the suggestion that the words should be eliminated as regards only clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the section.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India . .	22nd December, 1900.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th January, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette . .	26th December, 1900.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	29th December, 1900.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd January, 1901.
Central Provinces Gazette.	5th January, 1901.
Coorg District Gazette .	1st February, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette .	3rd January, 1901.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	17th January, 1901.
	Gujarathi	17th January, 1901.
	Kanarese	17th January, 1901.
Bengal	Bengali	8th January, 1901.
	Hindi	8th January, 1901.
	Uriya	10th January, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu.	12th January, 1901.
Punjab	Urdu.	10th January, 1901.
Sindh	Sindhi	31st January, 1901.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
H. F. EVANS.
BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.
A. WINGATE.
SRI RAM.

The 27th February, 1901.

[The amendments proposed by the Select Committee are printed in italics.]

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

VII of 1878. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

VII of 1878. Addition to section 32, Act VII of 1878.

2. To section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of *any right* of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit."

Amendment of section 33, Act VII of 1878.

3. In section 33 of the said Act, after the words and figures "except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section 29" the words and figures "or any rights the exercise of which has been suspended under section 32" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 78, Act VII of 1878.

4. From section 78 of the said Act the words "demanding his aid" shall be omitted *before clause* (*a*), *and after clause* (*b*) *the following shall be inserted, namely*:—

"*and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid*—".

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 16th February, 1901.

The chief feature in the meteorology of the past week has been the remarkably heavy rain for this time of the year given on the east coast of the Peninsula and in Burma by the depression which formed in the Central Provinces during the previous week.

On Sunday morning the depression had intensified slightly and had given a few light showers in the Central Provinces and the east of the North-Western Provinces, but the heaviest fall reported was only ·44 inch at Raipur. By Monday the depression had extended eastwards into South-West Bengal and southwards into the Madras Deccan, pressure being inconsiderable to large defect in this area, and showers had fallen in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar, the largest amount reported being 1·09 inches at Ranchi. No rain of any importance had fallen in the Central Provinces. Pressure continued low in the Madras Deccan during the next 24 hours, but the depression in the north-east of the Peninsula advanced eastwards and had passed out into the Bay by Tuesday morning. Light to moderate showers had fallen in North-East India, and light showers in the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. Ranchi received 1·21 inches, Burdwan 1 inch and Chaibassa ·98 inch. The low pressure area in the Deccan drifted eastwards and lay off the Corromandel Coast during the remainder of the week. The depression in the north of the Bay advanced very slowly eastwards, and it was not till Friday that it crossed the Arakan Coast and filled up. Weather was very disturbed in the Bay during the passage eastwards of this storm, especially on the Arakan and Lower

Burma Coast, and very heavy rain for this time of the year fell in Orissa, Deltaic Bengal, the Madras coast districts and Burma. The following gives the heaviest falls reported in each day :—

		Inches.
Wednesday—	Masulipatam	3·80
	False Point	3·14
	Saugor Island	2·98
	Cuttack	2·51
	Vizagapatam	1·90
Thursday—	Diamond Island	3·82
	Cuddalore	2·84
	Bassein	2·37
	Thayetmyo	2·11
Friday—	Masulipatam	3·30
	Bassein	2·80
	Vizagapatam	2·54
	Rangoon	1·91

A shallow depression formed on Monday in Sind and the South-West Punjab and continued almost stationary during the first part of the week, and then filled up, but it was of no importance and gave no rain.

On Saturday conditions were again slightly suspicious in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts in the west of the Peninsula, where the barometer had fallen slightly and winds shown a tendency to the establishment of a cyclonic circulation.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has averaged more than two inches in Lower and Central Burma and one inch in Arakan, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Madras Coast; and has been in excess in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Malabar, Mysore, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week :—

		Inches.
Burma—	Bassein	5·17
	Maubin	4·55
Bengal—	Contai (Midnapore)	4·20
Orissa—	Jajpur	3·92
Chota Nagpur—	Jaintigarh	4·20
Madras Coast—	Amalapuram (Godavery)	5·37
	Masulipatam	8 35
	Conjeeveram	4·79

The last three columns of the table at the end show that the rainfall of the period, December 30th to February 16th, was practically normal in the Brahmaputra Valley, North Bengal, the hills division of the North-Western Provinces, the South and West Punjab, the Baluchistan hills and West Rajputana. It has been in defect in Eastern Bengal, the Surma and hills divisons of Assam, Gujarat Kathiawar and Coorg, and has been in considerable to very large excess elsewhere.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO FEBRUARY 16TH, 1901		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to February 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0·28	0	+ 0·28	0·28	0·07	+ 300
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	2·65	0	+ 2·65	2·65	0·28	+ 847
	3. Central do.	2·34	0·02	+ 2·32	2·35	0·17	+ 1282
	4. Upper do.	0·57	0·03	+ 0·54	0·03	0·21	+ 200
	5 Arakan	1·03	0	+ 1·03	1·11	0·12	+ 826
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·59	0·41	+ 0·18	0·88	1·38	— 36
	7. Assam Surma	0·18	0·68	— 0·50	0·50	1·85	— 73
	8. Do. Hills	0·25	0·51	— 0·26	1·04	1·74	— 40
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·25	0·37	— 0·12	2·01	1·78	+ 13
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·44	0·36	+ 1·08	2·51	1·39	+ 81
	11. Central do.	0·73	0·35	+ 0·38	1·59	1·10	+ 45
	12. North do.	0·38	0·23	+ 0·15	0·92	0·87	+ 6
	13. Bengal Hills	0·79	0·18	+ 0·61	2·20	1·33	+ 65
	14. Orissa	1·51	0·30	+ 1·21	3·73	1·01	+ 269
	15. Chota Nagpur	1·85	0·23	+ 1·02	5·70	1·33	+ 329
	16. South Bihar	0·09	0·16	— 0·07	3·67	1·03	+ 256
	17. North do.	0·09	0·22	— 0·13	2·19	1·03	+ 113
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·06	0·09	— 0·03	4·75	0·95	+ 400
	19. South Oudh	0	0·10	— 0·10	2·87	0·95	+ 202
	20. North do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	3·26	1·11	+ 194
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·85	0·74	+ 285
	22. Do. West	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	1·80	0·87	+ 107
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·11	— 0·11	3·49	0·85	+ 295
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·36	— 0·36	3·44	2·18	+ 58
	25. Do. Hills	0·25	0·80	0·55	4·75	4·13	+ 15
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	1·87	1·08	+ 73
	27. South do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	1·01	0·99	+ 2
	28. Central do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·84	1·89	+ 50
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·07	0·33	— 0·26	4·97	2·38	+ 109
	30. Do. Hills	0·12	0·74	— 0·62	11·53	4·89	+ 136
	31. North Punjab	0·11	0·38	— 0·27	4·87	2·76	+ 76
	32. West do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·72	0·74	— 3
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·15	0·06	+ 0·09	1·17	0·45	+ 160
	34. Madras South Central	0·21	0·03	+ 0·18	1·98	0·34	+ 482
	35. Coorg	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·09	0·34	— 74
	36. Mysore	0·05	0	+ 0·05	0·26	0·08	+ 225
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·23	0·12	+ 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·40	0·07	+ 471
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·85	0·13	+ 554
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	2·11	0·44	+ 380
	42. Central Provinces West	0·05	0·02	+ 0·03	1·17	0·61	+ 92
	43. Do. Central	0·21	0·06	+ 0·15	2·38	0·77	+ 209
	44. Do. East	0·84	0·10	+ 0·74	2·03	0·75	+ 170
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·05	0·07	— 29
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	1·04	0·60	+ 73
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·48	— 0·48	4·19	3·53	+ 19
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·58	0·54	+ 193
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·74	0·25	+ 196
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·38	0·37	+ 3
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	1·78	0·17	+ 1·61	2·78	0·43	+ 547
	53. Hyderabad South	0·03			0·19		
	54. Madras Central	0·08	0	+ 0·08	0·30	0·06	+ 400
	55. East Coast Central	1·38	0·03	+ 1·35	1·91	0·47	+ 306
	56. Do South	1·29	0·03	+ 1·26	1·89	0·80	+ 136
	57. Madras South	0·12	0·09	+ 0·03	2·13	0·98	+ 117

SIMLA;
The 21st February, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd February, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was general and good in Kistna, the Deccan districts, Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore and the Nilgiris, and moderate or light elsewhere. Water supplies are generally sufficient, except in parts of the Deccan, the Central and West Coast districts and in Chingleput and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but have been damaged or are withering in parts of Kistna, the Deccan and the Carnatic districts. Harvests of late crops continue to yield moderately. Fodder generally is available, but pasture is getting scanty in parts of the Deccan and the Central and West Coast districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are stationary or slightly easier, though in the case of some of the dry grains they continue above the scarcity rates in parts of the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects generally are fair and have been improved by recent rains in most districts, but are not encouraging in Salem. Numbers on relief—test workers—Cuddapah, men 199, women 235, children 39; total 473. Weavers relieved, men 1,684, women 1,328.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Bijapur and Dhurwar, and there was a very slight fall in parts of Shikarpur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Reaping of autumn crops is completed in Kaira and Dharwar, and is nearly over in the Upper Sindh Frontier and Khandesh districts. Threshing continues in parts of Sindh and Surat. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and in parts of Kaira, Surat, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad and Nasik, and by frost in parts of Broach, Surat and Satara, and are generally suffering from want of moisture, except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Sindh, Kaira, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kanara. Preparation of lands for next season is going on in parts of the Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but is scanty in parts of Bijapur. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in seven districts, risen in five districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal, but easier than in 1900 in Gujarat, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and about the same in the Deccan. The price of *bajri* is about normal in Gujarat, and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and that of *juar* is below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal elsewhere. Compared with 1900, prices of *bajri* and *juar* are about the same in the Konkan and considerably easier in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and about double normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and is slightly higher than in 1900.

Daily average numbers on relief—British Districts—on test works, 451; on relief works, 115,695; dependants, 22,817; total on works, 138,963. In poor houses, 3,564; on village relief, 34,008; total on gratuitious relief, 37,572. Figures for Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Nasik and Satara are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,575; dependants, 3,925; total on works, 15,500. In poor houses, 947; on village relief, 720; total on gratuitous relief, 1,667. Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total, 193,702.

Bengal.—Rain fell in small quantities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and at Darjeeling. Slight injury

has been done in some places to the standing crops by the rainfall of the week. Lands are being prepared for jute and *bhadoi*. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Chuadanga and Chittagong. The price of common rice has a tendency towards increase. It has risen in nineteen districts, fallen in five, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—General rain was reported throughout the provinces except in Naini Tal and Ghazipur. Standing crops, on the whole, including poppy, are in good condition. The spring crops are maturing. Injury to crops is apprehended from excessive moisture and cloudy weather. Slight damage by rust or hail is reported from fourteen districts. Harvesting of peas, barley and wheat has been commenced. Fodder is sufficient. Markets are full. Prices show a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal, Umballa, Lahore and Rawalpindi. A slight fall is also reported from Sialkot. Sugarcane pressing continues in Jullundur, Lahore, and Amritsar. Sowings of extra spring crops are being continued in most districts. Ploughings for cotton and sugarcane have been commenced in Mooltan and Sialkot. The outturn of sugarcane is said to be above the average in Sialkot. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be good, but sunshine is mostly needed. The wheat and gram crops have suffered from excessive rain in Umballa. Wheat has been attacked by rust in many districts, and the crops have also been damaged by locusts in the Mooltan district and by hail in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan. Prices are generally unsettled. The price of wheat is rising in Karnal, Amritsar, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, falling in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 9 to 12½, gram 10 to 13, maize 15 to 25, barley 16, great millet 27, and bulrush millet 16¾ to 30, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing have been completed in five districts and are nearly completed in three districts. Rain has fallen in Thongwa, Myaungmya, Tavoy and Mergui. Some damage has been done to unprotected paddy in the fields by recent rains. UPPER BURMA.—Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy continues. Reaping of millet and plucking of beans on islands are progressing in Myingyan. Miscellaneous crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts, and considerably in Kyaukse, and has risen in three districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather was generally cloudy and showery during the early part of the week, but now it is set clear and cool. Sambalpur received 3½, Raipur 2⅜, Bilaspur 2 and Balaghat 1¼, inches each. Light showers have fallen elsewhere. Heavy rain has fallen in Saugor, but the amount registered has not been reported. Hail fell in parts of Saugor, Mandla, Nagpur, Balaghat, and Raipur causing appreciable damage to standing crops. Damage to pulse and linseed by insects continues and rust has attacked the wheat crop in several districts in Betul. The damage by insects and frost is estimated at 25 and 50 per cent., respectively. Threshing of rice in the Behir Tahsil of Balaghat and harvesting of wheat in the Nagpur country and Betul continues. Reaping of *ringni juar* in Chanda and Bhandara and of gram in Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad has commenced. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in Bhandara and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have risen in Jubbulpore, Mandla, Bhandara and Raipur, elsewhere there are slight local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat 9¾, gram 11¼, rice 13⅜, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 6¼, gram 8, rice 8, and *juar* 13⅜ seers per rupee. Village relief started in Katangi and Karola in the Balaghat district where 526 persons are on village relief. There are still 10 persons on relief in the Saugor poor house.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is fair and of mustard bad, except in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur where the outturn is

reported to be good. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of the Surma valley. Prices—common rice, Silchar 9 to 10, Sylhet, Dhubri and Debrugarh 10, Gauhati 12½, Tezpur 10 to 11 and Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall amounted to 2 inches 96 cents in the Civil and Military Station. The rainfall was good throughout. Standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Mysore. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Kadur, and favourable in Hassan. *Ragi*, paddy, Bengal gram, horse gram and wheat are being harvested in some parts and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prices are stationary at Kolar, have fallen throughout other districts except in some parts of Kadur and Hassan where they have slightly risen. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient except in the Hansur taluk of the Mysore district where scarcity of water is being felt, and in Chittaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

Coorg.—The rainfall amounted to 95 cents. Rice threshing and coffee picking are nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cool with occasional clouds. The prospects of the winter crops are fair, and harvesting has commenced. Breaking up of land is in progress in parts of five districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week amounted to 1 inch 16 cents. The total from 1st January has been 1 inch 45 cents. The week's rainfall has injured the spring crops which were ready for harvest, but has benefited winter rice. The price of *jwar* has fallen slightly. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,425; gratuitously relieved, 766. Prices, wheat 5⅜, coarse rice 7½, and *jwar* 12⅓ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was Deoli 18, Tonk 66, Jaipur 50, Alwar 95, Bharatpur 148, Karauli 26 and Dholpur 31. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Crops are in good condition, but have been damaged to a great extent by rats in parts of Mewar and by hail in Alwar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Cheapest prices range between 12 to 32 seers. Number on gratuitous relief, 317.

Central India.—The rainfall in Bundelkhand was 1 inch and 72 cents and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition and the probable outturn is estimated to be good. Crops have been damaged by hail and excessive rain in Bundelkhand and on low-lying lands in Malwa. The condition of agricultural stock is bad in parts of Malwa, but good elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady in Gwalior and Malwa, normal in Bundelkhand, above average in Baghelkhand, and are fluctuating in Indore. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar, and is being sown in Indore Average prices in Gwalior 17-2 to 24-4, Bundelkhand 13 to 16⅔, Malwa 17, Bhopawar 15½ to 16, Indore 6½ to 16, seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Jaora—36; number on Jobat and Alirajpur road work, 1,760. The report from Bhopal has not been received.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition, but the outturn is estimated to be below the normal. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 30, *jwar* 34, wheat 18, rice, superior, 13, inferior, 19, pounds per rupee. Average number on relief works—Baroda territory—13,033 and on gratuitous relief, 4,375.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and sunny. No more snow is expected. Prices are normal, rice selling for 24 seers the rupee. JUMMU

PROVINCE.—Slight rain fell. Prices are falling slightly, wheat selling from 10½ to 17½, and maize 20 to 26½, seers the rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—Th rainfall was slight and the weather cloudy, foggy and cold. The price of rice is 8⅜ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485	+147
Bombay	140,785	39,997	180,782	138,963	37,572	176,535	—4,247
Central Provinces	...	16	16	...	536	536	+520
Total British Provinces	141,112	43,024	184,136	139,436	41,120	180,556	—3,580
Native States.							
Rajputana	...	327	327	...	317	317	—10
Central India States	977	692	1,669	1,760	36*	1,796	+127
Hyderabad	1,275	766	2,041	1,425	766	2,191	+150
Baroda	11,995	4,358	16,353	13,033	4,375	17,408	+1,055
Bombay Native States	15,383	1,687	17,070	15,500	1,667	17,167	+97
Total Native States	29,630	7,830	37,460	31,718	7,161	38,879	+1,419
GRAND TOTAL	170,742	50,854	221,596	171,154	48,281	219,435	—2,161

* Figure for Jaora only.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the incial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons iteously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 2nd February 1901.			For the week ending the 9th February 1901.			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
	Cuddapah .	1,272,072	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	...	2,952	2,952	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338
	Bombay.													
	Ahmedabad .	921,713	1,100	...	1,100	1,096	6,277	7,373	1,099	6,961	8,060	1,704	7,048	8,752
	Panch Mahals	313,417	2,059	3,054	5,113	2,312	2,932	5,244	2,690	2,088	4,778	3,281	3,187	6,468
	Broach . .	341,490	1,681	197	1,878	1,459	233	1,692	808	181	989	579	149	728
	Thana . .	819,580	...	72	72	...	63	63	...	39	39	...	4	4
	Sholapur .	750,689	64,204	12,322	76,526	59,776	12,101	71,877	55,431	11,711	67,142	54,361	11,462	65,823
	Ahmednagar .	888,755	43,026	9,149	52,175	44,558	9,903	54,461	46,825	10,253	57,078	48,058	10,154	58,212
	Poona . .	1,067,800	15,754	951	16,705	15,306	1,974	17,280	12,999	1,442	14,441	15,488	2,203	17,691
	Khandesh .	1,460,851	...	918	918	...	647	647	...	451	451	...	567	567
	Nasik . .	843,582	1,559	42	1,601	1,515	40	1,555	1,495	42	1,537	1,418	42	1,460
	Satara . .	1,225,989	8,643	1,247	9,890	6,650	701	7,351	7,020	1,303	8,323	8,764	1,329	10,093
	Bijapur .	796,339	6,063	3,137	9,200	6,281	3,366	9,647	6,436	3,295	9,731	6,781	3,852	10,633
	Dharwar .	1,051,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	351
	TOTAL BOMBAY	10,481,518	144,089	31,089	175,178	139,953	38,237	177,190	134,803	37,766	172,569	140,785	39,997	180,782
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor .	591,743	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	16	16
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	591,743	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	16	16
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	12,345,333	144,089	34,059	178,148	139,116	41,250	180,366	135,214	40,791	176,005	141,112	43,024	184,136
	Central India States.													
1	Indore . .	1,099,900	...	672	672	...	671	671	...	667	667	...	657	657
2	Jaora . .	117,650	...	28	28	...	29	29	...	28	28	...	35	35
3	Jobat . .	14,336	...	...	...	861	...	861	1,337	...	1,336	977	...	977
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,231,886	...	700	700	861	700	1,561	1,336	695	2,031	977	692	1,669
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,404	722	2,126	1,378	753	2,130	1,411	767	2,178	1,275	766	2,041
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	8,866	4,605	13,471	10,139	4,573	14,712	11,193	4,349	15,542	11,995	4,858	16,853

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figur in these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 2nd February 1901			For the week ending the 9th February 1901			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	331	509	840	249	504	753	372	589	961	296	535	831
Palanpur .	645,526	...	172	172	...	150	150	...	114	114	...	115	115
Rewa Kantha .	733,506	718	154	872	878	61	939	802	61	863	804	58	862
Aundh . .	65,146	139	6	145	...	...	...	177	25	202	232	19	251
Jamkhandi .	102,162	2,810	436	3,246	2,857	413	3,270	2,944	405	3,349	3,072	305	3,377
Jath . .	71,443	7,470	579	8,049	9,196	586	9,782	9,162	591	9,753	8,694	606	9,300
Daphlapur .	8,343	...	9	9	...	22	22	...	18	18	13	7	20
Kolhapur .	705,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	...	662	448	...	448
Akalkot . .	75,774	185	35	220	169	35	204	177	38	215	156	38	194
Mudhol .	61,815	1,275	...	1,275	1,351	...	1,351	1,285	...	1,285	1,422	...	1,422
Phaltan .	66,383	313	4	317	...	...	...	258	4	262	246	4	250
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	5,287,753	13,241	1,955	15,196	14,700	1,822	16,522	15,839	1,845	17,684	15,383	1,687	17,070
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	20,472,075	23,511	7,982	31,493	27,078	7,847	34,925	29,779	7,656	37,435	29,630	7,503	37,133
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	32,817,408	167,600	42,041	209,641	166,194	49,097	215,291	164,993	48,447	213,440	170,742	50,527	221,269

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the res for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1900.	During official year 1899-1900.	1900.	1901.	17th February 1900.	16th February 1901.	1900.	1901.	17th February 1900.	16th February 1901.			17th February 1900.	16th February 1901.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	758	722	1,746	1,872	15,49,489	14,51,000	887	775	99,84,927	83,72,000	...	11,12,927	5,73,07,735	15,86,34,000	13,26,265	...
Bengal Central	169	160	139	139	22,429	19,300	161	139	1,49,539	1,57,000	7,461	...	10,10,055	11,93,000	1,82,945	...
Bengal Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6") (a)	263	171	1,501	1,598	3,69,567	2,98,000	246	186	25,82,814	17,29,000	...	8,53,814	1,04,14,568	1,18,15,000	14,00,132	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	438	1,491	1,561	6,75,049	10,65,000	453	682	52,51,326	68,27,000	15,75,674	...	2,96,95,166	3,18,47,000	21,50,834	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	252	190	868	672	2,27,363	2,49,000	262	286	15,29,013	14,27,000	...	1,02,013	68,19,429	82,81,000	14,70,571	...
Kistna-wada extn. (East Coast State)	351	326	21	21	6,493	4,100	309	195	35,627	25,800	...	9,827	3,03,665	2,97,000	...	11,666
North Western (includg. Nowahera Dargai 2' 6")	244	227	3,077	3,185	7,15,786	7,75,000	233	243	45,77,922	47,47,000	1,69,078	...	3,17,11,805	2,79,85,000	...	37,26,805
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	235	218	1,013	1,115	2,34,620	2,45,000	231	220	16,54,164	15,03,000	...	1,51,164	1,01,56,709	99,04,000	...	2,52,709
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	334	374	832	853	3,17,396	2,95,000	381	346	20,67,518	20,77,000	9,482	...	1,44,98,549	1,53,65,000	8,66,451	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	764	461	461	3,48,445	3,27,000	756	709	25,80,760	20,83,000	...	4,92,760	1,58,96,888	1,45,06,000	...	13,90,888
Madras	254	250	844	845	1,88,842	2,08,000	224	246	13,90,634	13,99,000	8,366	...	96,25,280	98,21,000	1,95,720	...
„ North-East line (a)	...	...	493	493	72,471	81,000	147	164	4,89,056	4,95,000	5,944	...	25,45,359	32,16,000	6,70,641	...
Hardwar-Dehra	122	118	...	32	...	3,200	...	100	...	18,900	18,900	...	...	1,58,000	1,58,000	...
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	353	294	1,786	1,786	6,78,023	6,13,000	380	346	44,04,748	35,79,000	...	8,25,748	2,38,65,178	2,39,94,000	1,28,822	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	60	56	17	17	1,368	500	75	29	6,817	3,400	...	3,417	42,145	36,600	...	5,545
South Indian	166	161	1,031	1,034	1,51,843	1,64,000	147	159	10,63,997	10,80,000	16,003	...	75,73,396	77,96,000	2,22,604	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	84	54	54	3,364	4,800	62	89	25,301	29,500	4,199	...	2,13,349	2,10,000	...	3,349
Southern Mahratta (includg. G. I.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	109	1,165	1,165	1,27,458	1,48,000	109	127	8,48,307	8,89,000	40,793	...	57,21,126	59,76,000	2,54,874	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	72	296	296	22,011	34,600	74	107	1,44,609	1,84,000	39,391	...	9,79,049	12,62,000	2,82,951	...
Bengal and N.-W. (includg Tirhoot sec.)	163	143	1,085	1,223	1,91,392	2,13,000	176	174	10,92,132	11,77,000	84,868	...	69,37,539	69,36,000	...	51,539
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	118	231	231	24,031	28,300	104	122	1,72,402	1,79,000	6,598	...	11,30,757	10,70,000	...	60,757
Assam Bengal	75	74	434	578	34,017	68,600	78	119	2,30,662	2,78,000	47,338	...	14,03,542	15,34,000	1,30,458	...
Burma	221	190	994	1,124	2,63,298	2,39,000	265	257	17,29,555	18,46,000	1,16,445	...	79,52,854	96,05,000	16,52,146	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	45	25	59	2,030	3,900	81	66	13,063	23,600	10,537	...	49,363	1,36,000	86,637	...
Sadipalli-Balotra (British section)	...	...	...	69	...	1,600	...	23	...	8,100	8,100	...	...	(b)9,400	9,400	...
Special gauges. Jorhát	57	66	28	30	963	1,409	34	47	8,581	9,000	419	...	81,965	75,900	...	6,065
Special gauges. Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	8	...	363	(c)	45	...	3,178	(c)	...	3,178	5,769	(c)800	...	4,969
Total	304	280	19,640	20,713	62,28,511	65,93,300	317	318	4,20,36,552	4,06,51,300	...	13,85,252	24,59,83,541	25,16,63,700	56,75,159	

All other Railways.																
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	172	162	162	23,388	27,000	147	107	1,63,351	1,72,000	8,649	...	12,66,158	11,32,000	...	84,158
Tarkessur	327	273	22	22	8,356	9,300	30	4·3	43,002	45,500	2,498	...	2,65,994	2,90,000	24,006	...
South Behar	124	108	79	79	10,564	9,200	134	116	63,829	55,800	...	8,029	(d)2,67,157	3,95,000	1,27,843	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	66	423	423	29,687	37,300	70	89	2,29,657	2,66,000	36,343	...	13,14,222	14,95,000	1,80,778	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	133	120	108	108	13,939	11,100	129	103	94,087	84,100	...	9,987	6,35,241	5,89,000	...	37,241
The Nizam's guaranteed State	316	257	334	334	1,07,893	81,700	323	245	6,57,792	5,40,000	...	1,17,792	37,74,928	40,97,000	3,22,072	...
Tapti Valley	106	88	139	156	12,734	14,600	92	94	96,203	94,200	...	2,003	3,16,538	5,66,000	2,49,462	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	117	13	13	1,930	1,100	148	85	9,836	6,700	...	3,036	69,001	75,300	6,299	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	194	123	34	34	9,663	2,500	284	74	53,472	13,600	...	39,872	1,71,120	1,64,000	...	7,120
Bina-Goona-Barán	71	41	148	148	10,969	7,100	74	48	51,525	31,600	...	19,925	2,54,404	3,74,000	1,19,596	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	219	133	114	114	25,861	18,900	227	166	1,67,829	91,900	...	75,929	6,20,176	7,01,000	80,824	...
Kolar-Gold-fields	344	338	10	10	2,490	4,400	249	440	24,685	29,000	4,315	...	1,61,289	2,00,000	38,711	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	135	66	66	6,490	5,500	98	83	37,349	33,900	...	3,449	3,88,593	3,63,000	...	25,593
Segowlie-Naxaul	32	21	18	18	451	900	25	50	3,293	5,500	2,202	...	(e)15,204	(f) 24,300	9,096	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	42	53	53	4,240	3,600	80	68	24,552	21,900	...	2,652	74,393	1,39,000	64,607	...
Bengal-Dooars	132	157	36	36	4,248	3,500	118	97	30,890	35,100	4,210	...	2,65,593	3,08,000	42,402	...
Bengal-Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	66	...	1,200	...	18	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	(g)18,300	18,300	...
Dibru-Sadiya	229	215	78	78	18,404	20,200	236	259	1,16,037	1,26,000	9,963	...	7,64,553	8,55,000	90,447	...
Nilgiri	241	220	17	17	3,528	2,300	203	135	21,133	18,400	...	2,733	(h) 1,26,026	1,61,000	34,974	...
Ahmedabad-Párantij	108	84	55	55	6,121	3,600	111	65	36,546	23,100	...	13,446	2,03,409	2,14,000	10,591	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	84	93	93	10,231	8,700	110	94	61,840	51,000	...	10,840	3,50,702	3,63,000	12,298	...
Kolhápur	86	64	29	29	1,814	2,500	63	86	11,243	14,700	3,457	...	83,612	1,13,000	30,388	...
Tseavantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	68	52	67	67	3,824	3,900	57	58	25,080	23,300	...	1,780	1,55,794	1,92,000	36,206	...
Birur Shimoga	37	47	38	38	1,241	1,400	33	37	8,153	9,100	947	...	(i)14,340	57,700	43,360	...
Hyderabad Gódávari Valley	67	65	155	356	10,177	36,000	66	93	70,223	2,07,000	1,36,777	...	(j) 1,33,616	10,87,000	9,53,384	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	111	334	334	51,959	35,300	156	106	2,99,907	1,93,000	...	1,07,907	16,34,822	15,57,000	...	77,822
Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	84	46	46	4,557	4,500	99	98	23,784	22,700	...	1,084	1,72,545	1,73,000	455	...
Jamnagar	61	47	54	54	2,578	4,700	48	87	17,242	18,000	758	...	1,14,642	1,30,000	15,358	...
Dhrángadrá	64	59	21	21	1,445	1,300	69	62	9,113	6,600	...	2,513	54,830	45,900	...	8,930
Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	88	476	622	43,056	29,500	90	47	2,78,413	1,81,000	...	97,413	18,71,319	14,55,000	...	4,16,319
Udaipur-Chitor	113	85	67	67	8,080	4,600	121	69	52,350	34,900	...	17,450	2,21,103	2,38,000	16,897	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	275	51	51	13,630	10,000	267	196	83,573	64,000	...	19,573	6,38,219	6,75,000	36,781	...
Cooch Behar	53	52	33	34	1,653	1,500	50	44	12,629	10,000	...	2,629	79,537	80,600	1,063	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	61	79	79	5,152	3,600	65	46	29,603	28,500	...	1,103	2,24,902	2,09,000	...	15,902
Rajpipla	31	23	37	37	1,331	900	36	24	7,403	5,100	...	2,303	34,076	40,400	6,324	...
Morvi	94	87	94	94	6 682	9,100	71	97	50,024	51,500	1,476	...	3,67,685	3,66,000	...	1,685
Pársé	245	133	21	21	3,042	5,200	145	248	21,644	27,600	5,956	...	1,23,955	1,02,000	...	21,955
TOTAL	114	130	3,604	4,065	4,71,803	4,28,200	131	105	29,87,202	26,47,300	...	3,39,902	1,72,19,753	1,90,95,500	18,75,747	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	255	23,244	24,778	67,00,314	70,21,500	288	283	4,50,23,754	4,32,98,600	...	17,25,154	26,32,08,294	27,07,59,200	75,50,906	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State railway for the previous year have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 22nd December 1900 to 16th February 1901.
(c) Closed for traffic. The figures represent earnings for hand-shunting.
(d) From 3rd July 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(e) From 1st to 29th June 1899, and from 18th October 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(f) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September 1900 to 16th February 1901.
(g) From 20th April 1900 to 16th February 1901.
(h) From 15th June 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(i) From 1st December 1899 to 17th February 1900.
(j) From 21st October 1899 to 17th February 1900.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CURTAILMENT AND REDUCTION OF PERIODICAL REPORTS AND RETURNS.

No. 987-1013.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 25th February 1901.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council has for some time had under consideration the question of the curtailment and reduction of periodical reports and returns in view of the removal of the complaint often made—as the Government of India consider with reason—that the time of officers engaged in the different branches of the Civil Administration is occupied in the preparation of such reports and returns to an extent that is detrimental to the proper performance of their other duties. The question does not now come before the Government of India for the first time, and before enumerating the directions which the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, it is desirable to refer to the discussions of former years on the subject.

2. As long ago as 1872 the Secretary of State for India drew attention to the number and voluminous character of the printed reports forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government. The subject was at that time approached mainly from the point of view of the desirability of restricting the expenditure in printing public documents, and the Government of India in their Resolution of 21st November 1874 suggested, for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations,—

(1) that the separate printing of some departmental reports should be prohibited, their subject matter being digested and edited in the annual administration report;

(2) that the reports of which the separate printing was sanctioned should, as a rule, be limited to a fixed maximum number of pages and to a fixed size of type and page not to be exceeded or changed without the sanction of the Local Government;

(3) that all Heads of Departments should be required to condense and edit instead of reproducing *in extenso* the reports of their subordinates unless any particular report possessed special value and interest that would be lost by condensation.

The Local Governments and Administrations were requested to prepare lists of reports submitted to them for ultimate transmission to the Government of India (1) which might be separately published and limited in size, or (2) which might be in future abandoned as separate reports and included in the general administration report, and to consider how far the conclusions of the Government of India might be extended to reports submitted to the Local Governments and Administrations but not sent on to the Government of India. These instructions were approved by the Secretary of State with the caution that the Government of India should be careful not to offer any impediment to the collection of really valuable statistical information.

3. As a result of the reference to the Local Governments, the Government of India determined (1) that the more important reports must be separately printed with the review of the Local Government upon them, and left it to the Local Governments to decide whether a few of the less important reports should be printed or not; (2) not to press the suggestion to fix a maximum number of pages for each report, but they directed Local Governments to instruct subordinate officers to reduce the departmental reports to a more convenient size; (3) that all annual reports should be printed in foolscap folio, the type

of the report proper being solid pica, and that of the extracted matter and the appendices small pica; (4) that Heads of Departments should be forbidden to reproduce *in extenso* the reports of subordinates.

4. These instructions had such little effect that in 1885, the late Sir Charles Aitchison, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, approached the Government of India with proposals for reform in the preparation and treatment of annual reports based upon the conclusion that the system of reporting had grown to be a great incubus upon the administration, and that it was incumbent on the Government to lighten the load as much as possible. He stated that the annual reports in the Punjab had in many cases become far more elaborate and detailed than was the case ten years before. The measures of reform suggested were the discontinuance of any separate reports which could be shown to be unnecessary; the substitution of triennial for annual reports in the case of all reports of value rather from a statistical or financial than from an administrative point of view, returns accompanied by the briefest possible notes being prepared in the other two years; and, in the case of the more important reports, the introduction of a system under which a full report would be submitted every third year and brief reports in intermediate years.

5. The Government of India, while sympathizing with the desire of the Punjab Government to reduce within more reasonable dimensions the work of writing and reviewing reports, had doubts whether the proposals made might not, if carried out in their entirety, have the effect of depriving departmental officers of a ready means of ascertaining the latest particulars in regard to current departmental administration, and of benefiting by the experience of each year as embodied in the annual report. They were also apprehensive that the discontinuance of the annual reviews of departmental reports by Local Governments and Administrations might remove a very useful check, and possibly lead to a perpetuation or continuance of errors of policy or administration which it was desirable to remove without loss of time but which, under the proposed arrangement, might not come to the notice of the Local Government until the lapse of a considerable period after their introduction. It appeared to be also possible that under the system proposed the intermediate reports might become so brief as to be of little practical value, and the triennial report unduly prolix. The absence on leave of permanent officers would also interfere with the preparation of the full triennial report, and a Lieutenant-Governor in a five years' tenure of office would be able to review the work of any department at most twice, and possibly only once. They, therefore, considered that annual reports on the more important branches of the administration must continue, but that in the case of some of the less important departments a brief report for two years with a full and careful report in the third year would ordinarily suffice, and that in some departments it would not be necessary to require more than a full report every third year with brief notes in the intermediate years.

6. After consultation with the Local Governments the conclusion of the Government of India was embodied in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1570-95}$, dated 15th July 1887, and published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* of the 23rd idem. It was briefly that annual reports must be maintained, firstly, where the reports deal with the application of administrative principles still open to modification, or the concrete working of which has to be watched, and secondly, where the reports contain statistics which for administrative purposes must be compiled and examined annually. Applying these principles it was decided to maintain as annual reports the following reports submitted to the Home Department of the Government of India, *viz.*, those on General Administration, Municipal Administration, Local Boards' Administration, Education, Civil and Criminal Justice, Jail Administration, Police Administration, and Lunatic Asylums. It was determined that the reports on Registration, Dispensaries, Vaccination, and the Destruction of Wild Beasts and Snakes should be submitted triennially, statistical returns and brief commentaries in the shape of notes being submitted in the intermediate years. At the instance of the Secretary of State this decision was subsequently modified in regard to the report on the destruction of wild beasts and snakes which he wished to be submitted annually as before.

The Government of India also expressed their opinion that the compression of reviews was not less called for than the curtailment of reports, and directed that a review should contain only what is necessary to communicate the judgment of the reviewing authority regarding the salient features of the report.

7. This second attempt to reduce the volume of reports had as little effect as the first, and an examination of recent reports shows that the standing orders of the Government of India have been to a large extent ignored in practice. In spite of their appeal to Local Governments and Administrations to insist on curtailment of reports to the utmost extent which is consistent with a proper examination of the facts and figures presented in them, many of the annual reports are more diffuse and imperfectly edited than ever. In spite of the opinion expressed by the Government of India that the compression of reviews was urgently called for, the reviews of Local Governments and Administrations in many instances continue to contain a large amount of matter which is merely an abridged repetition of what is set forth in the report itself. In cases in which triennial reports have been prescribed the tendency has been for the commentaries of intermediate years to gradually increase in volume. For instance, the last triennial report on the administration of stamps, submitted by one Local Government, filled 24 pages of narrative and 31 of statistics, and the last intermediate commentary 9 pages of narrative and 24 of statistics. With the triennial report were submitted statistical returns for three years, and with the intermediate commentary for two years. Thus all the statistics were given three times over. The instructions issued in 1878 that the reports of subordinate officers should not be printed *in extenso* have been frequently ignored. An instance of the extent to which this direction is neglected is found in a report regarding the administration of Local Boards recently received. The orders contained in the Home Department Circular No. $\frac{41}{3131-50}$, dated the 8th December 1888, prescribed a brief report by the Local Government with statistical tables, yet in this report were printed no less than 73 pages of reports from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the report of the Local Administration itself being in the form of a resolution covering only about two pages. The orders which require reports to be printed in type of a particular kind are not infrequently disregarded. In cases in which definite dates have been fixed as the latest on which annual reports are due to be submitted to the Government of India serious attempts do not appear to have been made to comply with the order. In Home Department No. $\frac{11}{790-801}$, dated 24th April 1891, the latest date for the submission to the Home Department of the Government of India of each of the annual reports submitted to it was fixed. In the last year for which each report was due 62 were submitted in time, 77 were less than a month late, 33 more than a month and less than two months late, and 30 more than two months late, the period of default reaching in several instances to over four months.

8. The Government of India believe that previous orders directed towards the reduction of the size of reports have mainly failed in their object because they enunciated general principles instead of also pointing out definite flaws in practice. To some extent also their failure was due to the disregard by Local Governments and Administrations as well as by subordinate officials of the definite orders laid down by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council has now carefully reconsidered the question of reducing the number and bulk of annual reports and periodical returns, and has determined to lay down more precise directions for future observance. His Excellency in Council is confident that he may rely on the earnest support of Local Governments and Administrations in amending and restricting the further growth of a procedure which impairs the administrative efficiency of officials whose time is consumed in writing reports so overlaid with detail that they convey no clear impression of facts to the controlling authority or the public.

9. Owing to the peculiar conditions of service and the frequent change of *personnel* in India more and longer reports are required in this country than in Great Britain or the Colonies. Their use in India is to place before the Local and Supreme Governments a complete record of the year's operations, and to furnish the officers of Government with a permanent and easily acces-

sible record of the past experience of others than themselves in the Department in which they are serving. They are also required to furnish the Secretary of State for India with full information regarding the progress of administrative affairs in India, to provide materials for the compilation of the report on moral and material progress, the statistical abstract, and other returns which must be presented to Parliament, and to facilitate the preparation of answers to questions in Parliament without reference to India. Lastly, they are useful in providing for the public, both in India and Great Britain, accurate information and statistics regarding the progress of the administration in all its branches.

10. In order to be really valuable for these purposes a report should consist of accurate facts and figures with concise and intelligent criticism of them, both facts and comments being contained within reasonable compass. In proportion as its space is occupied by discussions, even though they may be useful or interesting in themselves, or by the record of the writer's views on points cognate with the subject matter of the report, its utility will be diminished. A narrative is required, as well as tabulated statistics, in order to adequately exhibit the facts of the year's administration, but there is a tendency on the one hand to introduce into the narrative much that might be compressed into brief statistical tables, and on the other hand to embody tabular statistical tables in the letter press of a report because the writer is inclined to exhibit the facts in a form prepared mechanically by ministerial subordinates rather than adopt the more laborious and more useful process of digesting them into a concise and lucid narrative. The multiplicity of tables by no means ensures brevity of narrative, and the object in view is so to distribute the information between narrative and statistics as to present the record of the year's work in the most interesting and comprehensible form.

In order to attain this object the following principles should be strictly followed :—

(i) the report should contain only the explanation of really important or suggestive variations in the statistics, and the statement of really noteworthy facts in the history of the year's administration ;

(ii) no mere paraphrasing and reproduction of the statistics should be allowed in the report ;

(iii) all attempts to offer explanations of variations in the figures, which are not important or unusual, should be excluded unless the fact alleged in explanation is in itself important enough to demand mention ;

(iv) the idea that it is necessary to say something should be discarded, and it should be recognized that the briefer a report is the better, if it says all that need be said to show an intelligent comprehension of the meaning of the facts and figures and of the salient features of the year's work.

These principles apply equally to the reviews of Local Governments and Administrations. A review should be strictly limited to comment or criticism on the general results, so far as comment or criticism is required, or to directions arising out of some statement of fact or opinion which seems to require notice by the Local Government or Administration. If a précis or summary of the report is made for the convenience of the head of the Local Government or Administration, it is not necessary that it should be published.

11. In order that these principles may be carried properly into practice it is essential to prescribe a maximum limit for each report. The proposal that this should be done was, the Governor General in Council considers, put aside on insufficient grounds in 1878, and experience shows that no lasting reform in the curtailment of reports is likely to be secured if this check is abandoned. The circumstances of the different provinces are in many respects dissimilar, and it will not be possible to fix the same limit for the same report from each province. What is required is that a maximum limit suitable for a year of ordinary conditions should be fixed for each report submitted in each province. This limit need not be worked up to in every year, but it should never be exceeded unless the writer has for exceptional reasons sought and

obtained, before undertaking his report, from the Government of India or the Local Government, whichever is the authority to which the report goes in the first instance, permission to exceed it in a particular year. At present the writer of a report usually places before himself, as a standard from which he must not fall short, the length of his predecessor's report. It is unreasonable, however, that the State should, unlike any other employer of literary labour, give its writers unlimited discretion as to space.

12. The principles stated in paragraph 10 should be followed, so far as they apply, in the preparation of reviews of reports by the Local Governments. It is the practice in connection with some reports to have intermediate reviews between the actual report and the review of it by the Local Government. Thus some Boards of Revenue or other authorities review in this manner excise, opium, salt, income tax, and stamp reports, and in Madras the reports on the destruction of wild beasts and snakes, and the Commissioners of Divisions review other reports. The Governor General in Council desires that all such intermediate reviews formally recapitulating or summarising the matter contained in the district reports shall be suppressed. This, however, will not apply to comments of either the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of the Division on a report made in compliance with the general or special request of the Local Government. Such comments may be made briefly on the margin of the original report, or be embodied in a concise note so that they can be utilized, if necessary, by the Government in preparing its review, or for the purpose of issuing any orders that may be considered necessary.

13. In some of the annual reports the amount of statistical matter in the report (apart from its appendices) covers as much space as the letter press itself. The introduction into the text of large numbers of tables of superfluous and unassimilated statistics (usually a reproduction in an abridged form of the statistics in the appendices) detracts from the value and interest of a report while it greatly increases the cost of printing it. In the opinion of the Government of India the body of the report should be almost entirely in narrative form. It will occasionally be necessary to introduce tables of comparative statistics into the narrative, but such tables should be brief and simple and their number rigidly restricted.

14. The Government of India have prescribed statistical tables to accompany a large number of the reports submitted to them, but in the case of some reports, *e.g.*, those relating to the land revenue and excise, divergent local conditions make the use of general tables for all provinces impossible. In the case of all reports for which tables have been prescribed by the Government of India, no additional tables should be appended to and referred to in the Report without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

It should be particularly noted that no addition to or modification in any of the tables prescribed by the Government of India should be made without the previous sanction of that authority. The effect of such modifications is to make interprovincial or other comparisons difficult or impossible, and to prevent the construction of general tables for all India.

15. There are a few minor matters in connection with the preparation of reports to which the Governor General in Council desires to draw attention :

(i) when maps are given it is convenient to place them at the beginning or end of the volume :

(ii) it is desirable to restrict the number of maps and diagrams : these may be occasionally useful as graphic illustrations of interesting or important variations, and in reports of a special character, such as that relating to railways, diagrams may be necessary, but for ordinary reports, tables answer all purposes :

(iii) tables of statistics should not be printed sideways on a page unless distinct economy of space thereby results. The foolscap size lends itself easily to the printing of tables with their heading across instead of along the length of the page :

(iv) pages of tabular matter are frequently printed with the columns left entirely or almost entirely blank. This is in almost all cases

unnecessary. It can often be remedied by dispensing with columns seldom used, and sometimes by discontinuing or recasting the return:

(v) the number of pages fixed as the maximum limit of the report should be given on the page containing the table of contents:

(vi) the practice of giving in full detail and in separate columns in tables of statistics the corresponding figures for the preceding year is objectionable. In most cases it will be found sufficient to give corresponding figures for the totals only, by means of one additional line at the foot of the table:

(vii) cross references between the statistical tables and the paragraphs discussing them should be given by means of marginal entries on the paragraphs and, if possible, also on the tables themselves:

(viii) the directions of the Government of India that reports should be printed in solid pica and the extracted matter and appendices in small pica should be strictly followed:

(ix) a date should be fixed for the submission of every report in respect of which this has not already been done, and Local Governments and Administrations should insist on all reports being submitted by the fixed date, and whenever there is inexcusable or careless and persistent unpunctuality, bring the offending officer sharply to book.

16. The Government of India have recently received from the Secretary of State suggestions for the curtailment of the statistical appendices attached to the general administration report. The Government of India are considering the question of dispensing with many of the tables attached to that report, and of effecting a large reduction in the space devoted to the letter press. A separate communication will shortly be made to Local Governments and Administrations on this matter.

17. In the opinion of the Government of India the relief of officers engaged directly in the work of administration from unprofitable office work can be attained not only by curtailing the size of the annual reports which they have to submit, but also by reducing the number of subsidiary reports and returns, monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly, which Collectors of Districts and other local officers are now required to submit to superior authority. An inquiry made in the Madras Presidency a few years ago was followed by the abolition of many such reports and returns, and in the extension to officers of all grades engaged in the district administration of wider powers in a variety of directions with the result that much correspondence asking for sanction or reporting action in regard to these matters has now been dispensed with. The Government of India desire that an inquiry of this nature should be undertaken under the orders of other Local Governments and Administrations by a selected officer of experience both in Secretariat and district work. The Government of India will, in separate communications which are in course of preparation and will shortly be addressed to the Local Governments and Administrations, indicate generally the extent to which the reports submitted by Local Governments to the Supreme Government might be curtailed, and will issue detailed instructions and suggestions for adoption by Local Governments and Administrations in respect of the reports on matters in which the Government of India have a special financial or other interest. In the case of the majority of the reports the suggestions of the Government of India will have to be carried into execution under the orders of the Local Government or Administration; and in order to facilitate this, definite proposals for the curtailment of individual reports should be worked out in detail for the consideration of the Local Government and Administration by the officer on special duty in communication with the officer responsible for the preparation of the report. The orders issued by the Local Governments and Administrations in respect of the reports submitted to each Department of the Government of India should be separately reported to that Department. In order to facilitate the inquiries of the special officer it would be convenient that he should call for a statement

in the form appended to this Resolution of all reports and returns whether submitted to the Government of India or to any other authority, and that the statement should mention the date on which each report or return has to be submitted by the local official, and, in the case of reports and returns furnished to the Government of India, the date on which it is forwarded by the Local Government. The statement should also note how many of the returns are required for the purposes of the Local Government or Administration or of any authority subordinate to it, and how many are furnished in obedience to the instructions of the Government of India. The Government of India would be obliged if an amalgamated statement for each province of all such reports and returns appertaining to it is furnished to each Department of the Government of India. When orders have been passed by the Local Governments fixing the reports and returns which will have in future to be furnished by local officials, steps must be taken to ensure that they are not again added to without proper scrutiny, and that all the reports and returns which continue to be furnished are carefully examined in order to test whether the directions as to their preparation have been fully complied with. On the receipt of a report by the Government of India a similar examination will be made, in order that any tendency to ignore the principles now laid down may be promptly and effectively checked.

18. The Governor General in Council desires to make it clear that there is no intention of allowing these reforms to be as unproductive of result as some of their predecessors have been. The Supreme Government and the Local Governments are equally confronted with an abuse which has attained to grave, and in some cases extravagant, dimensions, and which is injurious to the efficiency of both. Its remedy is, therefore, a common interest. A good practice is as capable of enduring as a bad practice, if it be given a fair start; and the Government of India feel confident that by a simultaneous and unremitting vigilance in the departments both of the Supreme and the Local Administrations, and by fidelity to the principles that have been or are about to be laid down, a serious obstacle to good government in India will be sensibly abridged, if not altogether removed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India for information and further necessary action, and to the officers subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

[To High Court, Calcutta, by letter.]

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Reports and Returns prepared by, or under the orders of, the Government of , or any other authority, with information as to their size and method of disposal.

Subject.	Period covered by Report or Return.	By whom prepared.	Under what authority.	Date of submission by local officer to the local Government or any authority subordinate to the Local Government.	Date of submission by Local Government to the Government of India (or to the India Office).	Average size of			Method of Disposal		Remarks.
						Report or Return.	Statistics.	Review.	By local officer or authority.	By Local Government.	
						Pages.	Pages.	Pages.			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundred weight) of **COTTON** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1900, and from 1st January to 31st December 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	Imports in December											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,283	2,077	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,283	2,077	1,812
N.-W. P. & Oudh	57,569	35,678	42,911	91,239	179,874	130,993	...	...	...	148,808	215,552	173,904
Panjab	2,254	15,548	6,445	19,854	67,131	32,477	26,273	82,401	57,828	47,781	165,080	96,750
Cent. Provs.	3,155	471	244	79,871	89,258	90,263	...	...	...	83,026	89,729	90,507
Bombay	...	...	...	253,544	170,382	296,848	...	...	...	253,544	170,382	296,848
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,969	13,400	29,022	26,969	13,400	29,022
Madras	...	...	...	1,738	1	173	...	...	...	1,738	1	173
Berar	18,050	2,261	3,327	421,739	71,392	408,152	...	...	...	439,789	73,653	411,479
Assam	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Raj. & C. India	3,071	2,951	594	22,524	58,454	3,917	...	...	...	25,595	61,405	4,511
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,318	4,178	20,642	...	...	...	3,318	4,178	20,642
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85,382	58,988	55,333	893,227	640,670	983,465	53,242	95,801	86,850	1,031,851	795,459	1,125,648
By Sea—												
Bengal	820	879	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	879	683
Bombay	5,175	375	1,441	1,008	944	25	175	...	180	6,358	1,319	1,874
Sind	...	...	...	1,022	11,929	706	...	...	...	1,022	11,929	706
Madras	2,639	2,502	...	937	647	184	...	...	...	3,576	3,149	184
Burma	5,698	1,844	397	...	1,265	4,244	...	...	...	5,698	3,109	4,641
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	60,652	42,588	4,051	...	...	...	60,652	42,588	4,051
Foreign countries	2	766	286	2,572	26,577	14,905	...	...	...	2,574	27,342	15,271
Total	14,334	6,366	2,807	66,191	83,950	24,483	175	...	180	80,700	90,316	27,470
Total Imports	99,716	65,354	58,140	959,418	724,620	1,007,948	53,417	95,801	87,030	1,112,551	885,775	1,153,118
	Imports from January to December											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	49,748	45,995	92,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,748	45,995	92,958
N.-W. P. & Oudh	200,770	268,173	123,752	310,846	526,781	441,031	...	...	...	517,616	794,954	564,783
Panjab	45,705	76,947	48,838	95,648	194,237	173,076	362,052	316,379	261,455	503,405	587,563	483,909
Cent. Provs.	22,670	13,417	5,918	424,506	483,016	300,294	...	...	...	447,176	496,433	300,212
Bombay	...	...	44	2,540,495	2,737,129	839,854	...	...	...	2,540,495	2,737,129	839,898
Sind	...	...	4	...	...	...	165,553	168,221	98,650	165,553	168,221	98,654
Madras	...	...	4	43,114	18,229	59,792	...	...	...	43,114	18,229	59,796
Berar	121,667	99,118	14,793	1,713,606	1,437,231	618,859	...	...	...	1,835,273	1,536,349	633,652
Assam	13,769	5,023	11,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,769	5,023	11,966
Raj. & C. India	35,202	49,938	13,520	593,668	758,193	306,894	...	...	...	628,870	808,131	320,414
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	50,214	36,586	74,695	...	...	...	50,214	36,586	74,695
Mysore	...	...	...	...	256	717	...	...	...	...	256	717
Total	495,531	558,611	311,797	5,772,097	6,191,658	2,815,812	527,605	484,600	360,105	6,795,233	7,234,869	3,487,714
By Sea—												
Bengal	13,944	14,513	21,618	...	...	1,519	...	...	...	13,944	14,513	23,137
Bombay	88,047	23,251	7,891	18,582	25,200	3,833	1,151	350	2,446	108,380	48,801	14,170
Sind	...	...	...	57,632	54,238	67,905	...	...	...	57,632	54,238	67,905
Madras	45,979	25,834	10,693	10,919	10,442	12,606	...	...	...	56,898	36,276	23,299
Burma	38,869	38,053	11,434	200	1,837	20,353	...	...	...	38,969	40,490	31,787
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	822,593	1,285,099	287,259	...	2	...	822,593	1,285,701	287,259
Foreign countries	3,172	3,194	6,644	43,345	75,602	289,464	...	...	148	46,517	78,796	296,256
Total	190,511	105,445	58,280	953,271	1,453,018	682,939	1,151	352	2,594	1,144,933	1,558,815	743,813
Total Imports	686,042	664,056	370,077	6,725,368	7,644,676	3,498,751	528,756	484,952	362,699	7,940,166	8,793,684	4,231,527

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1900, and from 1st January to 31st December 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	73,147	107,817	94,014	...	...	1	...	...	...	73,147	107,817	94,015
N.-W. P. & Oudh	264,864	57,341	108,147	113,868	91	15,000	10,899	...	...	389,631	57,432	123,147
Panjab	1,016	...	530	72,375	...	13,447	558,739	28,166	83,552	632,130	28,166	97,529
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	64,632	851	1,598	...	...	...	64,632	851	1,598
Bombay	...	...	...	42,880	4,570	1,320	...	...	...	42,880	4,570	1,320
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,649	8,625	68,250	114,649	8,625	68,250
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	320	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	17	320
Assam	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	16,808	4,041	3,892	...	...	...	16,808	4,041	3,892
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	339,027	165,311	203,011	310,564	9,570	35,258	684,287	36,791	151,802	1,333,878	211,672	390,071
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	14,459	3,471	...	...	...	...	14,459	3,471
Bombay	...	...	...	10,625	...	307	...	...	...	10,625	...	307
Sind	...	...	...	95,720	...	150,916	...	44	1	95,720	44	150,917
Madras	...	...	...	...	97,089	...	...	...	...	...	97,089	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	...	...	...	...	6,627
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	14,451	272	295	...	...	...	14,451	272	295
Foreign countries	...	42,133	20,264	...	7,690	5,164	4	...	412	4	49,829	25,840
Total	...	42,133	20,264	120,796	119,516	166,780	4	44	413	120,800	161,693	187,457
Total Imports	339,027	207,444	223,275	431,360	129,086	202,038	684,291	36,835	152,215	1,454,678	373,365	577,528
Imports from January to December												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	704,009	1,599,435	889,425	...	112	2,071	...	...	...	704,009	1,599,547	891,496
N.-W. P. & Oudh	4,635,009	3,311,801	810,648	2,477,490	862,657	183,427	149,964	1,001,794	...	7,262,463	5,176,252	994,075
Panjab	125,690	9,101	762	1,114,506	488,399	140,724	8,180,642	5,351,849	1,569,080	9,420,838	5,849,349	1,710,566
Cent. Provs.	2,950	702	...	1,513,787	949,211	20,550	...	...	...	1,516,737	949,913	20,550
Bombay	...	...	...	1,352,180	1,786,083	42,614	...	...	...	1,352,180	1,786,083	42,614
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864,139	945,032	678,349	1,864,139	945,032	678,349
Madras	...	...	...	27	3,864	272	...	...	...	27	3,864	272
Berar	...	...	320	7,279	305	128	...	...	...	7,279	305	448
Assam	840	1,794	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	1,794	513
Raj. & C. India	70	...	...	462,579	217,946	27,755	23	2	...	462,672	217,948	27,755
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,345	16,254	177	...	...	...	1,345	16,254	177
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...
Total	5,468,568	4,928,833	1,701,668	6,929,193	4,327,206	417,718	10,194,768	7,298,677	2,247,429	22,592,529	16,548,716	4,366,815
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	37	...	15	68,592	19,528	...	...	...	15	68,629	19,528
Bombay	...	...	...	78,579	20,834	2,082	96	...	2	78,675	20,834	2,084
Sind	...	...	...	813,726	710,873	1,610,177	...	46	1	813,726	710,919	1,610,178
Madras	1,069	70	...	78	97,209	202	...	...	...	1,147	97,279	202
Burma	5	...	7	...	...	47,102	...	...	...	5	...	47,109
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	315,858	343,037	6,803	890	...	...	316,743	343,037	6,803
Foreign countries	...	62,781	275,522	32	23,745	370,960	4	1,109	22,458	36	87,635	668,940
Total	1,074	62,888	275,529	1,208,283	1,264,290	2,056,854	990	1,155	22,461	1,210,347	1,328,333	2,354,844
Total Imports	5,469,642	4,985,721	1,977,197	8,137,476	5,591,496	2,474,572	10,195,758	7,299,832	2,269,890	23,802,876	17,877,049	6,721,659

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1900, and from 1st January to 31st December 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	Imports in December											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	241,525	67,418	28,485	...	234	...	...	...	...	241,525	67,652	28,485
N.-W. P. & Oudh	85,097	19,139	7,872	5,932	2,924	3,172	...	...	...	91,029	22,063	11,044
Panjab	...	...	...	1	202	15,856	3	4,446	7,847	4	4,648	23,703
Cent. Provs.	1,808	...	...	26,789	5,596	5,287	...	...	...	28,597	5,596	5,287
Bombay	...	...	...	50,126	3,967	2,879	...	...	...	50,126	3,967	2,879
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11
Madras	...	...	...	583	149	205	...	...	...	583	149	205
Berar	...	...	...	9,048	75	308	...	...	...	9,048	75	308
Assam	25	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	147
Raj. & C. India	...	285	...	26,478	4,912	2,449	...	...	...	26,478	5,197	2,449
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	15,825	4,922	1,344	...	...	...	15,825	4,922	1,344
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL	328,455	86,842	36,504	134,782	22,981	31,507	3	4,446	7,858	463,240	114,269	75,869
By Sea—												
Bengal	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	1,158	8,771	...	...	...	...	1,158	8,771
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	881	117	99	...	...	...	881	117	99
Foreign countries	...	...	...	585	934	195	...	...	...	585	934	195
TOTAL	153	...	...	1,515	2,209	9,065	...	...	...	1,668	2,209	9,065
TOTAL IMPORTS	328,608	86,842	36,504	136,297	25,190	40,572	3	4,446	7,858	464,908	116,478	84,934
	Imports from January to December											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,045,853	4,178,939	2,982,139	21	308	10,921	...	...	...	4,045,874	4,179,247	2,993,060
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,604,867	1,663,781	1,102,099	230,156	290,265	511,478	1,773	4,056	...	1,836,791	1,958,102	1,613,577
Panjab	...	249	...	749	646	24,915	8,497	33,488	104,575	9,246	34,383	129,490
Cent. Provs.	45,210	39,223	248	674,726	480,859	69,527	...	...	...	719,936	520,082	69,775
Bombay	...	2	...	736,342	576,823	29,718	...	...	...	736,342	576,825	29,718
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	37	...	688	37
Madras	...	...	...	37,222	36,625	2,751	...	...	...	37,222	36,625	2,751
Berar	...	...	...	334,796	122,255	9,517	...	...	...	334,796	122,255	9,517
Assam	66,694	99,381	42,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,694	99,381	42,492
Raj. & C. India	20,447	26,357	...	353,627	339,537	46,652	...	...	...	374,074	365,894	46,652
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	213,278	216,046	19,786	...	...	...	213,278	216,046	19,786
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3,672	912	...	...	...	...	3,672	912
TOTAL	5,783,066	6,007,932	4,126,978	2,580,917	2,067,036	726,177	10,270	38,232	104,612	8,374,253	8,113,200	4,957,767
By Sea—												
Bengal	2,008	308	881	...	3	...	...	...	...	2,008	311	881
Bombay	...	...	...	1,386	1,733	8	12	...	...	1,398	1,733	8
Sind	...	...	...	2,343	3,578	40,601	...	...	...	2,343	3,578	40,601
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	2,989	48,606	2,422	...	...	...	2,989	48,606	2,422
Foreign countries	...	...	...	5,870	5,049	8,763	...	13	9	5,870	5,062	8,772
TOTAL	2,008	308	881	12,588	58,969	51,794	12	13	9	14,608	59,290	52,684
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,785,074	6,008,240	4,127,859	2,593,505	2,126,005	777,971	10,282	38,245	104,621	8,388,861	8,172,490	5,010,451

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in December 1900, and from 1st January to 31st December 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	47,782	31,098	31,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,782	31,098	31,976
N.-W. P. & Oudh	10,355	8,043	12,601	14	...	...	...	...	...	10,369	8,043	12,601
Panjab	142	99	40	...	...	...	175	1,139	763	317	1,238	803
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	544	169	21	...	...	...	544	169	21
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	890	550	276	890	550
Madras	...	...	...	88	14	...	...	...	...	88	14	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	226	35	...	...	...	...	226	35
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	258	422	...	...	...	...	258	422
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58,279	39,240	44,617	646	667	478	451	2,029	1,313	59,376	41,936	46,408
By Sea—												
Bengal	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	649	623	959	...	...	...	649	623	959
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	18	...	2	649	623	959	1	...	...	668	623	961
Total Imports	58,297	39,240	44,619	1,295	1,290	1,437	452	2,029	1,313	60,044	42,559	47,369
Imports from January to December												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	59,648	50,588	40,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,648	50,588	40,025
N.-W. P. & Oudh	22,847	22,116	14,516	29	40	35	...	...	...	22,876	22,156	14,551
Panjab	142	241	57	24	2	...	3,728	6,815	8,532	3,894	7,058	8,589
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bombay	...	...	...	3,583	1,999	191	...	...	...	3,583	1,999	191
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,721	5,965	4,019	4,721	5,965	4,019
Madras	...	...	...	803	427	239	...	...	...	803	427	239
Bérar	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Assam	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	587	684	96	...	...	...	587	684	96
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	296	1,924	...	...	...	...	296	1,924
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	82,637	72,946	54,603	5,026	3,450	2,485	8,449	12,780	12,551	96,112	89,176	69,639
By Sea—												
Bengal	48	...	...	29	112	10	...	...	...	77	112	10
Bombay	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	4
Sind	...	...	...	5,150	7,606	7,717	...	...	...	5,150	7,606	7,717
Madras	5	...	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	40	...	4
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	6
Foreign countries	4	6	5	...	35	3	102	...	...	106	41	8
Total	57	6	15	5,214	7,753	7,734	113	3	...	5,384	7,762	7,749
Total Imports	82,694	72,952	54,618	10,240	11,203	10,219	8,562	12,783	12,551	101,496	96,938	77,388

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA,** *and* **RICE** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in December 1900, and from 1st January to 31st December 1900, and in the corresponding periods of 1898 and 1899*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900	1898	1899	1900
	Imports in December								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	1,545,493	1,833,808	2,663,174	28,869	53,189	54,436	1,102,994	1,142,807	1,074,608
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	153	372	368	329	116	89	...	439	...
Panjab	...	...	...	199	128	203	36	11	10
Central Provinces	...	12	...	...	...	...	4,335	...	594
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	16,784	20,092	37,653	56,137	123,868	120,331	33	1,070	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,562,430	1,854,293	2,701,195	85,535	177,313	175,059	1,107,898	1,144,327	1,075,212
By Sea—									
Bengal	5,904	13,984	3,950	634	529	610	16,161	14,281	1,327
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	36	...	71	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	341	2,181
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	55	49	202	14	130	12
TOTAL	5,904	13,984	3,986	689	649	812	17,199	14,752	3,520
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,868,334	1,868,277	2,705,181	86,224	177,962	175,871	1,125,097	1,159,079	1,078,732
	Imports from January to December								
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	16,589,377	14,486,553	17,441,461	365,996	375,227	405,807	9,207,889	11,224,872	12,217,633
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	414	637	3,305	2,649	3,533	1,533	2,916	1,330	1,996
Panjab	...	...	...	2,835	1,964	1,403	143	100	151
Central Provinces	...	12	1,222	2	2	...	110,456	36,409	594
Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1
Berar	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assam	101,841	65,782	89,240	710,720	894,521	955,005	7,371	46,019	235,565
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	2	7	2	...	1	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16,691,632	14,552,993	17,535,228	1,082,204	1,275,268	1,363,825	9,328,775	11,308,791	12,453,940
By Sea—									
Bengal	23,299	35,394	13,491	6,827	13,281	8,290	665,849	149,994	211,155
Bombay	...	...	...	13	3	16	231	5	...
Madras	...	...	270	10	20	205	37	14	40
Burma	7	71	...	127	6	6	120,471	119,378	393,568
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	1,622	125	...	5,879	1,541	1,150	159	1,632	112
TOTAL	24,928	35,590	13,761	12,856	15,084	9,667	786,747	271,023	604,884
TOTAL IMPORTS	16,716,560	14,588,583	17,548,989	1,095,060	1,290,352	1,373,492	10,115,522	11,579,814	13,060,824

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

T. W. HOLDERNESS
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 26, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15	15	15 —	15 —	30 —	30 —
Tavoy	10	10	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —
Moulmein and Amherst	17	15	12 to 15	12 to 16	15 to 45	15 to 30
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	13	13	12	12	30	30
Rangoon	12	15	15	12	45	45
Thôngwa	25	20	12	10	30	25
Bassein	25	25	12	13	30	35
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15 to 20	15 to 20	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 to 45	30 to 45
Henzada	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 —
Prome	15 —	7 to 12	12 —	10 to 15	30 —	30 to 40
Toungoo	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	30 —	30 —
Thayetmyo	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	12	12	14	15 —	25 —	24 —
Bamo	10	12	15	12 to 14	30 to 60	40 to 50
Pakôkku	12·5	15	12·5	12 —	15 —	15 —
Meiktila	11	12	15	15 —	30 —	30 —
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —
Kyaukpyu	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 12	10 to 12	30 —	30 —
Akyab	15 „ 20	15 „ 20	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	15 to 20	15 to 20
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7	7	7 to 10	7 to 10	13 to 30	13 to 30
Cachar	6	6	7 —	8 —	14 „ 16	14 „ 16
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	13 to 20	10 to 15	8 to 12	8 to 12	17 to 60	20 to 60
Gáro Hills	7·5 —	7·5 —	9 „ 12	9 „ 12	18 „ 30	18 „ 30
Manipur	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 „ 10	8 „ 10	15 „ 25	15 „ 25
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7·5 to 11	7·5 to 11	8 to 10	8 to 10	15 to 30	15 to 30
Kámrúp	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	35 —	35 —
Darrang	5 to 8·75	5 to 8	7·5 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 30	10 to 45
Nowgong	9 „ 13	9 „ 15	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	15 „ 30	18 „ 30
Sibságar	9 „ 15	8 „ 13·12	8 „ 12	8 „ 14	15 „ 40	15 „ 45
Lakhimpur	8 „ 11	8 „ 11	10 „ 15	10 „ 12	12 „ 60	12 „ 60
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	7·5 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	21 to 40	21 to 40

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900 —*continued*

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Bengal—*continued*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10 to 15	10 to 15	8 to 10	10 —	8 to 15	12 to 20
Noakhali	7·5 —	7·5 —	7 „ 8	7 to 8	10 „ 20	10 „ 20
Chittagong	8 to 9	8 to 10	8 —	8 —	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Tippera	10 —	8 —	8 —	7 to 8	15 —	12 „ 20
Dacca	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 to 7	5 „ 7	10 to 15	10 „ 15
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	12 „ 14	12 „ 14
Deltaic—						
Khulna	9·37 —	9·37 to 11	7 to 9	7 to 10	10 to 30	10 to 28
24-Parganas	11·25 —	10 —	7·5 —	7 —	15 „ 18	15 „ 25
Midnapur	8·5 —	8·5 —	7·5 —	7·5 —	12 „ 18	12 —
Howrah	12 —	12 —	10 to 11	10 to 11	20 „ 30	20 to 30
Calcutta	...	...	8 —	9 —	18 „ 20	18 „ 20
Hooghly	11·25 —	11·25 —	7 —	7 —	14 „ 20	14 „ 40
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7·5 —	7·5 —	6 —	6 to 7	10 „ 15	10 „ 20
Jessore	9·37 to 10·5	9·37 —	7 to 8	7·5 —	15 „ 18	11·25 „ 18·75
Faridpur	9·37 „ 11·25	7·5 to 8	8 „ 10	8 to 9	15 „ 20	15 „ 20
Central—						
Bankura	6 to 7·5	6 to 7·5	5 to 7·5	5 to 7·5	8 to 12	8 to 12
Bardwan	9 —	7·5 —	7 —	6 —	12 „ 16	15 —
Birbhum	6 to 7·5	7 —	4 to 6	5 —	7 „ 12	15 to 18
Murshidabad	4 —	5 —	5 and 6	5 and 6	12 „ 14	14 „ 15
Santhal Parganas	4 to 4·5	3·75 to 4·25	5 to 7	4 to 6	9·37 „ 22·5	7·5 „ 18·75
Pabna	5 „ 7·5	4 „ 8	6 „ 8	6 „ 8	7 „ 20	7 „ 20
Bogra	7·5 —	7·5 —	5 „ 8	5 „ 8	10 „ 20	10 „ 20
Rajshahi	7·5 —	3 to 7·5	4 „ 6	4 „ 7	5 „ 15	5 „ 20
Malda	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Northern—						
Rangpur	7·5	8·5	8	7	15 —	15 —
Dinajpur	7	7	6	6	12 to 22	12 to 22
Jalpaiguri	7·5	7·5	8	8	15 „ 20	15 „ 20
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7 to 10	7 to 10	7 to 11	8 to 11	12 to 25	12 to 25
Orissa—						
Puri	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	9 to 11	9 to 11
Cuttack	5·62 —	5·62 —	5 —	5 —	7·5 „ 18·75	7·5 „ 18·75
Balasore	5·62 to 6·56	5·62 to 6·56	4 to 7	4 to 7	9·37 „ 15	9·37 „ 15
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —
Manbhum	2·81 to 4·69	2·81 to 5·62	5 to 8	5 to 8	10 to 15	10 to 15
Ranchi	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —
Palámau	6·09 —	6·09 —	4 to 5	4 to 5	7·5 to 9·37	7·5 to 9·37
Hazáribágh	3·75 to 4·75	4·75 to 5·62	4·75 „ 5·75	5 „ 6	7·5 „ 9	7·5 „ 15
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	4 to 5	7·5 —	4 to 6	4 to 6	6 to 10	10 to 12
Gaya	3·5 „ 5	5 to 6	3 „ 5	3·5 „ 4·5	6 „ 12	7 „ 12
Patna	3 „ 5	4 „ 5	4·5 „ 5	4·5 „ 5	6 „ 7	6 „ 7
Shahabad	4·69 —	4·69 —	4 —	5 „ 6	7·5 „ 9·37	7·5 „ 9·37
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	4·69 to 7·5	4·69 to 7·5	4 to 6	4 to 6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Bhágalpur	6·5 —	5·62 —	5 —	5 —	6 „ 10	7·5 „ 18·75
Darbhanga	3·75 to 5	3·75 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	3·75 „ 12	3·75 „ 12
Muzaffarpur	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	6 „ 8	6 „ 8
Sáran	3·75 „ 4·69	3·75 „ 5·62	4 „ 8	5 „ 8	7·5 „ 10	7·5 „ 11·25
Champáran	4 —	4 —	4·5 —	4·5 —	5·5 „ 6·5	7 —

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900—*continued*

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4	4	4	5	8	8
Benares	3·75	3·75	3·5	3·5	5·62	5·62
Ghazipur	3	3·56	4	4	7·5	7·97
Jaunpur	3·5	3·5	4	4	7·5	7·5
Allahabad	3·16	3·75	3·41	4·25	7·03	8·15
Central—						
Bánda	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —
Fatehpur	3·33 —	3·33 —	4 —	4 —	5·62 to 7·37	5·62 to 7·37
Hamírpur	3·12 —	3·19 —	4·06 —	4 —	6·41 —	6·75 —
Jalaun	3·34 —	3·35 —	4·5 —	4·62 —	7 —	7·37 —
Cawnpore	3·45 and 5	3·56 and 5	4·31 and 6	4·19 and 6	7·58 & 9·37	7·52 and 9·37
Jhánsi	3·5 —	3·5 —	5 —	5 —	7·81 —	7·81 —
Etáwah	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —
Farukhabad	3·5 to 4	4 to 5	4 to 5	4·25 to 5	8 to 8·25	8 to 9·25
Mainpuri	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —
Etah	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	9 to 10·5	9 to 10·5
Western—						
Meerut	4·33 —	4·5 —	4·62 —	4·75 —	10·25 —	10·37 —
Agra	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 6	8 to 10	8 to 10
Muttra	5·62 —	5·62 —	5 —	5 —	9·25 —	9·25 —
Aligarh	4 and 5	4 or 5	5 —	5 —	10 to 15	10 to 15
Bulandshahr	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3·75	3·75	4 —	4 —	7·5 —	7·5 —
Azamgarh	3·11	3·03	3·98 —	3·93 —	7·03 —	7·07 —
Gorakhpur	3·15	3·12	3·51 —	3·56 —	7·31 to 7·51	7·44 to 7·62
Basti	3·75	3·75	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 „ 12	8 „ 12
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahánpur	3 to 4	3·25 to 4·25	5 —	5 —	10 —	7·5 to 10
Budaun	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	7·5 —
Pilibít	4·06 —	3·87 —	4·5 —	4·5 —	10 —	7·5 —
Bareli	3·25 —	3·4 —	4·2 —	4·2 —	10 —	8·02 —
Moradabad	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —
Bijnor	2·75 to 4·5	2·5 to 4·5	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 to 9
Muzaffarnagar	4 and 4·5	4 and 4·5	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 and 12
Saháranpur	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 „ 12
Dehra-Dún	6 to 7	6 to 7	5 to 12	5 to 12	12 to 15	12 to 15
Hills—						
Naini Tál	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	4 to 8	4 to 8	5 to 6	5 to 6	10 to 12	10 to 12
Garhwál	4·69 „ 5·62	4·69 or 5·62	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	7·5 „ 15	7·5 „ 15
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 —	3 —	3·5 —	3·5 —	6 —	6 —
Sultanpur	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	7·25 —	7·25 —
Rae-Bareli	4·12 —	4·19 —	4·5 —	4·5 —	7·87 —	8 —
Unao	3 and 4	3 and 4	4 and 4·5	4 and 4·5	7·5 and 8·5	7·5 and 8·5
Lucknow	3·5 —	3·5 —	4 —	4 —	7·5 —	7·5 —
Hardoi	3·5 —	4 —	4·25 —	4·25 —	8 —	8·25 —
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1·87 to 4	1·37 to 4	4 —	4 —	5·62 to 7·5	5·62 to 7·5
Barabanki	3·75 —	3·75 —	4 —	4 —	7·5 —	7·8 —
Gonda	2·75 —	2·75 —	3·5 —	3·5 —	8 —	8·06 —
Bahraich	3 —	3 —	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 10	8 to 10
Sitapur	3 —	3 —	3·5 —	3·5 —	6·37 —	6·37 —
Kheri	3 —	3·25 —	4 —	4 —	8·37 —	8·48 —
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7·5 —	7·5 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	15 to 16·87	15 to 16·87
Bánswára	5 —	... —	5 —	... —	11·25 „ 18·75	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	4 to 6	4 to 6	5·5 to 8	5·5 to 8	22 „ 35	22 to 30
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	5·25 —	3·86 —	4·56 —	4·45 —	12·19 „ 15	4·77 to 7·12

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900—*continued*

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or House-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Rajputana—*continued*						
Eastern—continued						
Sirohi	5 and 6	5 and 6	5 and 6	5 and 6	10 —	10 —
Erinpura	5·81 —	5·62 —	5 —	6 —	11·62 —	12 —
Ajmer	4·69 to 7·5	4·69 to 7·5	5 to 8	7·5 to 15	7·5 to 15	7·5 to 15
Abu	7 —	7 —	6 and 7	6 and 7	22·5 —	18·75 & 22·5
Kishangarh	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 7	6 to 8	10 to 30	8 to 30
Bundi	5·62 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	7·5 „ 11·25	7·5 „ 11·25
Kotah	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	7·5 „ 8	7·5 „ 8
Jhalawar	4 to 5	5 —	4 to 5	4 —	5 „ 30	8 —
Tonk	3·75 —	3·75 to 5·62	3·75 —	3·75 to 5·62	3·75 „ 7·5	7·5 to 11·25
Jaipur	2·81 to 3·75	2·81 „ 3·75	3·5 to 6	3·5 „ 6	7·5 „ 11·25	7·5 „ 11·25
Karauli	2·5 —	2·5 —	...	...	6 „ 8	6 „ 8
Dholpur	1·87 to 4·69	1·87 to 4·69	...	...	5·62 „ 20	5·62 „ 20
Bharatpur	3 „ 5	3 „ 5	...	...	5 „ 17	5 „ 17
Alwar	2·34 „ 5·62	3·75 „ 5·62	...	...	5·62 „ 15	5·62 „ 15
Deoli	...	...	...	...	9·37 —	7·5 „ 9·37
Nasirabad	7·5 —	7·5 —	7 to 9	7 to 9	10 to 15	10 „ 15
Bálmer	7·5 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	5·62 and 9·37	15 —	11·25 and 13·12
Anádra	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	...	...
Shahpura	5·62 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	5·62 —	7·5 to 11·25	9·37 to 11·25
Western—						
Jodhpur	7·5 —	5·62 —	5·62	5·62 and 9·37	15 —	11·25 and 13·12
Jaisalmer	8 and 14	6 and 14	6	6 —	15 —	15 —
Bikaner	2·81 —	2·81 —	4·22	4·22 —	9·37 to 11·25	9·37 to 11·25
Central India—						
Indore	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	5 to 15
Nimach	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 to 13	13 „ 15
Gwalior	[illegible]	5·62 and 9·37	4 to 6	4 to 6	11·25 „ 18·75	11·25 „ 16·87
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissár	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	6	10	12
Ferózpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	7	15	17
Central—						
Lahore	[illegible]	[illegible]	6·5	6·5	17·44	17·44
Gujránwála	[illegible]	[illegible]	6·5	6·5	13·5	13·5
Gujrát	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	6	15	15
Jhelam	6	5	7	6	15	15
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	5	5	5	5	13·33	15
Delhi	7·75	7·75	5·81	5·81	15·5	15·5
Rohtak	6	6	6	6	9·33	12
Karnál	7·5	7·5	7	6	15	15
Submontane—						
Ambala	4·25	6	5	5	12	11
Ludhiána	5·5	7·5	5	7·5	15	15
Jalandhar	6	6	6	6	13	15
Hoshiárpur	5	5	6	6	10	10
Gurdáspur	6	7·5	6	6	15	15
Amritsar	8	8	6	6	15	15
Siálkot	6	6	6	6	15	15
Hills—						
Simla	7·5	7·5	6·09	7·5	20	20
Kángra	8	8	6	6	15	15
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	7	7	7	7	22·5	21·5
Hazára	7·5	6·56	8	8	18·75	18·75
Pesháwar	5·5	6·5	7	7·5	22·5	22·5
Kohát	8	8	9·5	9·5	25	25
Bannu	6	8	6	7	15·83	23

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Panjab—*continued*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	6	7	6	7	15	15
Jhang	10	8	7·5	8	18·5	18·5
Multan	12	12	7	7	20	20
Montgomery	8	8	6·5	6	20	18·33
Dera Ismael Khan	5	7·75	6·5	7	21·25	25·19
Muzaffargarh	5	5	6·5	6	19·5	22·5
Dera Ghazi Khan	4	6	6	7	15	22·5
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	11 to 13	10 to 16	10 to 14	12 to 15	25 to 35	20 to 35
Hyderabad	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	30 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	30 —
Shikárpur	15 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	30 —	20 to 30
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	22·5 to 30	22·5 „ 30
Quetta	15 —	15 —	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 „ 40	30 „ 40
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8	8	10	10	20 to 25	18 to 20
Ratnágiri	6·5	5·62	10	8	11·25 —	11·25 „ 15
Alibág	7	6	10	8	15 to 30	11 „ 20
Bombay	11	11	9·5	9·5	27·5 „ 42	27·5 „ 42
Tanna	7·5	7·5	10	10	15 „ 22·5	15 „ 22·5
Deccan—						
Dharwar	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	15 to 18	15 to 25
Belgaum	6 —	6 —	7·75 —	7·75 —	14 —	14 —
Satara	7·5 —	7·5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 to 20
Sholapur	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	15 to 20	20 —
Bijapur	4·69 —	4 —	8 —	7 —	15 to 19·5	15 to 20
Poona	6 to 7	6 to 7	7 to 12	8 to 12	15 „ 27	15 „ 28
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	5 to 6	5·62	8·62	9·37	12 to 25	15 to 22·5
Násik	7·5 —	7·5	10	10	15 „ 28·5	15 „ 22·5
Dhulia	3·87 —	5·62	9	9	15·5 „ 22·5	11·25 „ 15
Gujarat—						
Surat	6 to 8	5 to 8	6 to 10	6 to 10	16 to 30	15 to 25
Broach	5 —	5·62 —	7 —	5 —	15 „ 30	15 „ 18·75
Kaira	2·34 —	3·75 —	7·5 —	8 —	7 „ 15	9 „ 18·75
Baroda	7·5 —	7·5 —	7 —	7 —	18·75 „ 22·5	18·75 „ 22·5
Ahmadabad	5·62 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	18 „ 22·5	15 „ 25
Godhra	3·25 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	15 „ 18·75	11·25 „ 16·87
Disa	5·81 —	5·81 —	8 —	8 —	19·37 —	19·37 —
Káthiawár—						
Rájkot	8	8	7	7	15 to 22·5	15 to 22·5
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	5	6	6	6	15 —	15 —
Khandwa	6	6	...	...	15 —	15 —
Hoshangabad	5	4	6	6	15 to 18	10 to 15
Betul	5	5	6	6	15 —	15 —
Chhindwára	4	4	5	8	15 —	15 —
Nagpur	5	5	7	7	15 —	15 —
Wardha	5·62	5·62	7	7	15 to 18·75	15 —

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900—*continued*.

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Central Provinces—*continued*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	5	4	6	6	12 —	12 —
Saugor	3	5	7·5	7·5	11 to 12·5	12·5 —
Damoh	5	5	6	6	12 —	12 —
Jubbulpore	3	3·5	6	6	10 to 15	12·31 —
Mandla	3	4	6	6	10 „ 12	12 to 15
Seoni	4	4	6	7	15 —	12 „ 20
Bálághát	3·75	3·75	6	6	10 to 12	10 „ 12
Bhandára	5	4	6	6	15 —	15 —
Chánda	3·75	3·75	7	7	11·25 to 13·12	11·25 to 13·12
Eastern—						
Bilaspur	4	4	5	4	12 to 16	16 —
Raipur	3	4	6	5	7·5 —	8 to 10
Sambalpur	3·75	3	4	4	12 —	12 —
Berar—						
Buldána	4	5	7	7	15	15
Básim	3·75	5·62	4	5	12·5	16
Akola	3·75	7·5	6	7·5	8·75	20
Ellichpur	5	5	6	6	13	14
Amráoti	5	7	6	7	13	19
Wun	5	5·5	7·5	7·5	15	18
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9 to 10	9 to 10	8 to 9	8 to 9	22 to 25	20 to 25
Boláram	...	6 —	6 „ 8	6 „ 10	15 „ 30	22·5 —
Chadarghát	7·12	7·12 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	6·37	6·31	7·75	6·87	14·56 to 16·06	14·56 to 16·06
S. Canara	6·69	6·87	6·75	6·75	16·87 „ 18·75	16·87 „ 18·75
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	3·81	4·19	6·19	6·19	16·25 to 18·75	16·25 to 18·75
Nilgiris	6·75	6·75	8·75	8·75	23·75 —	23·75 —
Salem	3·31	3·44	7	5	12 to 14	13·5 to 15·94
Central—						
Bellary	4·56	4·69	9	8	15 to 16·87	15 to 16·87
Anantapur	4·44	4·56	7·5	7·5	15 —	15 —
Cuddapah	5·44	4·62	7·5	7·5	15 —	15 —
Karnul	3·87	4·12	5·75	5·5	15 to 16·87	15 —
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4·12	4·12	6	6	9·62 to 11·87	9·62 to 11·87
Vizagapatam	3·44	3·37	5·37	5·37	11·25 „ 13	11·25 „ 13
Godávari	5·12	5·06	6·19	6·31	16·31 „ 16·69	16·69 „ 17
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5·62	5·62	7·31	7·5	14·69 to 17·94	16·69 to 17·25
Nellore	4·31	4·62	6	6	15 —	15 —
East Coast, south—						
Madras	...	...	6·5	6·5	13 to 16	13 to 16
Chingleput	4·56	4·62	5·5	5·5	13·37 „ 14·69	13·37 „ 14·69
N. Arcot	4·87	4·87	6·19	6·19	15 „ 17·44	15 „ 17·25
S. Arcot	4·56	4·5	6·19	6·69	12·5 „ 13·12	13·12 —
Tanjore	5·12	5·06	6·62	6·62	15·37 „ 16·87	15·37 to 16·87
Trichinopoly	4·75	4·56	7	7	13·12 „ 15	13·12 „ 15

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899 and 1900—*concluded*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900
Madras—*continued*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4·62	4·75	7	7	14·56 to 15·5	14·56 to 15·5
Madura	7	7 06	6·12	6·12	13·94 „ 14·06	13·94 „ 14·06
Mysore—						
Mysore	18·75 —	7·5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
Bangalore	28 to 30	11·25 —	8 —	8 —	22·5 to 30	15 to 22·5
Kolar	6 „ 7	6 to 7	8 to 10	8 to 10	25 —	20 „ 30
Tumkur	7·5 —	7·5 —	6 —	6 —	15 to 25	15 „ 25
Hassan	3·12 to 5·62	3·12 to 5·62	8 —	8 —	22·5 „ 30	22·5 „ 30
Kadur	15 „ 20	7·5 —	8 to 15	8 —	22 5 „ 25	22·5 —
Shimoga	5 —	3 —	8 —	3 —	25 —	10 —
Chitaldrug	5 —	5 —	7 to 8	7 —	20 to 30	20 to 22
Coorg—						
Coorg	7·5 to 10	7·5 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	22·5 —	22·5 —
Aden	...	...	10 „ 15	10 „ 15	30 to 37	30 to 37

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 7.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 5th day of October, 1871, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Chap. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the Hill District of Arakan;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor-General on the 4th day of March, 1901;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION NO. II OF 1901.

A Regulation to provide for the exclusion, from the operation of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, of the Hill District of Arakan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exclusion, from the operation of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, of the Hill District of Arakan; It is hereby enacted as follows:— II of 1899.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1901; and

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Act II, 1899, to be deemed not to extend nor to have extended to the Arakan Hill District.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 1, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the said Act shall be deemed not to extend, and never to have extended, to the tract known as the Hill District of Arakan in the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

No. 8.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE COLONIAL SOLICITORS ACT, 1900.

[63 & 64 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 14.]

AN Act to provide for the admission of Solicitors of Courts of British Possessions to the Supreme Courts in the United Kingdom.

(*10th July, 1900.*)

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Admission of solicitor of British possession.

1. A Solicitor of a superior court in a British possession to which this Act applies, and who has been in practice before such court for not less than three years, may, on giving due notice and the prescribed proof of his qualifications and good character, and either on passing the prescribed examination or, in the prescribed cases, without examination, and either after service of articles of clerkship during the prescribed period, or, in the prescribed cases, without such service, be admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court on payment of the prescribed amount in respect of stamp duties and fees.

Application of Act to British possessions.

2. (1) Where as respects a superior court in a British possession Her Majesty the Queen in Council is satisfied, on the report of a Secretary of State—

(a) that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be solicitors of that superior court are such as to secure that those solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency ; and

(b) that by the law of the British possession the solicitors of the Supreme Court will be admitted to be solicitors of the superior court in the possession, on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit solicitors of that superior court in pursuance of this Act to be solicitors of the Supreme Court ;

Her Majesty in Council may order that this Act shall apply, and the same shall accordingly apply to the said superior court and British possession, subject to any exceptions, conditions, and modifications specified in the order.

(2) Her Majesty in Council, by the same or any subsequent order, may, as respects the court and British possession named in the order, provide for all matters authorised by this Act to be prescribed, and for all matters appearing to Her Majesty to be necessary or proper for giving effect to the order and to this Act.

(3) Her Majesty in Council may revoke and vary any order previously made under this Act.

Definitions.

3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expressions "superior court" and "solicitor" mean respectively, as respects any British possession, such court in the possession, and such solicitor, attorney, law agent, or other person entitled to practise as agent in a court of law in the British possession, as may be prescribed.

(2) A part of a British possession under a local legislature may be treated as a British possession for the purposes of this Act.

Application of Act to Scotland.

4. In the application of this Act to Scotland, the following modifications shall be made :—

(a) "Court of Session" shall be substituted for "Supreme Court" :

(b) "Solicitor of the Supreme Court" shall mean any enrolled law agent under the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873 : 36 & 37 Vict., c.

(c) "Articles of clerkship" shall include "indentures of apprenticeship."

Application of Act to Ireland.

5. In the application of this Act to Ireland the following modification shall be made :—

Articles of clerkship shall include indentures of apprenticeship.

Modification in application of Act to different parts of the United Kingdom.

6. (1) An Order in Council applying this Act to a court in a British possession may provide that solicitors of that court may be admitted by virtue of this Act to be solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, namely, England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in two or one of those parts only.

(2) A person admitted under this Act to be a solicitor in one part of the United Kingdom shall not, while remaining a solicitor there, be admitted under this Act to be a solicitor in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Short title, repeal, and commencement of Act.

7. (1) This Act may be cited as the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900.

(2) The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and one.

SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title.
20 & 21 Vict., c. 39	The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 41	The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act.
47 & 48 Vict., c. 34	The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Act, 1884.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1901.

No. 124.—The services of Mr. A. Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 126.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department :—

Mr. C. L. S. Russell.
Mr. E. V. Gabriel.

The 8th March 1901.

No. 148.—The services of Mr. A. L. Saunders, I.C.S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Central Provinces.

MEDICAL.

The 7th March 1901.

No. 316.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. M. N. James, 5th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 317.—The services of Lieutenant C. V. Ommanney, 15th Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 320.—The services of Captain H. McA. Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 8th March 1901.

No. 324.—The services of Captain W. C. Lockhart-Mure, 4th Bombay Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.
(PLAGUE.)

The 8th March 1901.

No. 521.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Meerut in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nauchandi fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Muradnagar, Begamabad, Muhiuddinpur, Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment, Sardhana and Khatauli on the North Western Railway shall be sold from the 13th to the 23rd March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nauchandi fair at Meerut.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th March 1901.

No. 293.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E D. Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 27th February 1901.

The 8th March 1901.

No. 309.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Stevens, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough with effect from the 2nd April, 1901, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 15th September, 1901.

POLICE.

The 7th March 1901.

No. 191.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. C. Turner, 9th Gurkha Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th March 1901.

No. 105.—The Reverend Richard Duncan Ninis has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 107.—The Reverend Edwin Henry Hobart Brown Slade has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1901.

No. 652—4-5.—The services of Captain Fitz H. Wintle, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notification No. 770-F., dated 20th April, 1900, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th March 1901.

No. 384 *G.*—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, I.S.C., or until further orders.

No. 386-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, and until further orders.

No. 388-*G.*—Captain W. C R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

No. 390-*G.*—Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The 6th March 1901.

No. 403-*G.*—Captain G. Ramsay, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 21st May 1900.

The 7th March 1901.

No. 407-*G.*—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 408-*G.*—Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 410-*G.*—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 412-*G.*—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 415-*G.*—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps,

a Resident of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1901, and is also granted furlough for 175 days under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 8th March, 1901.

No. 420-*G.*—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. Gabriel has been placed temporarily on special duty in Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 1039-*I. B.*—Captain A. G. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed, on return from field service, to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge *vice* Captain A. H. O. Spence, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1042-*I. B.*—Captain H. G. Stainforth, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st April, 1900.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1901.

No. 1323-*P.*—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R. E., is appointed a probationer in the Assay Department, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 28th of February, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th March 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 187.—The undermentioned Lieutenant of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Bombay Command in G. G. O. No. 844 of 1900, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

William David Acheson Keys . . 5th October 1900.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 188.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. B. Bird, Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment as Controller of Military Accounts will expire on the 20th March 1901, is, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, re-appointed to his present post for another term of five years with effect from that date.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 189.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Edward Douglas Giles, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse). Dated 17th January, 1901.

Herbert Ponsonby Watts, The Durham Light Infantry, Double Company Officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry. Dated 21st January, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 190.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).

Sardar Khan to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 191.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th February 1901, pages 1063 and 1064.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 12th February 1901.

STAFF.

* * * * *

Captain G. W. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Provost-Marshal, China Field Force. Dated 25th June 1900.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Major-General Henry Strachan Elton is transfered to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th January 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G. Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 13th January 1901.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst Commissary-General-in-Chief in India. Dated 7th November 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 192.—The promotion of Lieutenant G. W. C. Lucas, notified in G. G. O. No. 1205 of 1900, is antedated from the 29th November 1900 to the 20th October 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 193.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, and is entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the 17th April 1900 :—

No. 157, second class, Ramaya Nagapa.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 194.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

46th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Shera Din to be Subadar, on the constitution of the regiment, with effect from the 16th January 1901.

BENGAL COMMAND.

18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Amir Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Fazl Ahmed Khan, transferred to the pension estalishment, with effect from the 1st September 1900.

MADRAS COMMAND.

13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Havildar Robert Paul to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranganayakulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd June 1900.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse).

Ressaidar Sayyid Mushin Shah to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Rahim Khan, transferred to the 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), with effect from the 1st February 1901.

Jemadar Musa Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafadar Nur Sher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh promoted, with effect from 8th December 1899

Jemadar Sudda Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafadar Kirpa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Mushin Shah promoted, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Shaikh Abdul Kadir to be Subadar, *vice* Harirao Mané, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1900.

20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Rasul Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Mangla Gujar promoted, Havildar Bhondu Gujar to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lalla Rawat seconded, with effect from the 5th July 1900.

23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment).

Jemadar Shiu Narayan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sakat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th January 1901.

Havildar Atta Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Budha Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Shah Gul to be Subadar, *vice* Zaman Ali, transferred to the 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st March 1901.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Jemadar Surbir Ghalia to be Subadar and Color Havildar Bhagatbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Nathu Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 195.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Phillip Bunbury Warburton, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, with effect from 6th February 1901.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Reginald Harris resigns his commission, with effect from 6th February 1901.

No. 196.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Harold Hendley, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission.

No. 197.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Captain and Honorary Major Charles Newborn, Paymaster, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 198.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tickner, V. D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 199.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Hope Johnstone resigns his commission, with effect from 1st February 1901.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 200.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circular, clause 101 of 1894) :—

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain Thomas Walter Bartlett.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1901.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and 8th March 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Charles William McGillicuddy Orpen.	Lieutenant	Indian Medical Service.	20th May 1900.	Intestate	832 1 4	....	Estate made over to the Administrator General of Bombay.

Next-of-kin. Father :—The Ven'ble Raymond d'A. Orpen,
Archdeacon of Ardfest,
The Rectory, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1901.

No. 78.—Mr. Harry Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted 1 month and 10 days' privilege leave in combination with 6 months and 20 days' furlough under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901.

No. 79.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class III of Examiners, during the absence of Mr. H. Stuart or until further orders.

No. 80.—With reference to Public Works Department (Railways) Notification No. 221, dated the 28th May, 1900, Lala Milki Ram, Officiating Storekeeper, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of the Manager's Office, on the forenoon of the 1st January, 1901.

The 2nd March, 1901.

No. 81.—Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days combined with leave out of India on private affairs for 4 months and 13 days under article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 29th March, 1901.

No. 82.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days combined with 6 months' furlough under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 25th March, 1901.

No. 83.—Mr. H W. Condvitt, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

No. 84.—The services of Major C. A. R. Browne, R E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, are, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for service in China in connection with the accounts of the Shanhai-Kwan-Yangtun-Pekin Railway.

The 6th March, 1901.

No. 87.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, in charge of the Dhubri Section of the Mogulhat-Dhubri Extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Rai Bahadur Preo Nath Ghose, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 7th March, 1901.

No. 88.—The undermentioned subordinates of the Traffic Department are granted the honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent :—

Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, Traffic Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Babu Sarat Chunder Mookerjee, Chief Clerk, Traffic Superintendent's Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 90.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Mutupet-Avadaiyarkoil Extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

No. 89.—The following is published for general information—

No. 231 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1901.

READ—

Sections 3 (*4*), 16 (*2*), 47 and 148 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 72 Ry., dated the 12th January 1901, forwarding letter from the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, No. 35, dated the 9th January 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Mutupet-Avadaiyarkoil extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Mutupet-Avadaiyarkoil extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1901.

No. 85.—Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted 3 months' privilege leave in combination with 21 months' furlough under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil

Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901.

No. 86.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

The 7th March, 1901.

No. 91.—Mr. A. S. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th February, 1901, during the absence of Mr. B. Parkes on furlough, or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 971 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 2nd March 1901 :—

No. 85 of 1901.—W. W. Norman, Major, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Edwardesabad, Punjab. *A combined water-bottle and canteen.*

No. 86 of 1901.—Darling's Patent Automatic Coupling, Limited, of 79 West Regent Street, in the county of the city of Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in automatically coupling and uncoupling railway carriages, waggons and similar vehicles*

No. 87 of 1901.—Max Margowski, merchant, of 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, in the city of London, England. *An improvement in umbrella and parasol notches and runners.*

No. 88 of 1901.—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 1 Dennis Place, in the city of East Orange, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, U. S. A. *Improvements in tools for expanding and applying split ring nut locks.*

No. 89 of 1901.—Gustav Johan Herman Sagehorn, mechanical engineer, of No. 1 Lall Bazar, in the town of Calcutta. *A new or improved compound for the manufacture of tiles, artificial stone and the like.*

No. 90 of 1901.—The Clyde Chemical Company, Limited, of 133 Pitt Street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in the means employed for the extraction of oxide of chromium from its ores, and its subsequent treatment to obtain soluble salts.*

No. 91 of 1901.—William Alfred Lambert, caretaker, Government Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, Calcutta. *An improved system of punkah working.*

No. 92 of 1901.—George Morris, draftsman, residing at No 27 Toltollah Bazar Street, Calcutta. *An improved purdah rest and holddown.*

No. 93 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Ld., sole owners of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188 Fleet Street, in the city of London, England. *An improved type justifying machine.*

No 94 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Ld., sole owners of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188 Fleet Street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in pantographs, specially applicable to engraving machines and in the production of cameo designs for use in engraving machines.*

No. 972 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 218 of 1900.—Frederick Reginald Vandyke, foreman lithographer, Survey of India Department, of No. 7 Elliot Road, Calcutta. *A process of direct photo-sincography.* (Specification filed 28 February 1901.)

No. 219 of 1900.—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Burma Club, Rangoon. *A brake for two or four-wheeled vehicles drawn by horses, ponies, cattle or other animals.* (Specification filed 12 February 1901.)

No. 260 of 1900.—Kedarnath Chakravarti, teacher, South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, residing at No. 21 Rani Sankarey's Lane, Kalighat. *An improved easy printer.* (Specification filed 27 February 1901.)

No. 266 of 1900.—John Hodgkinson, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of Cawnpore, N.-W. P., in British India. *A new or improved method of attaching punkah pulling ropes.* (Specification filed 27 February 1901.)

No. 267 of 1900.—John Hodgkinson, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of Cawnpore, N.-W. P., in British India. *A new or improved method of making the height of a punkah adjustable.* (Specification filed 27 February 1901.)

No. 268 of 1900.—James Price Cleghorn, consulting engineer, at present residing at 2 Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta. *A new or improved apparatus for absorbing moisture in the atmosphere by means of caustic lime and the like.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 269 of 1900.—James Price Cleghorn, consulting engineer, at present residing at 2 Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta. *A new or improved process of preserving meat, fowl, fish and other substances containing albumen, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 271 of 1900.—Joseph Lowden, engineer, of Eglinton Road, Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand. *Improved apparatus for coupling and uncoupling railway rolling stock.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 273 of 1900.—The Compagnie Générale des Nouvelles Inventions Charles Tellier, manufacturers, of 128 Rué de la Convention, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in apparatus for the production of cold and ice.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

No. 282 of 1900.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde Road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in boiling and vaporising fluids by electricity.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 314 of 1900.—William Charles Stephens, engineer, of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England. *Improvements in or connected with rock drills.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 441 of 1900.—Edwin West & Co., Limited, manufacturers, and Leonard Renaud West, Secretary of Limited Company, both of the Mounts Factory, Northampton, in the county of Northampton, England. *Improvements in leggings or gaiters.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 469 of 1900.—Nathaniel Bowditch, gentleman, residing at 297 New York Street, city of Aurora, Kane county, state of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in harvesting machines.* (Specification filed 23 February 1901.)

No. 473 of 1900.—William Hill, accountant, of 29 Josephine Avenue, Brixton, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in machines for aerating liquids.* (Specification filed 26 February 1901.)

No. 488 of 1900.—Francis Ludlow Clark, engineer, of 7204 Thomas Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electro-magnetic brakes.* (Specification filed 23 February 1901.)

No. 489 of 1900.—Francis Ludlow Clark, engineer, of 7204 Thomas Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in electro-magnetic brakes.* (Specification filed 23 February 1901.)

No. 490 of 1900.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 York Road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in electro-magnetic brake devices.* (Specification filed 23 February 1901.)

No. 973 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 203 of 1890.—Frederick Grinnell. *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishers.* (From 20 May 1901 to 20 May 1902.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1901 to 19 April 1902.)

No. 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block signalling apparatus.* (From 4 March 1901 to 4 March 1902.)

No. 189 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt. *Improvements in or relating to furnace fire bars.* (From 8 October 1900 to 8 October 1901.)

No. 302 of 1896.—Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in explosion engines.* (From 25 March 1901 to 25 March 1902.)

No. 303 of 1896.—Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in gas and like engines and in the method of mixing and volatilising the gases in the same.* (From 25 March 1901 to 25 March 1902.)

No. 323 of 1896.—Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in self-propelling road vehicles.* (From 25 March 1901 to 25 March 1902.)

No. 385 of 1896.—Frank Lambert. *A type-writer.* (From 26 April 1901 to 26 April 1902.)

No. 974 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 67 of 1896.—Theobald Alexander Martin. *An indigo washing process.* (Specification filed 23 November 1896.)

No. 201 of 1896.—Moncrieff LeMaitre. *A combined railway carriage key and ticket punch.* (Specification filed 23 November 1896.)

No. 311 of 1896.—Adolph Gothard Christiansen. *A machine for desiccating excrementitious matter, blood or other materials or compounds which when dried leaves a residium, to be called "Christiansen's Desiccator."* (Specification filed 21 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 84 of 1894.—Ram Chandra Agarwalla. *An improved portable sugarcane crushing mill and for improvements in connection therewith.* (Specification filed 19 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	75,00,915	11,32,31,110	12,07,32,025	1,47,99,769	3,77,50,126	...	26,00,918	5,51,50,813
Allahabad	...	1,14,89,740	1,14,89,740	56,21,478	19,59,292	...	...	75,80,770
Lahore	...	2,05,28,650	2,05,28,650	49,33,890	22,85,700	...	...	72,19,590
Bombay	1,05,13,380	6,40,75,680	7,45,89,060	99,88,358	5,30,21,782	...	1,63,47,846	7,93,57,986
Karachi	...	65,02,905	65,02,905	10,68,973	13,46,437	...	...	24,15,410
Madras	76,92,025	2,74,09,615	3,51,01,640	82,02,395	32,41,965	...	...	1,14,44,360
Calicut	...	9,86,240	9,86,240	3,29,530	1,09,245	...	...	4,38,775
Rangoon	...	1,11,08,510	1,11,08,510	1,32,99,605	51,31,515	...	...	1,84,31,120
	2,57,06,320	25,53,32,450	28,10,38,770					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...					
Total ₹			28,10,38,770	5,82,43,998	10,48,46,062	...	1,89,48,764	18,20,38,824
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								10,00,000
Net Total ₹								18,10,38,824
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹								28,10,38,770

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1849-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-35.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February, 1901	1,56,64,900	2,26,41,700	13,09,57,400	3,50,08,200	1,31,17,500	1,100	17,63,400	20,34,89,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,400	34,400	21,92,52,934
Add—																				
Amount of 3½% 1854-55 compensation notes transferred in London	...	...	1,52,200	...	...	...	...	1,52,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,200
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 21st February, 1901 .	...	...	...	83,000	...	...	...	83,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd February, 1901 .	...	...	4,60,000	2,000	...	...	...	4,62,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,62,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February, 1901 . . .	...	28,700	2,24,400	69,700	6,500	...	10,000	3,39,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,300
	1,56,64,900	2,26,70,400	13,17,93,600	3,51,62,900	1,31,24,000	1,100	17,63,400	20,45,14,800	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	34,500	22,02,84,434
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers . .	...	69,800	5,00,000	88,300	21,800	...	8,10,000	14,89,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,89,900
Balance on 28th February, 1901	1,56,64,900	2,26,00,600	13,12,93,600	3,50,74,600	1,31,02,200	1,100	9,53,400	20,30,24,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	39,500	34,500	21,87,98,534

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1900, enfaced from India 10,855 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,035 lakhs.
" 1st Jany., 1901 " 15th Jany., 1901, ditto 41 " ditto 4 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 6 " ditto 15 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 10 " ditto 15 "
10,915 lakhs, 10,083 lakhs.
10,083 "
Balance against India . 831 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd, March 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private Telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Peking should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 47.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or cipher, whether of Foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one or other of the followin Code Books, which have been deposited wit the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A I.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F C. McCutcheon.
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code 1899.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the above-named places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A I; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898, Atlantic, 1900; Watkin's; Meyer; McCutcheon; or McNeill. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 39, dated the 13th December, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 47-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 47, dated the 7th of March, 1901, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the Codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

The 7th March, 1901.

No. 48.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of February, 1901 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Abohar	Punjab	20th Feb..	Opened.
Bhayndar	Bombay	7th „	Ditto.
Bombay Parel	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Cuttack Chaulia-ganj.	Bengal	1st „	Closed.
Daudnagar	Bihar	21st „	Opened.
Hutti Camp	Punjab	15th „	Closed.*
Hyderabad Chudder-ghat (Deccan).	Madras	15th „	Opened.
Kyauktan	Burma	13th „	Ditto.
Pudunagram	Madras	16th „	Ditto.
Sakhi Sarwar	Punjab	4th „	Closed.*
Samrala Camp	Ditto	27th „	Opened*
Teroovatteyoor	Madras	1st „	Ditto
Railway Telegraph Offices.		1901.	
Aditmari	Bengal Duars Railway.	5th Feby.	Opened.
Buxa Road	Cooch Behar Railway.	1st	Ditto.
Jainti	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Kakina	Bengal Duars Railway.	5th „	Ditto.
Kharik	Tirhoot State Railway.	25th Jany.	Ditto.
Mahesh-khunt	Ditto	25th „	Ditto.
Nada	The Gaekwar's Railway.	4th Feby.	Ditto.
Narayanpur	Tirhoot State Railway.	25th Jany.	Ditto.
Naugachia	Ditto	25th „	Ditto.
Pasraha	Ditto	25th „	Ditto.
Righa	Ditto	4th Feby.	Closed.

* Military Camp of Exercise.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 4th March, 1901.

No. 46.—Mr. M. J. O'Gonnell, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th January 1901.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1901.

THE following rules and regulations relating to the Mathematical Instrument Office are published for the information and guidance of public officers.

F. B. LONGE, *Major*, R.E.,
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Surveyor-General's Office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT OFFICE, SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

THE mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India Department, supplies new and serviceable instruments, etc., and repairs, examines, and adjusts, etc., old ones, on book-debit, for all branches of the public service. *As a general rule, new instruments are not supplied, if serviceable instruments of the class required are available for issue.*

2. All applications for instruments on the public service must be submitted on the following indent form, *which is not required in duplicate*, the specification of instruments and particular purposes for which required being made as full as possible. Indent forms may be had on application to the Mathematical Instrument Office:—

Indent No. *on the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Office, S. I. Dept., for Instruments required for the use of* *, dated* *190* .

Description of Instruments.	Quantity or number in use or in store.	Quantity or number indented for.	Purpose for which required.	Average cost as per printed list.	How and where to be despatched.
				Rs. As.	The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases, to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this indent are indispensably necessary for the purposes set forth, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority. *Signature of Indenting Officer with designation of appointment in full.*

3. All indents, before they can be supplied, must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or of the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, *viz.* :—

Survey of India Dept., Topo. Branch,	by Deputy Surveyor-General	or by Surveyor-General,
Ditto, Rev. do.	,, ditto	
Ditto, Trig. do.	,, Supdt., Trigl. Surveys,	
Settlement Department,	,, Boards of Revenue,	
Public Works Department,	,, Superintending Engineers or higher authorities,	
Telegraph Department,	,, Director-General of Telegraphs,	
Marine Department,	,, Superintendent of Marine,	
Army Departments,	,, Quartermaster-General of the Army,	
	,, Lieutenant Generals Commanding the Forces in the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras,	
Artillery,	,, Officers in Command of Batteries and Districts,	
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in Civil employ,	,, Secretary to Governments under which serving or Secretary to Board of Revenue,	

Forest Department,	by Provincial Conservators,*
Director of the Forest School at Dehra, Superintendent of Forest Survey,	,, Inspector-General of Forests,
Meteorological Department,	,, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India,
Excise Department, Bengal,	,, Commissioner of Excise in Bengal,
Geological Survey,	,, Director, Geological Survey,
State Railways,	,, Engineers-in-Chief,
Other Departments,	,, Heads of Departments,

and they should be addressed to the *Officer in charge Government Mathematical Instrument Office, No. 15, Wood Street, Calcutta.*

4. The mode of transit, and address, or station to which the instruments are to be consigned, must invariably be specified on indents in the proper column. Indents should not be accompanied with forwarding letters, unless more explanation is necessary than can be given on the face of the indent.

5. All officers, to whom instruments and other stores are issued on public service, have to account for them to the officer to whom their accounts are rendered, in such manner as may be by him directed.

6. All instruments, and component parts of instruments, when no longer required, should be at once returned to the Mathematical Instrument Office, *except when the Officer in charge considers that their transit charges may nearly equal or exceed, their actual value as material,* in which case he should refer to the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office for instruction as to their disposal. No unused instruments should be allowed to accumulate in any office, as if returned, they can be utilised for re-issue.

7. When instruments are considered unserviceable by any officer, a survey should be held on them by a committee of Government officers, whose reports should be forwarded to the Assistant Surveyor-General in charge of Mathematical Instrument Office, who will issue instructions as to which of the articles are to be forwarded to the depôt, Calcutta, and which should be sold by public auction to the best advantage. The proceeds of all articles sold by auction must be deposited in the nearest treasury, and treasury receipt, with auction account sale, and copy of the committee report, should be attached to the next cash account current, in which the transaction should appear both on the debit and credit sides.†

8. When instruments, the value of which exceeds Rs. 50, are received for final deposit in store, a valuation receipt will be granted for them by the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office, to enable officers, returning them, to remove them from their debit, by forwarding the receipt to the Comptroller of India Treasuries or other audit officer with the half-yearly or other returns for stores submitted to him. If the value of the instruments returned does not exceed Rs. 50, a valuation statement is granted and the matter is adjusted by cash payment, in the month following that in which the instruments are received, except in the case of officers of the Survey of India Department, Government of India Secretariats, and officers in Berar.

9. All Government instruments, etc., requiring repair, etc., should be forwarded with an official letter, stating the nature of the repair required. A special requisition form for repairs can be supplied by this office on application.

10. All instruments, etc., received from England and issued on book-debit in the public service, will be charged at their invoice cost, *plus* a percentage to cover freight, insurance, loss by exchange, etc.

11. In the event of instruments, indented for by Government officers, not being in stock at the Mathematical Instrument Office, they will, if urgently required, be purchased by that office in the local market.

12. Instruments made in the workshops, and those purchased locally for issue on book-debit, will be charged at cost rates. Instruments purchased locally for officers not entitled to receive them on book-debit will be charged at cost price, *plus* 5 to 10 per cent. for examining, testing, and incidental charges.

* NOTE.—Includes the principal Forest Officers in Coorg, the Andamans, and in Baluchistan, and the Commissioner of Ajmer-Marwara in Ajmer.

† NOTE.—It seldom pays to return chains to store, and as a rule they should be disposed of locally and the proceeds credited to Government in the nearest treasury merely informing the Mathematical Instrument Office.

13. Instruments, when they can be spared, are sometimes sold to officers in the service of Government on payment of their value *plus* from 5 to 10 per cent., and instruments, the private property of officers, can be repaired on like terms. In such cases the amount must be remitted to the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office before the instruments can be despatched.

14. Instruments returned into store will be valued according to their condition on arrival at the Mathematical Instrument Office.*

15. It should be distinctly stated in the forwarding letters, or on the face of delivery vouchers, advising despatch of consignments to the Mathematical Instrument Office, whether the articles forwarded are "for repair" or "for deposit."

16. All consignments for the Mathematical Instrument Office should be forwarded "*prepaid*" and that office does not pay the freight on instruments despatched by it.

17. Instruments are issued and repaired on book-debit for officers and departments entitled thereto when the cost exceeds Rs. 50. When the cost is not more than Rs. 50, cash payment is required and may be made either by Remittance Transfer Receipts, Money Orders, Cheques payable in Calcutta to the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office, or cash. In no case should money be paid into the Local Treasuries, and their receipts forwarded in payment of bills.

18. In the case of book-debit transactions, invoices are sent out in triplicate, one copy to be signed and returned as a voucher for the charge, and the others to be used by the indenting officer in accordance with paragraph 96, Chap. VI, Vol. I, Civil Account Code.

19. When cash payment is required, the Mathematical Instrument Office sends an invoice and a bill. The invoice should be signed by the indenting officer and returned to the Mathematical Instrument Office, and the bill should be paid as explained above, when a receipt in proper form will be issued by the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office.

20. It is particularly requested that the size and description of instruments, lengths of scales (how divided, and purposes for which required), and generally any information which will guide this Office in knowing, without further reference, the exact wants of the indenting officer, be entered on the face of the indent, instead of in covering letters.

21. The annexed list gives the nomenclature of the various instruments ordinarily kept in store in this Office for issue on public service, which should be strictly adhered to in all indents.

22. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of instrument is also given in the list. Indenting officers should invariably enter the value of all instruments required by them in the column of the indent allotted for that purpose. The lower prices are those of instruments which, although perfectly serviceable, are not new (see paragraph 1).

23. Indents should be regulated, not according to what an officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary.

24. For the rules for the supply, repair, return, and adjustment of cost of mathematical instruments supplied to corps, units, and field staff offices for mobilisation in accordance with the Field Service Equipment Tables, see G. O. C. C., No. 158, dated 5th March 1900.

MATHL. INSTT. OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
November 1900.

F. B. LONGE, *Major*, R.E.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge M. I. O.,
Survey of India Dept.

P.S.—An illustrated Catalogue, containing details and description of the Instruments as well as prices, can be obtained, Price Rs. 2, and a price list of instruments obtainable is also available for free issue.

* NOTE.—Instruments purchased for survey of wards and private zamindars' estates if returned to the Mathematical Instrument Department will be received at a proper valuation on completion of the survey.

List of Instruments generally kept in store, manufactured, or repaired at the Mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta.

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired Instruments.				Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Altazimuth Instruments, pocket	Each	From 90	0 to	240	0	
Anemographs	,,	,, 1,225	0 ,,	1,570	0	
Anemometers, Robinson's	,,	,, 50	0 ,,	70	0	
Anemoscopes or Portable Wind Vanes	,,	,, 10	0 ,,	25	0	
Arithmometers, English Edmondson's, circular form	,,	,, 420	0 ,,	503	0	
,, French	,,	,, 250	0 ,,	490	0	
Balance, Chemical	,,	,, 47	8 ,,	325	0	
Barometer, Adjuncts, Wallis's	,,	,, 9	8	...		
Barometers, Aneroid, ordinary, 8″	,,	,, 60	0 ,,	80	0	
,, ,, ,, 4½″, mountain, reading from 7,000 feet to 22,000 feet	,,	,, 45	0 ,,	82	0	
,, ,, 3″ diameter, pocket size	,,	,, 30	0 ,,	82	0	
Barometer, Aneroid, surveying, 4½″, mountain scale on moveable ring, from 25 to 31 inches with rack and vernier in sling case	,,	,, 90	0 ,,	110	0	
,, open scale, Bartrum's patent	,,	,, 190	0	...		
Barometers, Aneroid, Watkin's patent, reading from 5,000 to 20,000 feet	,,	,, 60	0 ,,	120	0	
,, ,, Watkin's patent, with arrangement for relieving the strain when not in use ...	,,	,, 105	0 ,,	120	0	
,, marine	,,	,, 50	0 ,,	79	8	
,, mountain, Fortin's principle	,,	,, 90	0 ,,	174	9	
,, ,, George's pattern	,,	,, 100	0 ,,	171	0	
,, standard, Fortin's	,,	,, 70	0 ,,	140	0	
Bars, lengthening, brass	,,	,, 0	4 ,,	0	7	
,, ,, electrum	,,	,, 0	4 ,,	0	7	
,, ,, standard, steel, 6 feet long	Pairs	,, 20	0	32	0	
Boards, drawing, selected deal, fluted with ebony edges ...	...	About 2	0	...		Per square foot for any size made to order.
,, ,, or sketching, Cavalry pattern	Each	From 11	0 ,,	18	8	
,, ,, Captain Verner's pattern	,,	,, 16	0 ,,	30	0	
,, padded for thermometers	,,	,, 2	8	...		
Barographs by Richard Freres, Paris	,,	,, 105	0	...		
Borers, Pressler's, for hard and soft woods	,,	,, 13	2	...		
Callipers Micrometer, parallel jaws, 4″, 6″, 8″, 10″, 12″	,,	,, 100	0 ,,	241	0	
,, ,, small	,,	,, 25	0	...		
,, ,, paper gauge, English measures, in morocco case	,,	,, 24	0	...		
Camera Finder, Hick's patent, of sizes	,,	,, 10	0 ,,	28	0	
,, Lucida for sketching	,,	,, 20	0 ,,	35	0	
Cards for prismatic compasses	,,	,, 2	10 ,,	16	0	
,, ,, marine ,, ...	,,	,, 24	0 ,,	45	0	
Cases, leather, sketching	,,	,, 8	8	...		
Chains, iron, measuring, best, 3 sawn oval links, 30 feet ...	,,	,, 2	0 ,,	2	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 33 ,, ...	,,	,, 2	0 ,,	2	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	,, 2	0 ,,	3	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 66 ,, ...	,,	,, 2	8 ,,	3	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	,, 4	0 ,,	7	0	
,, steel, 30 feet	,,	,, 3	0 ,,	6	12	
,, ,, 33 ,, ...	,,	,, 3	8 ,,	7	8	
,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	,, 5	0 ,,	8	0	
,, ,, 66 ,, ...	,,	,, 5	0 ,,	8	0	
,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	,, 7	0 ,,	11	0	
Chain handles	Per pair	,, 0	12 ,,	1	0	
,, numbers, brass, sets	Each	,, 1	0 ,,	...		
,, ,, iron, ,, ...	,,	,, 0	6 ,,	0	8	
Chartometers	,,	,, 6	0 ,,	24	0	
Chronographs, watch pattern	,,	,, 25	0	...		
,, with watch combined, keyless action, white metal. The long second-hand will record, on the dial, the interval between two events without stopping the movement of the watch	,,	,, 40	0 ,,	100	0	
Chronometer Box, mean and sidereal time, in outer padded case ...	,,	,, 200	0 ,,	700	0	
,, pocket, silver	,,	,, 200	0 ,,	600	0	
Chronomicrometers, a very superior form of chronograph and time-keeper with A or B Kew certificate	,,	,, 105	0 ,,	270	0	
Circles, reflecting, by Troughton and Simms	,,	,, 500	0	...		
,, repeating, astronomical	,,	,, 1,250	0	...		
,, metal, nautical D'Amico, by T. Cooke & Sons	,,	,, 600	0	...		
Clinometers, common, rule form	,,	,, 6	0 ,,	40	0	
,, Road, reflecting, Cook's pattern	,,	,, 45	0 ,,	55	0	
,, Watkin's pattern	,,	,, 15	0 ,,	21	0	
,, Survey pattern	,,	,, 35	0 ,,	45	0	
,, wooden, with papers scales of angles, shades, etc. ...	,,	,, 1	8 ,,	2	4	
Clocks, common, office	,,	,, 25	0 ,,	35	0	
Combs, acre, card board	,,	,, 0	4 ,,	0	7	16″ & 32″=1 mile.
,, ,, metal, in case	,,	,, 10	0 ,,	17	0	
,, ,, celluloid, of various scales	,,	,, 0	8 ,,	2	0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	APPROXIMATE rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.			REMARKS.
		Rs. A.	Rs.	
Cords for Range-finders	Each	From 2 14		
Compasses, beam, with adjustment, with or without scale ...		„ 20 0	45 0	Wooden.
„ „ sliding, tubular, 2' to 4'		„ 25 0	34 8	
„ „ with adjustment, telescopic, electrum, in case ...		„ 20 0	35 0	
„ „ portable, to fit a rule or lath, in box		„ 10 0	20 0	
„ bow, ink, pencil, or dividers, brass, single jointed ...		„ 1 8	3 0	
„ „ „ „ „ double jointed ...		„ 3 0	6 8	
„ „ „ „ electrum, single jointed ...		„ 3 4	6 0	
„ „ „ „ „ double „ ...		„ 4 0	7 0	
„ „ „ brass or electrum, double jointed with needle points		„ 5 0	10 0	
„ „ „ „ spring, bow, ink, pencil, or dividers ...		„ 1 8	4 0	
„ „ „ „ „ sets, in case		„ 7 0	12 0	
„ drawing, ordinary, brass, 5"		„ 0 8	1 4	
„ „ „ „ 6"		„ 0 8	1 8	
„ „ „ electrum, 5"		„ 0 12	1 8	
„ „ „ „ 6"		„ 1 0	2 0	
„ „ hair spring, brass		„ 3 0	4 0	
„ „ „ „ electrum		„ 4 0	5 8	
„ „ with pen & pencil points & longthoning bar (half set), brass		„ 8 0	13 8	
„ „ „ „ „ electrum ..		„ 10 0	17 0	
„ „ (half sets) with one knee joint to compass, brass		„ 10 0	14 0	
„ „ „ „ „ electrum ...		„ 12 0	18 0	
„ „ „ with double knee joint to compass, brass ...		„ 12 0	16 0	
„ „ „ „ „ electrum ...		„ 14 0	20 8	
„ „ „ „ joints to compass and points to hold needles, brass ...		„ 14 0	20 8	
„ „ „ „ „ electrum ...		„ 16 0	23 0	
„ magnetic, pocket, in metal case, with floating card or with needle		„ 4 0	14	
„ „ „ „ wooden case, with needle ...		„ 2 0	9	
„ „ „ watch pattern in electrum case with Singer's dial divided to single degree		15 0	23	
„ „ „ watch pattern in electrum case with Singer's dial divided to 5 degree spaces for non-commissioned officers		0 5	11	
„ „ „ (Captain Verner's Patent) bronz brass box, alluminium dial painted with luminous pain in solid leather case with loop for belt and button strap				
„ magnetic or rectangular, for plane-tables, in boxes 2½" ..		4 0	7 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 3" ..		6 0	9 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 4" ..		8 0	11 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 5" ..		10 0	13 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 6" ..		12 0	15 0	
„ marine		20 0	57 8	
„ Napier's, electrum, in case		10 0	16 0	
„ Prismatic silver ring, 2" & 2½", without glass shades or stands		30 0	40 0	
„ „ „ 3", with shades, etc., with stands		30 0	60 0	
„ „ „ 3½", „ „ ...		35 0	70 0	
„ „ „ 4" „ „ ...		50 0	85 0	
„ „ „ 4½" „ „ ...		55 0	95 0	
„ „ „ 5" „ „ ...		60 0	100 0	
„ „ „ 6" „ „ ...		70 0	120 0	
Compass, with clinometer combined (Barker's patent) ...		40 0	70 0	
Compasses, Hunter's pattern with card		100 0	150 0	
„ with silver ring		30 0	40 0	
„ with Singer's dial		45 0	80 0	
„ Hutchinson's pattern		20 0	30 0	
„ „ with stand		25 0	45 0	
„ proportional, 6", brass, divided		10 0	16 0	
„ „ 6", electrum, „		12 0	17 0	
„ subtense, with micrometer telescope, with stand for use in exploratory expeditions for obtaining linear distances, in conjunction with a graduated staff, without actual measurements		200 0	400 0	
„ surveying, Bengalee, M. I. O. pattern with stand ...		10 0	16 0	
Comptometers		360 0		
Covers for plane tables		5 12		
Curves, French, small sets, pear-wood, in box		3 8	5 0	
„ large „ „ „ „		6 8	9 0	
„ small sets, ebonite		16 0	23 0	
„ single, ebonite		0 8	1 12	
„ „ pear-wood		0 4	0 9	
„ „ celluloid		0 6	0 14	
Railway, small sets of 50 from 1½ inches to 120 inches radius, in case, card board ...		8 0	11 8	
„ „ „ „ ebonite ...		35 0	55 0	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.				Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	Rs. A.	
Curves, Railway, small sets of 50 from 1½ inches to 120 inches radius, in case, pear-wood	Each	From 15	0 to	24 0	
,, ,, large sets of 100 from 1½ inches to 240 inches radius, in case, card board	,,	15	0 ,,	29 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ebonite ...	,,	55	0 ,,	92 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, pear-wood ...	,,	25	0 ,,	46 0	
Curve, Rangers, Dalrymple Hay's	,,	210	0	...	
,, ,, Trotter's, with stand	,,	168	0	...	
Declinometers, for ascertaining the dip or inclination of strata, hills, etc., in wooden case with card dial ...		8	0	9 0	
,, for ascertaining the dip or inclination of strata, hills, etc., in metal case with silvered metal dial		40	0 ,,	70 0	
Dials, Miner's, Davis's, improved		400	0 ,,	470 0	
,, ,, Headley's, with telescope and stand		288	0	...	
,, ,, Lean's, with vertical arc, telescope, plain sights, levels, rack motion, etc., with jointed legs ...		70	0 ,,	150 0	
Dip Circles, Kew pattern		700	0	...	
Dynameters for testing the magnifying power of telescopes ...		50	0	...	
Engine Counter's, Harding's, large, to count to ten millions with reciprocating motion, and arranged so as readily to set back to zero ...		90	0		
,, ,, ,, small, pocket size (or Speedometers), nickel-plated, with 4 figures and steel friction bits, in case ...	,,	34	0	...	
Gauges, writing	,,	2	8	...	
Glasses, binocular, small, in sling case	,,	25	0 ,,	45 0	
,, ,, large, ,, ,, ...	,,	28	0 ,,	55 0	
,, ,, medium, with hinges for adjusting centres ...	,,	40	0 ,,	60 0	
,, ,, telescope, with rack-work or adjusting screw for moving both eye-pieces at one time to adjust by Carl Zeiss's perfect vision	,,	100	0 ,,	150 0	
Bisses, copying or tracing, English plano ... ... covering lid, size of frame with	,,	100	0 ,,	140 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 31″ × 16″ ...	,,	22	0 ,,	31 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 42″ × 29″ ...	,,	35	0 ,,	48 0	
,, magnifying, folding (or Lenses, reading), in horn cases ½″ to 2″ ...	,,	50	0 ,,	69 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, improved ...	,,	6	4 ,,	8 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, Coddington's ...	,,	13	0		
,, ,, watchmakers'	,,	4	0 ,,	7 0	
,, reading, hand, in electrum frames, with ebony handles, 2″	,,	2	0	...	
,, ,, 2½″	,,	2	10	...	
,, ,, 3″	,,	3	8	...	
,, ,, 3½″	,,	4	0	...	
,, ,, 4″	,,	5	0	...	
,, ,, 4½″	,,	6	8	...	
Haliotropes, with sight vane, in box, with stand, 4″ ...	,,	8	0	...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6″ ...	,,	60	0 ,,	120 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 9″ ...	,,	70	0 ,,	150 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ ...	,,	80	0 ,,	200 0	
Holdalls, leather, folding, generally containing 1 compas hair divider, 5″; 1 protractor, ivory or metal; 1 pen, drawing, ivory handle; 1 knife, pocket; 1 ink eraser; 1 lead-pencil, 1 pen-holder with spare nibs; 1 bottle Exciseman's ...	,,	100	0 ,,	280 0	
Horizons, artificial, dark glass, with cross levels and adjusting screws in box	,,	16	0 ,,	29 0	
,, ,, mercurial, with trough and mercury bottle, in box	,,	20	0 ,,	37 0	
,, ,, Captain George's pattern	,,	40	0 ,,	90 0	
Hydrometers, Sike's, with brass float strongly gilt, ivory scale thermometers, comparative rule, book of tables, and trial glass, complete	,,	40	0 ,,	60 0	
,, Sike's glass, in sets of five, with thermometer in box, complete	,,	40	0 ,,	67 8	
,, Sike's, single glass floats, and divided from 0 to 100 with book of tables and test jar	,,	50	0 ,,	70 0	
Hygrometers, Mason's, with procelain scale, in japanned metal case	,,	22	8	...	
Hypsometers, or Boiling Point Thermometers, Henderson's pattern	,,	13	8	...	
,, Wollaston's, large size, with spare thermometers, in leather case	,,	55	0	...	
,, Wollaston's, small size	,,	40	0 ,,	70 0	
Spare Thermometers for Hypsometers	,,	35	0 ,,	50 0	
Indicators, steam, gauge, Bourdon's, 7″, brass case	,,	12	0 ,,	30 0	
Ink rollers, small size	,,	27	0	...	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort, in box ...	,,	2	8	...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ...	,,	40	0 ,,	63 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, ...	,,	20	0 ,,	35 0	
	,,	12	0 ,,	17 8	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.				Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs. A.	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, electrum, 1st sort, with needle points ...	Each	From 50 0	to	73 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1st sort, without needle points ...		,, 40 0	,,	70 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd sort ...		,, 30 0	,,	45 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ...		,, 15 0	,,	24 0	
,, ,, ,, Addiscombe pattern, in 13" mahogany case, brass ..		,, 30 0	,,	40 0	
,, ,, ,, Addiscombe pattern, in 13" mahogany case, electrum ...		,, 35 0	,,	50 0	
,, ,, ,, pocket, in fish-skin or morocco case		,, 12 0	,,	70 0	
Integrator, Amsler's		,, 350 0		...	
Knives for Instrument boxes		,, 0 12		...	
Lamps, Argand, with spherical reflectors ...		,, 75 0	,,	200 0	
,, Miners', with stand		,, 45 10	,,	...	*Good second-hand—*
,, bull's-eye		,, 3 8	,,	8 8	Rs.
,, referring		,, 3 0	,,	10 0	10" 175
Lenses, reading (*See* Glasses, magnifying)					12" 195
Levels, drainage, with telescope, tripod stand and station staff, complete	Each	96 0			14" 215
,, dumpy, ordinary, 3-screw pattern, with round tripod stand, 10" ...		140 0	,,	200 0	16" 230
12"		168 0	,,	240 0	18" 260
14"		190 0	,,	270 0	20" ... 300
20" ...		270 0	,,	350 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,					There are a large number of very good second-hand levels of Bolton's Reversible Pattern in perfect order and adjustment, ready for issue at the above rates. These are 3-screw levels with metal tribrachs with round and braced stands.
,, 4-screw pattern, with parallel plates and round tripod stand	,,	,, 100 0	,,	200 0	
Cooke's patent, reversible, with braced tripod stand, 10" ...	,,	,, 175 0	,,	250 8	
12"		220 0	,,	296 8	
14"		250		341 8	
16"		280 0	,,	357 8	
18"		300 0	,,	374 0	
20"	,,	315 0	,,	391 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 300 0	,,	403 0	
Cushing's reversible. Same size and prices as above ...					
Dumpy standard, 20", by Troughton and Simms, with rigid braced stand ...		120 0		167 0	
Engineer's, 9", with stand		20 0		34 8	
Field Service, teak-wood		350 0		500 0	
Gradient Telemeter, by Casella		25 0		43 8	
reflecting, Abney's ...		4 0		9 0	
spirit, metal, in case, 4" ...		6 0		12 8	
,, ,, ,, 6" ...		8 0		16 0	
,, ,, ,, 8" ...		12 0		20 0	
,, ,, ,, 10" ...		15 0		27 8	
,, ,, ,, 12"		1 8		2 4	
in mahogany block with brass plate, 4"		2 0		6 0	
,, ,, ,, 6"		8		5 0	
,, ,, ,, 8"		3 8		7 8	
,, ,, ,, 10"		5 0		9 0	
,, ,, ,, 12"		2 0		6 0	
circular, of sizes, Hick's patent ...		3 0		8 0	
,, water		40 0		76 0	
Logs, Massey's patent, frictionless propeller		260 0			
Machine, calculating "Brunsviga"					
Magnetometer, Kew pattern, by Barrow, for measuring the earth's horizontal magnetic force, and also the declination of the magnetic pole		,, 1,000 0		...	
Magnets, bar, in boxes, per pair, 6"		,, 2 0		8 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 7"		,, 3 0		11 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 8"		,, 3 8		11 8	
,, horse-shoe, from 1" to 10" in length		,, 0 8		5 4	
Map-printing Machines, Gastrell's pattern		,, 50 0		80 0	
,, ,, Ordnance pattern, in box ...		42 8		50 0	
Meters, air, Casella's, for Mines, Hospitals, and other Public Buildings		35 0		47 8	
,, current, for ascertaining the tidal rate or flow of streams or rivers in miles, furlongs, and feet		16 0		62 8	
,, current, Moore's, by Troughton and Simms		124 0		180 0	
Microscopes, Monocular and Binocular		50 0		778 0	
Omnimeters, Eckhold's 5"		250 0		500 0	
,, ,, 6"		250 0		550 0	
Omni-Telemeters, Dredge-Steward. Intended for the measurement of distances for military purposes		220 8			
Opisometers, or Map Meters, for measuring curved lines on Plans, Charts, etc.		2 8		18 0	
Ozonometers		18 12		...	
Pedometers, in electrum case		16 0		42 8	
Passometers, in silver case, with crystal glass		60 0	,,	86 0	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.					Remarks
		From Rs	A.	to	Rs.	A.
Pens, bordering, ivory handle	Each	3	8	to	5	0
,, drawing ,, ,, ...	,,	1	0	,,	2	4
,, ,, Injector Reservoir	,,	4	0		...	
,, ,, ivory handle, turn-up nib	,,	1	8	,,	2	8
,, ,, with extra strong back nib, and square ivory handle	,,	3	8	,,	5	0
,, dotting, ivory handle, with set of four wheels	,,	4	0	,,	7	0
,, double or road, ivory handle	,,	2	4	,,	4	0
Pentagraphs, English, Stanley's tubular construction, in mahogany case, " ...						
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 24" ...	,,	100	0	,,	131	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 30" ...	,,	115	0	,,	163	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 36" ...	,,	130	0	,,	191	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 42" ..	,,	150	0	,,	209	0
,, ,, ordinary, from 2 feet to 4 feet, in boxes, about 35 to 40 rupees per foot according to condition						
,, ,, French, in box	,,	150	0	,,	310	0
Perambulators, English pattern, light	,,	50	0	,,	100	0
Pins for maps, brass	Per doz.	0	12	,,	1	4
,, ,, electrum	,,	0	14	,,	1	8
,, chains, iron, light	Each	0	1		...	
,, ,, steel, ,, ...	,,	0	2		...	
,, ,, iron, thick, Revenue Survey pattern	,,	0	4		...	
Plane-tables, deal, with brass-plate and clamping screw, with stand, Survey pattern, 30" × 24" ...	,,	12	0	,,	14	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 24" × 20" ...	,,	10	0	,,	13	0
,, ,, light, military pattern, 22" × 18" with folding stand	,,	24	0	,,	30	0
Planimeters, Amsler's, for computing areas, brass, in case ...	,,	30	0	,,	37	0
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	45	0	,,	63	0
Plates, graticule	,,	25	0	,,	67	8
Pluviometers, Symon's pattern, complete, with bottle and measuring glass	,,	7	12		...	
,, self-registering, Crossley's	,,	60	0	,,	89	0
,, self-recording, Casella's improved, showing the amount of rainfall in hundredths of an inch on a dial	,,	110	0		...	
Pointers, Station, 6" circle, divided on electrum to 30 minutes, with verniers to read 1 minute and tangent screw motion	,,	100	0	,,	140	0
,, ,, 3" circle, divided on silver, with verniers to read to 1 minute and tangent screw motion ...	,,	90	0	,,	125	0
,, ,, 6" circle, divided on silver, with verniers, etc., and lengthening arms	,,	150	0	,,	200	0
Prickers	,,	1	0	,,	1	8
Protractors, plain, circular, Cooke's gun-metal or brass, in case 6"	,,	18	0	,,	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 7"	,,	20	0	,,	37	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	,,	20	0	,,	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	20	0	,,	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	23	0	,,	56	0
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ,, ,, 6"	,,	12	0	,,	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	,,	12	0	,,	26	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	12	0	,,	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	35	0	,,	61	4
,, ,, semi-circular, brass, 6"	,,	5	0	,,	18	0
,, ,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	10	0	,,	19	0
,, circular, with arm and vernier, in case, brass, 6" ...	,,	25	0	,,	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum 6" ...	,,	30	0	,,	45	0
,, ,, best, with folding arms, clamp, and tangent screws, two verniers divided on silver, in case, brass 6"	,,	40	0	,,	70	0
,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	50	0	,,	80	0
,, ,, card board, 5" (figures in English and Vernacular)	,,	0	4		...	
,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	0	12		...	
,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	1	4		...	
,, brass semi-circular with vernier and arm, 8"	,,	40	0	,,	55	0
,, semi-circular, with arm and vernier, in case, brass, 6"	,,	10	0	,,	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	30	0	,,	51	0
,, ,, ,, Cooke's gun-metal, 12" ...	,,	60	0	,,	75	0
,, rectangular, brass, 6"	,,	8	0	,,	16	0
,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	10	0	,,	18	0
,, ,, ivory, 6"	,,	2	8	,,	5	0
,, ivory, 6" military pattern	,,	6	8		...	
,, rectangular, ivory, 12"	,,	10	0	,,	32	0
,, ,, box-wood, 6"	,,	0	8	,,	2	0
,, ,, ,, Gale and Polden's, 6"	,,	2	8	,,	3	8
,, ,, Sandhurst pattern, with plummet, in leather case	,,	3	0	,,	6	0
Pyrometer, Bailey's	,,	32	0	,,	...	
Rain-gauges (*See* Pluviometers).						

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	APPROXIMATE rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.					REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.		
Cords for Range-finders	Each	From	2	14	...	
Compasses, beam, with adjustment, with or without scale ...	,,	,,	20	0	to 45 0	Wooden.
,, ,, sliding, tubular, 2′ to 4′	,,	,,	25	0	,, 34 8	
,, ,, with adjustment, telescopic, electrum, in case ...	,,	,,	20	0	,, 35 0	
,, ,, portable, to fit a rule or lath, in box	,,	,,	10	0	,, 20 0	
,, bow, ink, pencil, or dividers, brass, single jointed ...	,,	,,	1	8	,, 3 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, double jointed ...	,,	,,	3	0	,, 6 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum, single jointed ...	,,	,,	3	4	,, 6 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, double ,, ...	,,	,,	4	0	,, 7 0	
,, ,, ,, brass or electrum, double jointed with needle points	,,	,,	5	0	,, 10 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, spring, bow, ink, pencil, or dividers ...	,,	,,	1	8	,, 4 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, sets, in case	,,	,,	7	0	,, 12 0	
,, drawing, ordinary, brass, 5″	,,	,,	0	8	,, 1 4	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6″	,,	,,	0	8	,, 1 8	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 5″	,,	,,	0	12	,, 1 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6″	,,	,,	1	0	,, 2 0	
,, ,, hair spring, brass	,,	,,	3	0	,, 4 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	,,	4	0	,, 5 8	
,, ,, with pen & pencil points & lengthening bar (half set), brass	,,	,,	8	0	,, 12 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ...	,,	,,	10	0	,, 17 0	
,, ,, (half sets) with one knee joint to compass, brass	,,	,,	10	0	,, 14 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ...	,,	,,	12	0	,, 18 0	
,, ,, ,, with double knee joint to compass, brass ...	,,	,,	12	0	,, 16 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ...	,,	,,	14	0	,, 20 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, joints to compass and points to hold needles, brass ...	,,	,,	14	0	,, 20 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ...	,,	,,	16	0	,, 23 0	
,, magnetic, pocket, in metal case, with floating card or with needle	,,	,,	4	0	,, 14 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, wooden case, with needle ...	,,	,,	2	0	,, 9 0	
,, ,, ,, watch pattern in electrum case with Singer's dial divided to single degrees	,,	,,	15	0	,, 23 0	
,, ,, ,, watch pattern in electrum case with Singer's dial divided to 5 degree spaces for non-commissioned officers	,,	,,	6	0	,, 11 8	
,, ,, ,, (Captain Verner's Patent) bronze brass box, alluminium dial painted with luminous paint in solid leather case with loop for belt and button strap	,,	,,	39	5	...	
,, magnetic or rectangular, for plane-tables, in boxes 2½″ ...	,,	,,	4	0	,, 7 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 3″ ...	,,	,,	6	0	,, 9 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4″ ...	,,	,,	8	0	,, 11 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5″ ...	,,	,,	10	0	,, 13 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6″ ...	,,	,,	12	0	,, 15 0	
,, marine	,,	,,	20	0	,, 57 8	
,, Napier's, electrum, in case	,,	,,	10	0	,, 16 0	
,, Prismatic silver ring, 2″ & 2½″, without glass shades or stands	,,	,,	30	0	,, 40 0	
,, ,, ,, 3″, with shades, etc., with stands	,,	,,	30	0	,, 60 0	
,, ,, ,, 3½″, ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	35	0	,, 70 0	
,, ,, ,, 4″ ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	50	0	,, 85 0	
,, ,, ,, 4½″ ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	55	0	,, 95 0	
,, ,, ,, 5″ ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	60	0	,, 100 0	
,, ,, ,, 6″ ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	70	0	,, 120 0	
Compass, ,, with clinometer combined (Barker's patent) ...	,,	,,	40	0	,, 70 0	
Compasses, ,, Hunter's pattern with card	,,	,,	100	0	,, 150 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, with silver ring	,,	,,	30	0	,, 40 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, with Singer's dial ...	,,	,,	45	0	,, 80 0	
,, ,, Hutchinson's pattern	,,	,,	20	0	,, 30 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, with stand	,,	,,	25	0	,, 45 0	
,, proportional, 6″, brass, divided	,,	,,	10	0	,, 16 0	
,, ,, 6″, electrum ,, ...	,,	,,	12	0	,, 17 0	
,, subtense, with micrometer telescope, with stand for use in exploratory expeditions for obtaining linear distances, in conjunction with a graduated staff, without actual measurements	,,	,,	200	0	,, 400 0	
,, surveying, Bengalee, M. I. O. pattern with stand ...	,,	,,	10	0	,, 16 0	
Diomptometers	,,	,,	360	0	...	
Covers for plane tables	,,	,,	5	12	...	
Curves, French, small sets, pear-wood, in box	,,	,,	3	8	,, 5 0	
,, ,, large ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,,	6	8	,, 9 0	
,, ,, small sets ebonite	,,	,,	16	0	,, 23 0	
,, ,, single, ebonite	,,	,,	0	8	,, 1 12	
,, ,, ,, pear-wood	,,	,,	0	4	,, 0 9	
,, ,, ,, celluloid	,,	,,	0	6	,, 0 14	
,, Railway, small sets of 50 from 1½ inches to 120 inches radius, in case, card board ...	,,	,,	8	0	,, 11 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ebonite ...	,,	,,	35	0	,, 55 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	APPROXIMATE rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.				REMARKS
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Curves, Railway, small sets of 50 from 1½ inches to 120 inches radius, in case, pear-wood	Each	From 15	0 to	24	0
,, ,, large sets of 100 from 1½ inches to 240 inches radius, in case, card board ...	,,	15	0 ,,	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ebonite	,,	55	0 ,,	92	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, pear-wood	,,	25	0 ,,	46	0
Curve, Rangers, Dalrymple Hay's	,,	210	0		
,, ,, Trotter's, with stand	,,	168	0		
Declinometers, for ascertaining the dip or inclination of strata, hills, etc., in wooden case with card dial ...		3	0	9	0
,, for ascertaining the dip or inclination of strata, hills, etc., in metal case with silvered metal dial		40	0 ,,	70	0
Dials, Miner's, Davis's, improved		400	0 ,,	470	
,, ,, Headley's, with telescope and stand ...		288	0	...	
,, ,, Lean's, with vertical arc, telescope, plain sights, levels, rack motion, etc., with jointed legs ...		70	0 ,,	150	0
Dip Circles, Kew pattern		700	0	...	
Dynameters for testing the magnifying power of telescopes ...		50	0	...	
Engine Counter's, Harding's, large, to count to ten millions with reciprocating motion, and arranged so as readily to set back to zero ...		90	0		
,, ,, ,, small, pocket size (or Speedometers), nickel-plated, with 4 figures and steel friction bits, in case ...		34	0	...	
Gauges, writing		2	8	...	
Glasses, binocular, small, in sling case		25	0 ,,	45	0
,, ,, large, ,, ,, ...		28	0 ,,	55	0
,, ,, medium, with hinges for adjusting centres ...		40	0 ,,	60	0
,, ,, telescope, with rack-work or adjusting screw for moving both eye-pieces at one time to adjust for perfect vision		100	0 ,,	150	0
Binoculars by Carl Zeiss		100	0 ,,	140	0
Glasses, copying or tracing, English plate, rising frame with covering lid, size 23″ × 16″ ...		22	0 ,,	31	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 31″ × 23″ ...		35	0 ,,	48	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 42″ × 29″ ...		50	0 ,,	69	0
magnifying, folding (or Lenses, reading), in horn cases ½″ to 2″ ...		0	14 ,,	8	0
,, ,, ,, improved ...		13	0	...	
,, ,, ,, Coddington's ...		4	0 ,,	7	0
,, watchmakers'		2	0	...	
reading, hand, in electrum frames, with ebony handles, 2″ ...		2	10	...	
,, ,, 2½″ ...		3	8	...	
,, ,, 3″ ...		4	0	...	
,, ,, 3½″ ...		5	0	...	
,, ,, 4″ ...		6	8	...	
,, ,, 4½″ ...		8	0	...	
Haliotropes, with sight vane, in box, with stand, 4″		60	0 ,,	120	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6″		70	0 ,,	150	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 9″		80	0 ,,	200	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 12″		100	0 ,,	280	0
Holdalls, leather, folding, generally containing 1 compas hair divider, 5″; 1 protractor, ivory or metal; 1 pen, drawing, ivory handle; 1 knife, pocket; 1 ink eraser; 1 lead-pencil, 1 pen-holder with spare nibs; 1 bottle Exciseman's ...		16	0 ,,	29	0
Horizons, artificial, dark glass, with cross levels and adjusting screws in box		20	0 ,,	37	0
,, ,, mercurial, with trough and mercury bottle, in box		40	0 ,,	90	0
,, ,, Captain George's pattern		40	0 ,,	60	0
Hydrometers, Sike's, with brass float strongly gilt, ivory scale thermometers, comparative rule, book of tables, and trial glass, complete		40	0 ,,	67	8
,, Sike's glass, in sets of five, with thermometer in box, complete		60	0 ,,	70	0
,, Sike's, single glass floats, and divided from 0 to 100 with book of tables and test jar		22	8	...	
Hygrometers, Mason's, with procelain scale, in japanned metal case		13	8	...	
Hypsometers, or Boiling Point Thermometers, Henderson's pattern		55	0	...	
,, Wollaston's, large size, with spare thermometers, in leather case		40	0 ,,	70	0
,, Wollaston's, small size		35	0 ,,	50	0
Spare Thermometers for Hypsometers		12	0 ,,	20	0
Indicators, steam, gauge, Bourdon's, 7″, brass case		27	0	...	
Ink rollers, small size		2	8	...	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort, in box ...		40	0 ,,	63	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ...		20	0 ,,	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, ...		12	0 ,,	17	8

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.		Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, electrum, 1st sort, with needle points ...	Each From 50 0	to 73 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1st sort, without needle points ...	40 0	70 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd sort ...	30 0	45 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	15 0	24 0	
,, ,, ,, Addiscombe pattern, in 13" mahogany case, brass ..	30 0	40 0	
,, ,, ,, Addiscombe pattern, in 13" mahogany case, electrum ...	35 0	50 0	
,, ,, ,, pocket, in fish-skin or morocco case	12 0	70 0	
Integrator, Amsler's	350 0		
Knives for Instrument boxes	0 12		
Lamps, Argand, with spherical reflectors	75 0	200 0	
,, Miners', with stand	45 10		*Good second-hand—*
,, bull's-eye	3 8	8 8	Rs.
,, referring	3 0	10 0	10" 175
Lenses, reading (*See* Glasses, magnifying)			12" 195
Levels, drainage, with telescope, tripod stand and station staff, complete			14" 215
,, dumpy, ordinary, 3-screw pattern, with round tripod stand, 10" ...	Each 96 0		16" 230
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" ...	140 0	200 0	18" 260
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 14" ...	168 0	240 0	20" ... 300
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 20" ...	190 0	270 0	There are a large number of very good second-hand levels of Bolton's Reversible Pattern in perfect order and adjustment, ready for issue at the above rates. These are 3-screw levels with metal tribrachs with round and braced stands.
,, ,, 4-screw pattern, with parallel plates and round tripod stand	270 0	350 0	
,, Cooke's patent, reversible, with braced tripod stand, 10" ...	100 0	200 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" ...	175 0	250 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 14" ...	220 0	296 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16" ...	260	341 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 18" ...	280 0	357 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 20" ...	300 0	374 0	
,, Cushing's reversible. Same size and prices as above ...	315 0	391 0	
,, Dumpy standard, 20", by Troughton and Simms, with rigid braced stand	300 0	403 0	
,, Engineer's, 9", with stand	120 0	167 0	
,, Field Service, teak-wood	20 0	34 8	
,, Gradient Telemeter, by Casella	350 0	500 0	
,, reflecting, Abney's	25 0	43 8	
,, spirit metal, in case, 4"	4 0	9 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6"	6 0	12 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	8 0	16 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 10"	12 0	20 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 12"	15 0	27 8	
,, ,, in mahogany block with brass plate, 4" ...	1 8	2 4	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6" ...	2 0	6 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8" ...	2 8	5 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 10" ...	,, 3 8 ,,	7 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12" ...	,, 5 0 ,,	9 0	
,, circular, of sizes, Hick's patent	,, 2 0 ,,	5 0	
,, water	,, 3 0 ,,	8 0	
Logs, Massey's patent, frictionless propeller	,, 40 0 ,,	76 0	
Machine, calculating "Brunsviga"	,, 260 0	...	
Magnetometer, Kew pattern, by Barrow, for measuring the earth's horizontal magnetic force, and also the declination of the magnetic pole	,, 1,000 0	...	
Magnets, bar, in boxes, per pair, 6"	,, 2 0 ,,	8 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 7"	,, 3 0 ,,	11 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	,, 3 8 ,,	11 8	
,, horse-shoe, from 1" to 10" in length	,, 0 8 ,,	5 4	
Map-printing Machines, Gastrell's pattern	,, 50 0 ,,	80 0	
,, ,, Ordnance pattern, in box ...	,, 42 8 ,,	50 0	
Meters, air, Casella's, for Mines, Hospitals, and other Public Buildings	,, 35 0 ,	47 8	
,, current, for ascertaining the tidal rate or flow of streams or rivers in miles, furlongs, and feet	,, 16 0 ,,	62 8	
,, current, Moore's, by Troughton and Simms	,, 124 0 ,,	180 0	
Microscopes, Monocular and Binocular	,, 50 0 ,,	778 0	
Omnimeters, Eckhold's 5"	,, 250 0 ,,	500 0	
,, ,, 6"	,, 250 0 ,,	550 0	
Omni-Telemeters, Dredge-Steward. Intended for the measurement of distances for military purposes	,, 220 8	...	
Opisometers, or Map Meters, for measuring curved lines on Plans, Charts, etc.	,, 2 8 ,,	18 0	
Ozonometers	,, 18 12	...	
Pedometers, in electrum case	,, 16 0 ,,	42 8	
Passometers, in silver case, with crystal glass	,, 60 0 ,,	86 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	APPROXIMATE rates of issue of new and repaired instruments.				REMARKS.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.	
Pens, bordering, ivory handle	Each	From 3 8	to	5 0	
,, drawing ,, ,, ...	,,	,, 1 0	,,	2 4	
,, ,, Injector Reservoir	,,	,, 4 0		...	
,, ,, ivory handle, turn-up nib	,,	,, 1 8	,,	2 8	
,, ,, with extra strong back nib, and square ivory handle	,,	,, 3 8	,,	5 0	
,, dotting, ivory handle, with set of four wheels	,,	,, 4 0	,,	7 0	
,, double or road, ivory handle	,,	,, 2 4	,,	4 0	
Pentagraphs, English, Stanley's tubular construction, in mahogany case, 18" ...	,,	,, 100 0	,,	131 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 24" ...	,,	,, 115 0	,,	163 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 30" ...	,,	,, 130 0	,,	191 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 36" ...	,,	,, 150 0	,,	209 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 42" ...					
,, ,, ordinary, from 2 feet to 4 feet, in boxes, about 35 to 40 rupees per foot according to condition					
,, ,, French, in box	,,	,, 150 0	,,	310 0	
Perambulators, English pattern, light	,,	,, 50 0	,,	100 0	
Pins for maps, brass	Per doz.	,, 0 12	,,	1 4	
,, ,, electrum	,,	,, 0 14	,,	1 8	
,, chains, iron, light	Each	,, 0 1		...	
,, ,, steel, ,, ...	,,	,, 0 2		...	
,, ,, iron, thick, Revenue Survey pattern	,,	,, 0 4		...	
Plane-tables, deal, with brass-plate and clamping screw, with stand, Survey pattern, 30" × 24" ...	,,	,, 12 0	,,	14 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 24" × 20" ...	,,	,, 10 0	,,	13 0	
,, ,, light, military pattern, 22" × 18" with folding stand	,,	,, 24 0	,,	30 0	
Planimeters, Amsler's, for computing areas, brass, in case ...	,,	,, 30 0	,,	37 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	,, 45 0	,,	63 0	
Plates, graticule	,,	,, 25 0	,,	57 8	
Pluviometers, Symon's pattern, complete, with bottle and measuring glass	,,	,, 7 12		...	
,, self-registering, Crossley's	,,	,, 60 0	,,	89 0	
,, self-recording, Casella's improved, showing the amount of rainfall in hundredths of an inch on a dial	,,	,, 110 0		...	
Pointers, Station, 6" circle, divided on electrum to 30 minutes, with verniers to read 1 minute and tangent screw motion	,,	,, 100 0	,,	140 0	
,, ,, 3" circle, divided on silver, with verniers to read to 1 minute and tangent screw motion ...	,,	,, 90 0	,,	125 0	
,, ,, 6" circle, divided on silver, with verniers, etc., and lengthening arms	,,	,, 150 0	,,	200 0	
Prickers	,,	,, 1 0	,,	1 8	
Protractors, plain, circular, Cooke's gun-metal or brass, in case 6"	,,	,, 18 0	,,	22 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 7"	,,	,, 20 0	,,	37 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	,,	,, 20 0	,,	28 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	,, 20 0	,,	30 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	,, 23 0	,,	56 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, electrum ,, ,, 6"	,,	,, 12 0	,,	24 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8"	,,	,, 12 0	,,	26 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	,, 12 0	,,	40 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	,, 35 0	,,	61 4	
,, ,, semi-circular, brass, 6"	,,	,, 5 0	,,	18 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	,, 10 0	,,	19 0	
,, circular, with arm and vernier, in case, brass, 6" ...	,,	,, 25 0	,,	40 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum 6" ...	,,	,, 30 0	,,	45 0	
,, ,, best, with folding arms, clamp, and tangent screws, two verniers divided on silver, in case, brass 6"	,,	,, 40 0	,,	70 0	
,, ,, ,, electrum	,,	,, 50 0	,,	80 0	
,, ,, card board, 6" (figures in English and Vernacular)	,,	,, 0 4		...	
,, ,, ,, 9"	,,	,, 0 12		...	
,, ,, ,, 12"	,,	,, 1 4		...	
,, brass semi-circular with vernier and arm, 8"	,,	,, 40 0	,,	55 0	
,, semi-circular, with arm and vernier, in case, brass, 6"	,,	,, 10 0	,,	20 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	,, 30 0	,,	51 0	
,, ,, ,, Cooke's gun-metal, 12" ...	,,	,, 60 0	,,	75 0	
,, rectangular, brass, 6"	,,	,, 8 0	,,	16 0	
,, ,, electrum, 6"	,,	,, 10 0	,,	18 0	
,, ,, ivory, 6"	,,	,, 2 8	,,	5 0	
,, ivory, 6" military pattern	,,	,, 6 8		...	
,, rectangular, ivory, 12"	,,	,, 10 0	,,	32 0	
,, ,, box-wood, 6"	,,	,, 0 8	,,	2 0	
,, ,, ,, Gale and Polden's, 6"	,,	,, 2 8	,,	3 8	
,, ,, Sandhurst pattern, with plummet, in leather case	,,	,, 3 0	,,	6 0	
Pyrometer, Bailey's	,,	,, 32 0	,,	...	
Rain-gauges (*See* Pluviometers).					

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	APPROXIMATE rates of issue of new and repaired Instruments.			REMARKS.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Thermometers, solar radiation, black bulb in vacuo	Each	From 20 0 to	30 0	
" " " " in open air	"	" 11 0 "	20 0	
" terrestrial, radiation, on stand for the grass ...	"	" 15 8 "	...	
" spare, for Mercurial barometers	"	" 3 0 "	5 0	
" " Hydrometers, scale on wood	"	" 2 8 "	4 0	
" " " " ebonite or ivory ...	"	" 5 8 "	8 0	
" " Hygrometers, dry or wet bulb	"	" 5 8 "	10 0	
" standard, divided to ½ degrees	"	" 20 0 "	35 0	
" " " ⅛ "	"	" 25 0 "	45 0	
Tachiograph, Ziegler's, with staff complete, by T. Cooke & Sons ...	"	" 700 0 "	...	
Thermometers, oven	"	" 24 0 "	36 0	
Trammel Heads for Beam Compasses	"	" 8 0 "	28 0	
Transit Instruments, good, serviceable, second-hand	"	" 150 0 "	250 0	
Vanes, wind, small and large	"	" 3 0 "	24 8	
Watches, common	"	" 10 0 "	57 8	
" stop	"	" 100 0 "	143 0	
" travellers' (half Chronometers or good English levers) ...	"	" 70 0 "	150 0	
Yards, standard (certified copies)	"	" 5 0 "	7 0	

List of Books usually kept for issue in the Mathematical Instrument Office.

NAMES OF BOOKS.			
		Rs. A.	
Catalogue of Instruments in M. I. O. Descriptive and illustrated	@	2 0	each.
Captain Cunningham's Reduction of Barometric Readings	"	0 8	"
Hints to Travellers (7th Edition)	"	6 10	"
Instructions for the use of Edmondson's Calculating Machine	"	0 7	"
Manual of Surveying (Thuillier's)	"	12 0	"
Nautical Almanacs, large size	"	1 12	"
" " small "	"	1 4	"
Navigation, Norie's	"	10 0	"
" Raper's	"	10 0	"
Regulations for Watkin's Range Finder	"	0 12	"
Tables, Auxiliary, G. T. Survey	"	2 0	"
" for Aneriod Barometer	"	1 12	"
" Barometrical, Mackesy's	"	2 0	"
" Hydrometer, Syke's	"	3 4	"
" for Hypsometer	"	2 3	"
" Logarithmic Bruhn's	"	4 10	"
" " Chamber's	"	3 1	"
" " Shortrede's, Sines, etc.	"	20 8	"
" " " Numbers	"	3 8	"
" for Reducing Slopes to the Horizontal	"	0 4	"
" traverse, Boileau's	"	9 4	"
" " Gurdon's	"	15 12	"
" " Shortrede's	"	10 0	"

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
W-440 of 1899-1900.	Y-22—77069	500	Babus Raghu Nandon Sahu, Sudersan Sahu and Deo Chand Sahu, Khala, District Palamow.

T. RIVERS HOWE,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 1st March, 1901.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. ₹	Name of Claimant.
W-206 of 1881.	O-70—98367	500	Moulvi Mohomed Ibrahim, No. 2 Raj Mohon Bose's Lane, Calcutta.
	" 98368	500	
	" 98369	500	
	" 98370	500	
	O-69—10289	100	
	" 10290	100	

RIVERS HOWE,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 7th March, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th March, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,04,763	3	4	1,47,84,214	11	0
Public Deposits at Branches	78,79,450	13	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,32,93,833	7	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,50,678	9	4
Sundries				15,42,096	8	1
RUPEES				11,05,20,823	4	2

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				51,11,318	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,91,546	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,71,26,586	1	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,16,03,888	12	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,58,49,373	8	8
Balances with other Banks				17,01,022	13	7
Bullion				4,259	13	10
Dead Stock				16,07,944	6	10
Stamps				12,986	3	2
Sundries				9,91,187	9	11
				8,16,00,113	5	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,40,27,882	11	1	2,89,20,709	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,48,92,827	3	2			
RUPEES				11,05,20,823	4	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,01,460 0 0
† Do. do do. „ 2,84,185 12 0
₹ 3,85,645 1 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36·07.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	Remarks
John Owen Hughes, Advocate, Moulmein.	Not stated	18th January, 1901	District Judge, Moulmein, on 1st February, 1901.	Will left. Probate granted to Daisy Ford Hughes, widow and sole executrix.
Albert Earle, Assistant Master, Government School, Moulmein.	Ditto	16th July, 1900	Ditto	No Will. Letters of Administration granted to Mr. H. E. Wilkins, Principal, Government School, Moulmein, as Attorney for the widow.
S. F. Pereira, Civil Pensioner.	Chunar	21st January, 1901	District Judge of Mirzapur, on 9th February, 1901.	Will left. No application.
John P. Jones, of S.S. *Apcar.*	Presidency General Hospital.	22nd January, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 11th February, 1901.	No Will. No application.
John Ford, of Village Kazipur, Pargana Arail, District Allahabad.	Not stated	4th February, 1901	District Judge of Allahabad, on 12th February, 1901.	Will left. No application.
G. Wroughton, late a Signaller of the Government Telegraph Department.	Agra	12th January, 1901	District Judge of Agra, on 12th February, 1901.	No Will. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 8th March, 1901.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 4th March, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. G. G. Vander Beek, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1901.

S. BURRARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Surveys.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 25th February, 1901.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant C. J. C. Kendall, for 6 months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 3rd January, 1901.

No. 286.—Mr. A. G. O. Howard, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Didwana Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 24th February 1901.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 27th February, 1901.

No. 1649 of 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No. 3744 I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased under Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as amended by Section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment (Act II of 1891) to grant a license to the Reverend Murdock M'kenzie of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, and Officiating Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Mhow, to solemnize marriages within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th February, 1901.

No. 525-*S*.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the re-appointment of Lala Ram Gopal with effect from the 1st January 1901, and the appointment of Munshi Abdul Gafur, with effect from the 15th February 1901, *vice* Mehta Chaggan Lal, deceased, as members of the Kekri Municipal Committee.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, P. W. D.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd December, 1900.

No. 10558.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 347-E., dated the 6th March, 1885, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 3653, dated the 12th July, 1893, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased, under section 4 (2) of the Cantonment Act, 1889, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare the boundaries of the Quetta Cantonment to be as follows :—

Description of the Boundary of Quetta Cantonment.

The origin pillar No. 1 is situated in the south-east corner of the Cantonment at the south end of Little Road and opposite the Ordnance Lascars' quarters.

Bearing to right hand point of Murdar Mountain 136°.

Bearing to left hand point of Takatu Mountain 33° 30'.

Bearing to Flag staff of Darbar Hall 260°.

Magnetic variation of Quetta, 2° 30' East.

Bearing south-east to centre of Paka dome in Hindu burning ground 161° 35'. Distance—3897'.

Bearing south-west to centre pier of bridge on the Habib nullah near the Cantonment Boundary pillar No. 1 245° 45'. Distance—2684'.

Pillar.	Description.	Forward bearings from Magnetic North.		Direct horizontal distance in feet.
		Deg.	Min.	
1 to 2	From pillar No. 1 the boundary follows the right bank of the nullah, which runs just in a westerly direction, afterwards south-westerly to pillar No. 2, where the nullah runs into the Habib river.	266	20	2,790
2 to 3	From pillar No. 2 the boundary follows the right bank of the Quetta (or Habib) river in a west and north-westerly direction to pillar No. 3, situated just north of the centre of the Gymkhana.	293	0	6,175
3 to 4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary runs almost due north and passes just east of the village Kasi Atta Muhammad, then crosses the Samungli Road to pillar No. 4, situate north of the Quarantine Camp and 200 yards west of the Railway.	2	15	3,263
4 to 5	From pillar No. 4 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction, crossing the railway to pillar No 5, situated at the bend of the Baleli Road.	34	15	1,842
5 to 6	From pillar No. 5 the boundary runs in a north-north-westerly direction, first parallel to the Baleli Road, which bends and crosses it at 900 feet, and then in the direction of the old Peshin Road to pillar No. 6, situated just west of the Litter Yard.	343	0	2,718
6 to 7	From pillar No. 6 the boundary runs in a north-north-easterly direction, [illegible] the old night-soil depôt to pillar No. 7, situated at the north-west corner of the [illegible] Cantonment.	15	36	2,755
7 to 8	From pillar No. 7 the boundary [illegible] in a east-south-easterly direction to pillar No. 8, situated 260 yards south of the village Nao Gaun.	101	6	2,555
8 to 9	From pillar No. 8 the boundary continues in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 9, situated on the Quetta-Kach Road.	99	47	4,492
9 to 10	From pillar No. 9 the boundary continues in the same direction to pillar No. 10, situated at the north-east corner of the Cantonment close to the Quetta-Hanna Road.	99	20	10,020
10 to 11	From pillar No. 10 the boundary runs in a west-south-westerly direction, and more or less follows the line of the Hanna stream to pillar No. 11, situated close to the stream on the right bank.	247	43	1,468
11 to 12	From pillar No. 11 the boundary runs in a slightly more southerly direction to pillar No. 12, also situated on the right bank of the stream.	233	20	2,425
12 to 13	From pillar No. 12 the boundary runs almost due west to pillar No. 13.	260	35	544
13 to 14	From pillar No. 13 the boundary again turns south-west to pillar No. 14, situated at the bend of the Hanna Road and close to the Distributor of the Hanna Water.	221	15	1,618
14 to 15	From pillar No. 14 the boundary continues in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 15, situated at the north-west corner of the village of Durani Killa.	219	10	1,506
15 to 16	From pillar No. 15 the boundary continues in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 16, situated 250 yards south-west of Durani Killa	213	59	1,218
16 to 17	From pillar No 16 the boundary continues south-west to pillar No. 17, situated to the north of the Katcha Road leading to Hanna from the junction of Heywood and Little Roads.	215	9	627
17 to 18	From pillar No. 17 the boundary runs nearly due south-west to pillar No. 18, situated 170 yards from pillar No. 17.	226	57	512
18 to 19	From pillar No. 18, the boundary runs about west-south-west to pillar No. 19, situated north-east of Executive Engineer, Water Works' bungalow.	249	34	1,520
19 to 20	From pillar No. 19 the boundary runs in nearly the same direction to pillar No. 20, situated at north-west corner of the Executive Engineer, Water Works' bungalow and at the bend of Little Road.	252	19	826
20 to 21	From pillar No. 20 the boundary runs along the east edge of Little Road almost due south to pillar No. 1 (the origin).	178	10	2,278

By order,

R. BULLER HUGHES,
First Assistant.

The 27th February, 1901.

No. 2263.—Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for 33 days with effect from the forenoon of the 26th February, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2271.—In supersession of Notifications Nos. 2104 and 2815, dated the 1st and 10th April, 1898, respectively, which are hereby cancelled, and with reference to Notifications Nos. 774 and 777-F. C., dated the 13th August, 1890, Nos. 12 and 13, dated the 2nd January, 1894, and No. 1604-C., dated the 16th August, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, and by section 12, British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, hereby prohibits the cutting, marking, lopping, girdling and injuring by fire or otherwise of all reserved trees * except as provided under the following rules :—

* Juniperus excelsa.
Pistachia khanjak.
Pistachia mutica.
Fraxinus xanthoxyloides (Ash)
Olea cuspidata (Olive)
Dalbergia sissu.
Acacia Modesta (Phulai).
Zizyphus nummularia.
Zizyphus oxyphylla.
Tecoma undulata.
Prunus eburnea.
Populus Euphratica.
Tamarix articulata.
Tamarix Indica.
Periploca aphylla.
Pinus Gerardiana (Edible pine).
Pinus excelsa (Blue pine).

A.—Cutting of timber for sale.

I No timber of the reserved trees specified shall be cut for sale without a permit from the Chief Forest Officer, or in Zhob from the Political Agent.

II. Application may be made to the Chief Forest Officer through a Deputy Ranger, or to the Political Agent, Zhob through the local Tahsildar. Each permit shall specify :—

(I) Name of holder.
(II) Locality in which holder is thereby authorised to cut.
(III) Description and quantity of timber for which permit is granted.
(IV) Period allowed for cutting, removal of timber and return of permit.
(V) Destination of timber removed.
(VI) The rate and amount paid.

III. Every holder of a permit shall produce it for inspection, when called on to do so by any Forest Officer or Political Officer, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar, and any such officer may stop for examination any timber of the reserved trees. The permit shall be returned at the expiration of the period for which it runs, to the station nearest to the destination of the timber, whether the timber has been removed or not.

Permit-holders must comply with the Regulations of the Forest Department as to the locality, mode of felling, conversion, removal, etc., of timber. If the timber cut by any permit-holder or found in his possession under cover of a permit does not correspond with the description therein set forth it shall be liable to be confiscated.

In Zhob the permit-holder will also be liable to a fine at three times the rate leviable on such timber.

Extension of period may be granted at the discretion of the Chief Forest Officer, or in Zhob of the Political Agent, or any officer empowered by them for this purpose, on payment of a renewal fee of ¼th of the original sum paid.

IV. Payment of royalty fees shall be made in advance at the following rates :—

(a) Firewood.

	Juniper.	Hardwood.
(I) Per head load	0 0 6	0 0 9
Per donkey load	0 1 0	0 1 6
Per bullock or pony load	0 2 0	0 3 0
Per camel load	0 4 0	0 6 0
For firewood imported in any other manner per maund	0 0 9	0 1 0

The above rates shall not apply to the Khojak Sub-Division of the Pishin District where royalty shall be levied on every description of firewood at a uniform rate of one anna per maund.

(II) The fee payable for charcoal shall be three times the above rates.

(b) Timber.

The fee payable on building timber shall be per piece :—

In the Zhob District—

	R a. p.
Up to 10' long and 9" girth, each	0 4 0
,, 10' ,, 12" ,,	0 6 0
,, 12' ,, 15" ,,	0 8 0

In the rest of the Agency—

Up to 10′	long and	9″	girth, each	0	0 6
„ 10′	„	12″	„	0	1 0
„ 12′	„	15″	„	0	1 9

For timber of other dimensions trees must be taken at the following rates :—

	£	a.	p.
Per green tree	2	0	0
Per dry tree	1	0	0

B —Cutting of timber by villagers for private use.

V. Except in areas where special orders to the contrary exist villagers may cut the tree named in the margin † for *bonâ fide* private use without any permit and may collect or cut for fuel the dry fallen timber of any tree.

† Tamarix articulata.
Tamarix Indica.
Acacia Modesta.
Tecoma undulata.
Periploca aphylla.
Zizyphus nummularia.
Zizyphus oxyphylla.

VI. Villagers wishing to cut any other reserved trees for *bonâ fide* private purposes *e.g.*, for agricultural implements or building purposes should apply to the Tahsildar who is authorised to grant permits to cut timber for the above purposes in reasonable quantities.

VII. Tahsildars shall send monthly lists of all permits granted under rule VI to the Political Agent of the district who will, except in Zhob, forward copies to the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

VIII. Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any reserved tree or commits any act in contravention of the above rules, shall be liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to R20, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than R10 to double the amount of such damage.

C.—Cutting of fuel by wood-cutters for sale where Stations have been established.

IX. Application must be made to the Deputy Forest Ranger of the range concerned, for permits for any period the applicant may desire, such permits to be issued free in the first instance, but if lost, a fresh one will be issued at a cost of one anna.

X. Each permit shall specify : —

(1) Serial number.
(2) Name of holder.
(3) Locality in which the holder is authorised to cut.
(4) Period during which the permit holds good.
(5) Description and quantity of fuel for which the permit is granted.
(6) The station where the material must be brought for inspection and security deposited
(7) The rate and amount of royalty payable.

XI. The royalty on firewood and charcoal to be as at paragraph (IV) (*a*) above.

XII. Every holder of a permit on arrival at the inspecting station recorded thereon, must, deposit security equal in value to the amount of royalty due, when he will be supplied with a pledge ticket.

XIII. The holder of the pledge ticket will then be permitted to pass the station in question and sell his wood, and having done so will proceed to the central Octroi or Forest Office appointed for that purpose and pay the royalty due, a receipt being recorded on the back of the pledge ticket to this effect, and on presentation of the same at the original station of issue the holder will redeem the security deposited.

XIV. At the expiration of the period recorded on the permit the holder must present it at the Deputy Ranger's Office for renewal of such period as he may desire.

The 2nd March, 1901.

No. 2381.—Under the provisions of paragraph 96, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX (Provisional Issue), Second Lieutenant J. O. Summerhayes, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for 18 months, with effect from the 4th March, 1901.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE HONORABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 25th February, 1901.

No. 970.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891) and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under Section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No 3747 I. B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Honorable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Harold Spencer, B.A., and the Reverend William Earnest Tomlinson of the Wesleyan Mission to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Harold Spencer, B.A , and the Revere d William Earnest Tomlinson authorizing them to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 971.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2252 I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Act, the Honorable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Harold Spencer, B.A., and the Reverend William Earnest Tomlinson of the Wesleyan Mission to solemnize marraiges within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Harold Spencer, B.A., and the Reverend William Earnest Tomlinson to grant Certificates of Marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

H. DOBBS,

First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 296—193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with his Notification No. 514—89, dated the 17th May, 1898, and to direct that they shall have effect from the 1st April, 1901 : —

CHAPTER I.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "Ajmer-Merwara" means the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara :

(2) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara :

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara :

(4) "Collector" means the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, or any other person specially authorised by the Chief Commissioner, by name or in virtue of his office, to discharge all or any of the functions of a Collecto under these rules

(5) "opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy, and includes madak and chandu and all preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, but it does not include poppy-heads :

(6) the expression "poppy heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant :

(7) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy :

(8) "seer" means a weight of eighty tolas, and "maund" means a weight of forty seers :

(9) opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, when sold in any

quantity not exceeding five tolas in weight, and poppy-heads when sold in any quantity not exceeding eight seers in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by "retail;" and when sold in any larger quantity shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale:"

(10) "farmer," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads or both, means a person to whom the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, as the case may be, in any local area has been let in farm under these rules:

(11) "licensed vendor," used with reference to opium or poppy-heads or both, means a person to whom a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, as the case may be, has been granted under these rules by the Collector or by a farmer having authority to grant the same: and

(12) "licensed druggist" means a person to whom the Collector has granted, free of charge, a license for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and of poppy-heads for medicinal purposes only.

CHAPTER II.

Cultivation, manufacture, possession and sale.

Cultivation, manufacture, possession and sale.

2. In Ajmer-Merwara (*a*) the cultivation of the poppy, (*b*) the manufacture of opium, (*c*) the possession of opium or poppy-heads, and (*d*) the sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, are permitted subject to the conditions and to the extent prescribed in this Chapter.

Permission to cultivate.

3. Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to cultivate the poppy may cultivate it subject to the conditions of his license.

Permission to manufacture.

4. (1) Any person to whom the Collector, with the general or special sanction of the Commissioner, has granted a license to manufacture opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may manufacture it subject to the conditions of his license.

(2) Any person may manufacture for his own domestic use opium possessed by him under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of the next following rule.

(3) A person having a license under rule 3 may manufacture crude opium, being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with his license.

(4) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, manufacture opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, in quantities not exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (3), for medicinal purposes.

Permission to possess.

5. (1) Any person may possess—

(*a*) opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, to an amount not exceeding five tolas in weight:

(*b*) poppy-heads to an amount not exceeding eight seers in weight:

Provided that such opium or poppy-heads has or have been bought from a farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads or from a licensed druggist, or, in the case of preparations or admixtures of opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, have been manufactured from opium bought from a farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads or from a licensed druggist:

(*c*) any preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking to an amount not exceeding one tola in weight, provided that the preparation or admixture has been manufactured from opium purchased from a farmer or a licensed vendor by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Collector may, by general or special order in writing, authorise any person to possess opium or poppy-heads in quantities not exceeding such weight as may be specified in the order.

(3) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, possess opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not

exceeding one seer in weight, and poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight.

(4) A person having a license under rule 3 may possess crude opium and poppy-heads which are the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with, and during the period of, his license.

(5) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, possess opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, in any quantity.

Permission to sell wholesale.

6. (1) A person having a license under rule 3 may sell wholesale to a farmer or a licensed vendor, or to a person authorised in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, crude opium or poppy-heads being the produce of land cultivated with the poppy in accordance with his license.

(2) A person having a license under rule 4, sub-rule (1), may sell wholesale to a farmer or licensed vendor, or to a person authorised in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, manufactured in accordance with his license.

(3) A person authorised in this behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector may sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, wholesale, to a farmer or licensed vendor or to a person authorised by the general or special order in writing of the Collector to be the buyer thereof.

(4) A farmer of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, wholesale, to a licensed vendor thereof.

(5) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell to a licensed druggist opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding one seer in weight, or poppy-heads not exceeding ten seers in weight, as the case may be.

(6) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell to a person specially authorised in that behalf by the general or special order in writing of the Collector, opium, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, to the extent covered by the order.

Permission to sell by retail.

7. (1) A farmer or licensed vendor of opium or poppy-heads may, subject to the conditions of his farm or license, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, as the case may be, by retail to any person.

(2) A licensed druggist may, subject to the conditions of his license, sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, by retail for medicinal purposes only.

Grant of licenses for retail sale.

8. (1) Unless the Collector farms the right of retail sale under rule 12, licenses for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or of poppy-heads, or of both, may be granted by the Collector, for one year only, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise specially directs.

(2) The Commissioner may from time to time fix the number of shops for which licenses may be granted under sub-rule (1), and the exclusive right to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, by retail at these shops may be put up to auction by the Collector at or before the commencement of each official year, either for each shop singly or for groups of shops as the Collector, subject to the control of the Commissioner, sees fit.

(3) The conditions of the auction mentioned in sub-rule (2) may be such that the sum payable in respect of the shop or shops, as the case may be, by the person declared to be the purchaser at the auction shall be paid by that person in such instalments and at such times, and that such security may be required from him for the payment thereof, as, subject to any instructions that may be issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, the Collector in each case directs:

Provided that in the rural area, that is to say, in the area other than that included in the Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad and Kekri areas, the right to sell opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, by retail may be granted in given areas to approved persons on the payment of such annual fee per shop as the Commissioner may from time to time determine.

Such fee shall be paid in a lump sum before the license is granted. The grants of licenses under this proviso may be made by the Collector with the Commissioner's approval. The areas and shops to which this proviso shall apply may be fixed by the Collector, three months before the

commencement of the year, for the coming year, with the Commissioner's approval.

Cancellation of license for retail sale.

9. (1) A license granted under the last foregoing rule or proviso may be cancelled without compensation by the Collector for breach of any of the conditions of the license.

(2) Where the Collector considers that any such license should be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of its conditions, he shall remit a sum equal to the average amount payable for fifteen days of the period for which the license was granted, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license or, in addition to remitting the sum aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner directs.

On the expiration of the notice, or on the payment of the additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the license.

Surrender of licenses for retail sale.

10. (1) A licensed vendor may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him in writing to the Collector, or, in the case of a license granted by a farmer, to the farmer, with the Collector's approval, of his intention to surrender the same, and on payment of such sum as the Collector may fix in this behalf, not exceeding the average amount payable for six months of the period for which the license was granted, or, where the license is granted for a shorter period than one year, then for half that period.

(2) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, remit the sum so fixed.

Withdrawal of licenses.

11. The Collector may at any time, with or without cause assigned, and without payment of compensation, withdraw a license from a licensed druggist.

Farm of right of retail sale.

12. (1) The Collector may let in farm the exclusive right of retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, within any local area fixed by the Commissioner:—

(*a*) for a term not exceeding two years with the sanction of the Commissioner; and

(*b*) for a term not exceeding five years with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) When the exclusive right of retail sale is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to the conditions of his farm, himself sell by retail or issue licenses under the counter-signature of the Collector for the retail sale of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads, or both, as the case may be, within the local area to which the farm extends.

(3) Every farmer shall file in the Collector's office a list of all licenses granted by him in such form, and on such day or days in each year, as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Issue of instructions with respect to farm.

13. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time issue instructions with respect to—

(*a*) the invitation and acceptance of tenders for farms under the last foregoing rule; and

(*b*) the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the conditions of a farm.

Interference with farms.

14. (1) The Collector may, with the leave of the authority by which a farm under rule 12 was sanctioned, cancel the farm, or, within the term of the farm, make or impose such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses as to him may seem fit.

(2) If the farm is cancelled for any breach of its conditions, the farmer shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss he may sustain thereby.

(3) If the farm is cancelled for any cause other than a breach of its conditions, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses is made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

Power to prescribe forms.

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe—

(*a*) the forms and conditions in and on which licenses and farms shall be granted by the Collector, and licenses by farmers; and

(*b*) forms for any other proceedings under these rules for which he considers that forms should be provided.

Disposal of articles remaining with a farmer or licensed vendor after expiration of his farm or license.

16. If a person who has been a farmer or a licensed vendor has in his possession, after the expiration of his farm or license, any opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, or poppy-heads which he is unable to dispose of under rule 6 or rule 7, he shall, on the requisition of the Col-

lector, surrender the same to such officer as the Collector may appoint in this behalf; and the person to whom a new farm or license has been granted in the stead of the said farmer or licensed vendor, or if no such new farm or license has been granted, then any farmer or licensed vendor of the article within the district, shall on the requisition of the Collector be bound, under penalty, if the Collector sees fit, of forfeiting his farm or license, to buy the opium or poppy-heads, as the case may be, at such price as the Collector may adjudge, and in any quantity not exceeding that which the Collector may determine to be ordinarily saleable by him in two months:

Provided that, if such opium or poppy-heads, or any part thereof, is declared by the Civil Surgeon or other officer authorised in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause the same to be destroyed, and no compensation in respect of such destruction shall be claimable by the former farmer or licensed vendor.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

17. The Government may import, export or transport opium and poppy-heads on its own account.

18. Any person may personally import, export or transport opium of which he is entitled under rule 5, sub-rule (1), to be lawfully in possession, and subject to the limits laid down in that rule, *viz.*, up to 5 tolas of opium, 8 seers of poppy-heads, and 1 tola of preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking; and to this extent no pass shall be required.

19. (1) The import of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may be permitted under a pass granted by the Collector, and by such routes and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the pass:

Import.

Provided that import by rail may be so permitted by such railway stations only as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in that behalf.

(2) Opium or poppy-heads imported into Ajmer-Merwara under sub-rule (1) may be detained on arrival at the place of destination until such time as the consignment has been examined by an official authorised by the Collector in that behalf. No opium or poppy-heads imported by rail shall be delivered to the consignee until the examining officer has given to the stationmaster a written certificate that the examination has been made.

20. The export of opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may be permitted (under a pass granted by the Collector on the production of a written permission granted by the Political Agent of a Native State, or an official of such State duly authorised in that behalf, or a District Officer of British India) by such routes and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the pass:

Export.

Provided as follows:—

(1) Export by rail may be permitted from the Ajmer railway station only.

(2) Opium, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be exported to or through British India only when covered by a pass signed by the Opium Agent of Indore, or by the Opium Agent of Ajmer, or by an officer authorized by one of these Agents to sign the pass, and under the conditions and restrictions prescribed in the schedule to these rules.

(3) No opium shall be exported to the Punjab except under pass by the Opium Agent of Ajmer, or by an officer authorized by him in that behalf.

(4) Upon opium exported to or through British India from Ajmer there shall be payable a duty at such rate or rates as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India*.

21. The transport of opium other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, and poppy-heads in quantities exceeding those specified in rule 5, sub-rule (1), may be permitted under a pass granted by the Collector and subject to the conditions contained therein.

Transport.

22. (1) When accompanied by a properly authenticated pass issued by the Opium Agent of Indore or his authorised Assistant, or by the Opium Agent at Ajmer or other officer authorised to grant passes at the Ajmer scales, certifying prepayment of the duty leviable at the scales, (or by any Political Officer or Native State official duly authorised in this be-

Transit.

half), opium or poppy-heads in transit through Ajmer-Merwara may be transported by such route and under such conditions as may be prescribed in the pass:

Provided that transit through Ajmer-Merwara of opium consigned to the Punjab shall not be permitted unless the opium has been booked by rail from Ajmer, and under pass as required in the third proviso to rule 20.

(2) The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken in transit.

(3) The destination of a consignment shall not be altered from that which has been specified in the pass.

(4) Delivery of opium or poppy-heads in transit by rail shall not be taken from the railway authorities by the owner or consignor or consignee or by any other person without the written authority of the Collector.

(5) Opium or poppy-heads in transit may be detained and examined as to all particulars specified in the pass, or as to the prepayment of duty, or as to tampering in transit or change of destination of the consignment, or as to the due observance of these rules at any station or place at which the Collector may direct such detention or examination either generally or specially. The railway officials shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to the Government official or officials authorised in writing by the Collector to make such general or special examinations, and on the requisition of such Government official or officials shall detain any consignment pending the orders of the Collector, and shall be indemnified for acting on such requisition.

CHAPTER IV.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

Disposal of confiscated things.

23. (1) All things confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, except poppy, poppy-heads and opium, shall be disposed of by the Collector by public auction.

(2) Poppy and poppy-heads so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Collector may direct.

(3) Opium so confiscated shall be sent for examination to the Civil Surgeon or other officer authorised in that behalf by the Chief Commissioner, and if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Collector may direct. If the opium is declared by the officer aforesaid to be unfit for use, it shall immediately be destroyed.

CHAPTER V.

REWARDS.

Reward in case of fine.

24. (1) A Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878, may award to any person who has contributed in any way to the conviction the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realised from his property.

(2) If the fine is not realised, or only realised in part, the Magistrate may, within a limit of one hundred rupees, order payment of its full amount or of the unrealised balance, as the case may be, out of the Treasury.

(3) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a larger reward than he can give under this rule to a person who has contributed to the conviction ought to be given to that person, he may move the Chief Commissioner through the Collector to grant a larger reward.

Rewards in case of confiscation.

25. A Magistrate or other officer ordering the confiscation of anything under section 12 of the Opium Act, 1878, may grant to any person who has contributed in any way to the seizure of the thing the whole or any portion of the value thereof.

Rewards in other cases.

26. (1) In any case in which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, a person has performed service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of an offence against the Opium Act, 1878, the Chief Commissioner may grant him a reward not exceeding five hundred rupees in amount.

(2) The Chief Commissioner, or, with his sanction, the Commissioner, may incur expenditure not exceeding five hundred rupees in each case for the employment of informers, or for any other purpose connected with the prevention or detection of offences against the Opium Act, 1878.

CHAPTER VI.

APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

27. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from every order of the Collector under these rules, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days from the date of the order.

Revision.

28. The Chief Commissioner may revise every order passed by the Collector or the Commissioner under these rules.

Form of petition.

29. A petition of appeal from, or for revision of, an order shall be accompanied by the order in original or by an authenticated copy thereof, or the omission to produce the original or copy shall be explained.

SCHEDULE.

(*Rule 20.*)

1. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway Administration shall not receive opium for export except under a pass and in whole or half chests.

2. The amount of duty payable on export will be paid into the Treasury either in cash or by hundi, and the Treasury Officer will give the person tendering payment a receipt for the amount so paid. On production of the receipt, the number of chests for which duty has been paid will be admitted into the godown.

3. Hundis will, on being approved of by the Treasury Officer, be registered and numbered, and be endorsed on the reverse side with the name of the person on whom they are drawn; they will be forwarded by the Treasury Officer under sealed and registered cover, if the opium is for export by sea, direct to the Accountant General, Bombay; and, if it is not for export by sea, to the officer mentioned in the pass to whom the Treasury Officer may be directed to forward it. The register will be in the following form:—

(1) Number of pass.
(2) Date of pass.
(3) Number of chests covered by the pass.
(4) Consecutive number of hundi.
(5) Date of hundi.
(6) By whom drawn.
(7) On whom drawn.
(8) At how many days' sight.
(9) When due.
(10) Amount of hundi.
(11) Total amount of duty.
(12) Remarks.

4. To facilitate check, passes will bear the same number as the hundis, and these numbers will be entered in column I—"Number of pass." The total in column "Total amount of duty" will be the total for each continuation register, and will be carried forward into the next, and number of passes so entered in the first column will be distinctly specified in the advice sent to the Accountant General.

5. A duplicate of this register, if the export is to be by sea, will be sent to the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay, or if the export is by land, to the officer to whom the hundi has been sent under paragraph 3 of this schedule.

6. Opium intended for export by sea or for home consumption in India shall be brought to the Government godown ready packed in chests or half-chests (as may be most convenient) by the merchants or brokers who will produce the Treasury Officer's certificate under his signature for cash or his receipt for hundis on stamped paper payable at sight to the Bombay General Treasury and Bank of Bombay.

The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will carefully inspect the Treasury Officer's signature to the certificate, and note the serial number of the receipt to satisfy himself that the receipts are genuine.

The duty on opium intended for consumption in India must be paid in cash or by approved hundis into some Treasury in British India, and the receipt of the Treasury Officer must be produced.

7. The chests or half-chests of each party will be placed in the opium godown and will have their covers printed and stamped, and each chest or half-chest will then be numbered consecutively in English.

8. Merchants will themselves provide and pay for porters, carpenters and men for marking the chests and serving up the covers of such chests as have been opened for weighment; they will also pay all expenses of conveying their chests to the railway station and of transit thence to their destination.

9. The Collector shall annually, before the weighment of the opium of the season is begun, examine the weights and scales and report the result of the examination to the Commissioner. No weights or scales shall be used which on any such examination have not been found to be strictly accurate.

10. It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the scales to see that the opium is weighed fairly with an even beam. The practice of taking excess weight for the purpose of trimming the scales, or as an allowance for dryage and wastage, is strictly prohibited.

11. The Deputy or Assistant Opium Agent will select at hazard any chest he pleases (never less than two chests or half-chests out of every 10) and as many more as he thinks fit; each selected chest will then be separately opened, its contents (opium balls called bathis or golis) brought to the scales, the exact weight recorded; and from these weighments the average of the whole lot may be struck. If the weight is in excess of the 140¼ lbs. allowed by the Government in each whole chest, the surplus may be withdrawn, the object being to prevent a larger quantity than the amount allowed in a chest being exported under the pass. The officer who supervises weighment is to see that the surplus quantity of the whole of any batch is taken out of the opened chests and put aside somewhere near him under his eyes until the chests are repacked and nailed down. If the weight is under 140¼ lbs. and the owner has spare opium to make up the deficit, he may be allowed to supply it to make up the full weight, and the chests will then be nailed down in the presence of the officer in charge of the scales. If the owner is not able to make up the deficiency, the amount deficient will be noted in the pass.

12. During the process of weighing, the chaprasis of the opium establishment shall vigilantly watch the merchants and their servants.

13. This operation is called the "net weighment of the opium," and when completed, the boxes shall be repacked and nailed down; then the gross weighment of each chest or half-chest shall be ascertained and recorded, and the gross weight marked on the covers in English with the serial number of the chest and such other particulars as may be necessary for the identification of the consignment.

14. The chests exported during one season, which begins on the 1st August, shall bear a continuous serial number.

15. Full particulars shall be entered in the pass for each consignment, showing:—

On the first side of pass.	(1) Number of pass. (2) Name of owner of the chest. (3) Number of chests. (4) Amount of duty. (5) Amount of duty paid in cash at Ajmer. (6) Amount of duty to be realised on hundi. (7) Rate of duty. (8) Date of Government orders. (9) Date of pass. (10) Signature of the officer by whom the pass was granted and who made the weighments.
On the second side.	Net weighment of opium of certain chests selected from the whole consignment.
On the third side.	Gross weighment of every chest, its contents and destination.

16. A duplicate of each pass granted shall be sent to the officer who issued the permit authorising the export of the opium mentioned in the pass.

17. This pass shall remain in force only, in the case of export by sea, till the arrival of the consignment in Bombay and, in the case of export by land, for three months from the date of the issue thereof.

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 28th February, 1901.

No. 5.—Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted combined privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months (total six months) under Article 348, Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Home Department Resolution Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January 1901, with effect from 4th April 1901.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 20 days and furlough for 1 year and 345 days in combination, under articles 277—291 and 340, Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Home Department No. 224—240, dated 25th January 1901, with effect from the 31st March 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same,

H. P. BURT,
Offg. Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th March, 1901.

No. 7.—Mr. V. T. Janson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same Chapter on the 8th February, 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 9th November 1900, a copper Krishna Vigraham (idol), 1¾ feet high, weighing 57½ seers and valued at ₹20, was found by one Para Viramuthu while he was digging a pit in S. No. 103-B forming part of Nattam Poramboke in Perumbanmigur village, Nannilam Taluk, Tanjore District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 8th July 1901, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. ANDREW,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
11th February 1901.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 4th day of March, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3005, Private William Bell.
Age,—31 years.
Height,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue
Trade,—Farm labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—21st May, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Peters, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th February, 1901.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.
Marks.—Stout, well-built; slow in his movements and speech.
Under 9 years' service.

T. G. MATHIAS, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding Det. 2nd, The Welsh Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1901.

No. 773-*A. P.*—Mr. E. R. Jardine, postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 15th March 1901 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. E. F. Connor, postmaster, Moulmein, to officiate as postmaster, Rangoon.
Mr. E. LeCerf to officiate as postmaster, Moulmein.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th March, 1901.

Alcock, Miss M.
Arnold, C. S.
Baxter & Co, Donald.
Carron & Co.
Cooke and Deverinne.
Diamond Stamp Co., Manager.
Educational Book Society.
Electrical Co. (Agents for Edison Electric Light).
Fisher, Leopold.
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Goidberg, M.
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Margelin, Jules.
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Slavkin Libe, Madam.

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Turner, Major A. H.

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The 9th March, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	14th Mar	6-30	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
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* Australasian Colonies	11th	P.M. 1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover.	14th	8-30	Per French Str. *Dupleix.*
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	12th	8-30	Per Str. *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	9th	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	9th	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto	12th ,,	A.M. 5-30	Ditto.
Port Blair .	15th	P.M. 7-30	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South Africa (Letters) . Ditto (Parcels for Natal only).	19th ,	8-30 5	Per Str. *Umlazi.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Mayotte, Nossi Be.	12th	1-30	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
South Africa (Letters)	21st	1-30	Ditto.
*China and Japan . .	10th ,,	1-30	Ditto.
*Ditto ditto .	16th ,,		

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 1-30 P.M.

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For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District only at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

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„ „ „ „ „ 9″	„	„ 4 0 „	7 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 12″	„	„ 6 0 „	10 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 15″	„	„ 7 0 „	12 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 18″	„	„ 9 0 „	14 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 24″	„	„ 12 0 „	18 0	
„ „ Captain Field's	„	„ 35 0 „	65 0	
„ sight, for plane-tables, brass, with fixed sights, 18″ ...	„	„ 8 0 „	11 8	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 24″ ...	„	„ 12 0 „	18 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30″ ...	„	„ 15 0 „	23 0	
„ „ „ „ „ folding „ 18″ ...	„	„ 10 0 „	14 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 24″ ...	„	„ 14 0 „	20 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 30″ ...	„	„ 17 0 „	25 0	
„ „ „ wooden, with fixed metal sights, 18″ ...	„	„ 2 0 „	3 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 24″ ...	„	„ 2 0 „	3 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 30″ ..	„	„ 2 0 „	3 0	
„ „ „ „ folding „ 18″ ...	„	„ 4 0 „	7 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 24″ ...	„	„ 4 0 „	7 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 30″ ...	„	„ 4 0 „	7 0	
„ slide, Fuller's pattern	„	„ 43 12	...	
„ „ Travernier Gravet	„	„ 20 0 „	30 0	
„ straight edges, electrum or crown metal, 12″ in case ...	„	„ 6 0 „	12 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 18″ „ ...	„	„ 6 0 „	10 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 24″ „ ...	„	„ 10 0 „	15 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 30″ „ ...	„	„ 12 0 „	17 8	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 36″ „ ...	„	„ 15 0 „	30 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 42″ „ ...	„	„ 20 0 „	40 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 48″ „ ...	„	„ 24 0 „	45 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 54″ „ ...	„	„ 25 0 „	50 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 60″ „ ...	„	„ 30 0 „	60 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 66″ „ ...	„	„ 35 0 „	65 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ 72″ „ ...	„	„ 40 0 „	70 0	
Saccharometers, complete	„	„ 30	...	
Salinometers, glass, with jar for ascertaining the density of salt water	„	„ 8 0 „	13 8	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired Instruments.				Remarks.
		Rs. A.		Rs A.	
Scales, acre, computing, 16″ = 1 mile	ach	From 14 0	to	27 8	Many scales require a careful description. If there is the least doubt as to the correct denomination of a scale, the indenting officer should specify the number of divisions and sub-divisions in a given measurement, and the method of numbering, for instance, 12″ divided into 60 parts, numbered successively from 1 to 60, each part to be sub divided into two. Special scales can be manufactured if full description be given.
,, architect's box-wood, sets, in box containing six scales divided on the two edges to read $\frac{1}{16}$″ and $\frac{1}{8}$″, $\frac{3}{16}$″ and $\frac{1}{4}$″, $\frac{3}{8}$″ and $\frac{1}{2}$″, $\frac{3}{4}$″ and 1″, 1½″ and 3″	,,	,, 10 0	,,	37 0	
,, architect's box-wood, single, divided on edges to any of above scales	,,	,, 1 8	,,	3 8	
,, architect's, box-wood, single, universal, 12″	,,	,, 2 0	,,	3 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, 18″	,,	,, 4 0	,,	6 0	
,, ,, ebonite, sets of six, same as box-wood sets ...	,,	,, 16 0	,,	24 0	
,, ,, ,, single, 12″	,,	,, 2 8	,,	4 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, universal 12″	,,	,, 3 0	,,	4 8	
,, ,, ivory, sets of six, same as box-wood sets ...	,,	,, 40 0	,,	52 0	
,, ,, ,, single, 12″	,,	,, 4 8	,,	8 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, universal, 12″	,,	,, 5 0	,,	9 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 18″	,,	,, 20 0	,,	30 0	
,, Bengalee (bigah), card-board	,,	,, 0 1		...	
,, ,, ,, metal	,,	,, 0 12	,,	1 12	
,, diagonal, card-board, 2″ long ...	,,	,, 0 1	,,	0 2	
,, ,, ,, 6″ ,, ...	,,	,, 0 3	,,	0 4	
,, ,, ,, 12″ ,, ...	,,	,, 0 6	,,	0 8	
,, ,, metal, 2″ ,, ...	,,	,, 2 0	,,	4 8	
,, ,, ,, 6″ ,, ...	,,	,, 2 8	,,	7 0	
,, ,, ,, 12″ ,, ...	,,	,, 6 0	,,	11 8	
,, ,, wooden, 12″ ,, ...	,,	,, 1 0	,,	2 4	
,, card-board, engine-divided, 18″ Holtzapffel's and Stanley's	,,	,, 0 14	,,	1 8	
,, ordinary, drawing, consisting of the usual reductions of the foot, *viz*, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, 1, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6 inches to the foot, three lines of inches divided into eighths, tenths, and twelfths, and the English foot decimally divided	,,	,, 0 14	,,	1 8	
,, card-board, as above, lithographed	,,	,, 0 4		...	
,, Engineering, box-wood, in case, containing eight scales from 100 to 800 to the foot	,,	,, 15 0	,,	23 0	
,, ,, ,, ,, ebonite sets... ...	,,	,, 20 0	,,	28 8	
,, ,, ,, ,, ivory sets	,,	,, 40 0	,,	57 8	
,, Gunter's 24″, metal, in case	,,	,, 25 0	,,	46 0	
,, ,, 24″, wooden	,,	,, 4 0	,,	7 0	
,, Marquois, box-wood, in case	,,	,, 7 0	,,	10 0	
,, ,, metal, ,, ...	,,	,, 40 0	,,	63 0	
,, offsets, card-board	,,	,, 0 1	,,	0 2	
,, ,, ebonite (10 to 60), single	,,	,, 0 10	,,	1 0	
,, ,, ivory (10 to 60), ,, ...	,,	,, 1 4	,,	1 12	
,, ,, ,, (10 to 60), sets	,,	,, 7 0	,,	10 0	
,, ,, wooden (10 to 60), single	,,	,, 0 8	,,	0 12	
,, ,, ,, (10 to 60), sets	,,	,, 3 0	,,	4 8	
,, ,, ,, triangular section (10 to 60)	,,	,, 1 7		...	
,, plotting, ebonite, 12″ (10 to 60) sets with offsets, in case ...	,,	,, 18 0	,,	30 0	
,, ,, ivory, 12″ (10 to 60) ,, ,, ...	,,	,, 40 0	,,	57 8	
,, ,, wooden, 12″ (10 to 60 ,, ,, ...	,,	,, 10 0	,,	19 0	
,, ,, ebonite, 12″ (10 to 60), single	,,	,, 2 8	,,	4 8	
,, ,, ivory, 12″ (10 to 60), ,, ...	,,	,, 4 8	,,	8 0	
,, ,, metal, 12″ (10 to 60), ,, ...	,,	,, 10 0	,,	17 0	
,, ,, ,, single, each inch divided into 25 parts for plotting plans on the scale of 2½ chains = 1 mile	,,	,, 2 0	,,	5 8	
,, ,, wooden, 12″ (10 to 60), single	,,	,, 1 0	,,	3 4	
,, ,, ,, 12″, triangular section, containing scales from 10 to 60	,,	,, 4 8	,,	7 8	
,, ,, with moveable offsets	,,	,, 10 0	,,	34 8	
,, standard, metal, 2 feet	,,	,, 20 0	,,	28 8	
,, 3 ,, ...	,,	,, 30 0	,,	42 8	
,, 4 ,, ...	,,	,, 40 0	,,	57 8	
diagonal, metal, 2 feet	,,	,, 60 0	,,	84 0	
,, ,, 3 ,, ...	,,	,, 90 0	,,	132 0	
,, ,, 4 ,, ...	,,	,, 120 0	,,	161 0	
Sectors, ivory, 6″	,,	,, 4 0	,,	7 0	
,, wooden, 6″	,,	,, 1 4	,,	2 4	
Sextants, nautical, 6″ divided on silver to 10″, in case	,,	,, 60 0	,,	300 0	
,, double, George's pattern, 6″, in case	,,	,, 262 8		...	
,, ,, ,, ,, 9″ ,, ...	,,	,, 350 0		....	
,, pocket, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather case ...	,,	,, 45 0	,,	104 0	
,, sounding by Troughton and Simms, 6″	,,	,, 175 0		...	
Sights, gun, Scott's telescopic patent	,,	,, 290 0		...	
Slide rules, box-wood, 12″	,,	,, 7 8		...	
,, ,, ,, 24″	,,	,, 32 12		...	
Slopes and Batters, sets of eight, *viz.*, 1 to 1, 1½ to 1, 1½ to 1, 2 to 1, 2½ to 1, 1 in 4 and 1 in 6, 1 in 5 and 1 in 10, 1 in 8 and 1 in 12, ebonite, in case	,,	,, 5 0	,,	7 8	
Speedometers (*See* Engine Counters).					
Squares, co-ordinate	,,	,, 30 0	,,	57 8	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired Instruments.				Remarks.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Squares, optical, M. I. O. manufacture	Each	From	5 0 to	6 8	
„ set, ebonite, sets of 6, large	„	„	7 0 „	15 0	
„ „ „ „ small	„	„	6 0 „	11 8	
„ „ „ single, large and small...	„	„	1 0 „	3 0	
„ wooden, sets of 6, large	„	„	6 0 „	9 0	
„ „ „ small	„	„	5 0 „	8 0	
„ „ single, large and small	„	„	0 8 „	1 4	
„ set, metal, single	„	„	1 8 „	3 8	
„ T, wooden, with shifting head, 18″ to 54″	„	„	5 0 „	9 0	
„ „ (mahogany), ebony edged, taper blade, fixed head	„	„	2 0 „	11 0	
„ wooden, with steel blade, 12″ to 36″	„	„	4 0 „	12 8	
Stands for Compasses, Bengalee	„	„	4 0 „	9 0	
„ „ Prismatic	„	„	10 0 „	23 0	
„ „ Surveying	„	„	10 0 „	16 0	
„ Heliotropes	„	„	10 0 „	17 0	
„ Plane table, survey pattern	„	„	5 0 „	7 0	
„ „ „ military „	„	„	15 0 „	18 0	
„ Sextants, with jointed legs, horizontal and vertical motion, and clamping screw	„	„	50 0 „	80 0	
„ Telescopes, brass tripod, vertical and horizontal motion and brass clasp for telescopes of 2″ and 2½″ aperture 1¾″ and 1¾″ „	„	„	50 0 „	90 0	
„ „ „ „ „ light mahogany tripod, vertical and horizontal motion and brass clasp for telescopes of 2″ and 2½ aperture 1½″ and 1¾″ „ ...	„	„	40 0 „	63 0	
„ „ „ „ „ „ ...	„	„	40 0 „	63 0	
„ „ „ tall tripod for 2″ and 2½″ aperture ...	„	„	35 0 „	55 0	
„ „ „ „ „ 1½ and 1¾″ „ ...	„	„	50 0 „	71 0	
	„	„	45 0 „	63 0	
„ for Telescopes, round pattern, with two brass rings to bind the legs while being carried, brass screw and cap	„	„	30 0 „	51 0	
„ Thermometers, sun	„	„	8 0	...	
Staves, cross or offset	„	„	5 0	...	
„ levelling, common pattern, in 3 pieces with clamps, varnished paper scale	„	„	14 0 „	19 0	
„ „ G. T. survey pattern	„	„	24 0 „	51 0	
„ „ Roorkee pattern, single, 12 feet, painted scale ...	„	„	10 0 „	17 0	
„ „ „ „ double, each staff 10 feet ...	„	„	18 0 „	28 0	
„ „ Sopwith's pattern telescopic, in three lengths, 14 feet, varnished paper scale	„	„	15 0 „	20 0	
„ „ „ „ „ painted scale ...	„	„	16 0 „	25 0	
Stencil Plates, various. These are manufactured in M. I. O. Prices given on application to the Officer in charge.					
Straight-edges (*See* Rules, Straight-edges).					
Sun-dials, universal, 2½″, with levels and adjusting screws, in case ...	„	„	40 0 „	63 6	
„ „ 3½″, „ „ „ „ „ ..	„	„	48 0 „	75 0	
„ „ 4″, „ „ „ „ „ ...	„	„	55 0 „	90 0	
„ „ with moveable head and divided circle and compass	„	„	30 0 „	48 0	
Tacheometer, 5″ and 6″, by Troughton and Simms	„	„	500 0 „	600 0	
Tapes, measuring, metallic, 25″, in leather case, with folding handles	„	„	1 8 „	2 10	
„ „ „ 33′ „ „ „ ...	„	„	1 8 „	3 8	
„ „ „ 50′ „ „ „ ..	„	„	2 8 „	4 4	
„ „ „ 66′ „ „ „ ...	„	„	3 4 „	5 0	
„ „ „ 100′ „ „ „ ...	„	„	4 0 „	6 0	
„ „ steel, 25′	„	„	0 0	...	
„ „ „ 50′	„	„	7 0 „	14 0	
„ „ „ 66′	„	„	14 0 „	18 0	
„ „ „ 106′	„	„	16 0 „	24 0	
Telemeters, Labbez, etc. (*See* Range Finders.)					
Telescopes, astronomical, 2½″ aperture, by T. Cooke & Sons, mounted on tall tripod stand	„	„	253 0	...	
„ „ 3″ „ „ „ ...	„	„	391 0	...	
„ „ 3½″ „ „ „ ...	„	„	525 0	...	
„ „ 3¾″ „ „ „ ...	„	„	643 0	...	
„ „ 4″ „ „ „ ...	„	„	774 0	...	
„ naval or marine, with one draw, pancratic, eye-piece, dew shade, leather sling, and caps, 1½″ aperture	„	„	50 6 „	75 0	
„ „ „ 1¾″ „	„	„	65 0 „	75 0	
„ „ „ 2″ „	„	„	85 0 „	95 0	
„ „ „ 2¼″ „	„		...	115 0	
„ „ „ 2½″ „	„	„	110 0 „	167 0	
„ „ „ 3″ „	„	„	100 0 „	203 0	
„ reconnoitring, with one, two, or three draws, bronzed tubes, mounted in strong leather body with sling straps, or in leather case with sling	„	„	25 0 „	90 0	

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issue of new and repaired Instruments.			Remarks.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Telescopes, reconnoitring, from 2″ to 3″ aperture, with stand ...	Each	From 126 0 to	315 0	
,, terrestrial, with pancratic eye-piece and dew shade, in case, 1½″ aperture	,,	,, 50 0 ,,	75 0	
,, ,, 2″ ,, ...	,,	,, 50 0 ,,	100 0	
,, ,, 2¼″ ,, ...	,,	,, 60 0 ,,	120 0	
,, ,, with table stand	,,	,, 50 0 ,,	90 0	
Theodolites, Everest, 4″, with vertical arc divided on silver reading to 30 seconds, in box, with stand ...	,,	,, 100 0 ,,	200 0	
,, ,, 5″, with vertical arc divided on silver reading to 30 seconds, in box, with stand	,,	,, 225 0 ,,	400 0	
,, ,, 6″, with vertical arc reading to 20 seconds, in box, with stand	,,	,, 250 0 ,,	500 0	
,, ,, 7″, with vertical arc reading to 10 and 20 seconds, in box, with stand	,,	,, 300 0 ,,	600 0	
,, ,, 8″, with vertical arc reading to 10 seconds, in box, with stand	,,	,, 400 0 ,,	700 0	
,, ,, 5″, without vertical arc (Revenue Survey pattern), in box, with stand	,,	,, 175 0 ,,	400 0	
,, micrometer, 6″, 7″, 8″ and 12″, prices and description given on application to the officer in charge ...	,,	...	...	
,, Miners', transit, in box, with stand	,,	,, 600 0	...	
,, transit, 3″, with vertical circle 3″, for Explorers, Casella's pattern, in box, with round stand	,,	,, 200 0 ,,	315 0	
,, ,, 3″, with vertical circle 3″, for Explorers, Cooke's pattern, in box, with stand ...	,,	,, 200 6 ,,	400 0	
,, ,, 4″, with vertical circle reading to 30 seconds, with stand	,,	,, 250 0 ,,	400 0	
,, ,, 5″, with vertical circle reading to 30 seconds, with illuminated axis for astronomical work, in box, with stand	,,	,, 250 0 ,,	500 0	
,, ,, 6″, with vertical circle reading to 10 and 20 seconds, with illuminated axis for astronomical work, in box, with stand	,,	,, 300 0 ,,	600 0	
,, ,, 7″, with vertical circle reading to 10 seconds, with illuminated axis for astronomical work, in box, with stand	,,	,, 400 0 ,,	800 0	
,, ,, 8″ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 600 0 ,,	1,100 0	
,, ,, 5″ and 6″, with complete vertical circle, but without illuminating apparatus for night work, in box, with stand	,,	,, 300 0 ,,	600 0	
,, ,, 5″, without vertical circle, for Railway purposes, with staud	,,	,, 300 0 ,,	420 0	With centring apparatus to stand.
,, ,, 6″, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, 300 0 ,,	475 0	With centring apparatus to stand.
,, subtense, 6″, with vertical circle, micrometer eye-piec and stand, for use in exploratory expeditions for obtaining linear distances without actual measurements	,,	,, 500 0 ,,	840 0	
Thermograph by Richard Frères	,,	,, 110 0	.....	
Thermometers, boiling point, with apparatus complete (*See* Hypsometers).				
,, chemical, divided from 0° to 220°	,,	,, 3 0 ,,	11 4	Some of the thermometers have the Clima indestructible scale.
,, ,, ,, ,, 0° to 650°	,,	,, 4 8 ,,	12 8	
,, clinical, climax scale	,,	,, 5 0 ,,	9 0	
,, common, in japanned tin cases	,,	,, 2 0 ,,	8 0	
,, deep sea, maximum and minimum, on Six's principle, protected in vulcanite mounting, with black divisions, etc., on glass, in round copper case, 7½ by 1¼″ outside by Casella	,,	,, 40 0	...	
,, maximum, self-registering, engine-divided on stem, divided and figured on opal or porcelain scale, mounted in mahogany frame	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, maximum, self-registering, dry bulb	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, ,, ,, wet ,, ...	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, minimum, self-registering divided on stem, divided and figured on opal or porcelain scale in mahogany frame	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, maximum and minimum, self-registering on same board, 6″	,,	,, 10 15	...	
,, maximum and minimum, self-registering on same board, 9″	,,	,, 13 2	...	
Casella's pattern	,,	,, 21 14 ,,	40 0	
,, minimum, self-registering, dry bulb	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, ,, ,, wet ,, ...	,,	,, 10 0 ,,	18 0	
,, ,, terrestrial (Hicks, patent "Cylinder Jacket"), on brass stand	,,	,, 18 6	...	
,, Six's self-registering	,,	...	25 0	

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 125663 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Mrs. Alice Duhan, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser—ALICE DUHAN,

Residence—Bharatpore State.

Estate Major Edward Lainson Guilding, deceased.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of March, 1901.

HENRY COOPER EGGAR,

Administrator of the Estate of the deceased.

1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

Estate William Geekie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

11th March, 1901.

ERNEST HARDWICKE COWIE,

Administrator of the estate of the deceased.

1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B000645—B6879 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Benjamim do Rozario Pereira and last endorsed to Romualdo do Rozario Pereira, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—
ROMUALDO DO ROZARIO PEREIRA,
c/o MR. T. M. PEREIRA,
District Staff Office, Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 117685 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Sayad Haidar Shah, late a District Nazir of Kohat District, and last endorsed to Sardar Chattar Singh, Commissariat Contractor, Kohat-Kurram Force, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—CHATTAR SINGH,
Commissariat Contractor of Kohat.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for th Regulation and Inspection of Mines was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th March, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines was referred, have considered the Bill (No. II) and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as finally amended by us annexed thereto.

2 In reconsidering the provisions of the Bill we have had the assistance of our Hon'ble colleague Mr. Ashton, whose practical experience enabled him to suggest a number of alterations and improvements. We have done our best to meet the objections which were raised by owners of mines to the Bill as reported last year. On a review of the whole subject we came to the conclusion that the

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 684, dated 15th March, 1900 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Punjab, No. 245, dated 21st March, 1900 [Paper No. 2].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 129, dated 23rd March, 1900 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 897, dated 19th May, 1900 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 730—690-IX., dated 3rd July, 1900 [Paper No. 5].
Office Memorandum from Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3828 S. R., dated 27th July, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 48-L. & L.—2906-J., dated 23rd July, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 509-2-M.-12, dated 26th July, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6496, dated 2nd August, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 891-C., dated 1st August, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2611, dated 10th August, 1900 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 793, dated 8th August, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
Endorsement by Foreign Department, No. 3805-I. A., dated 25th August, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1728 Marine, dated 3rd September, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Government, Bombay, No. 5560, dated 6th September, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Government, Bengal, No. 143-T.-Marine, dated 11th September, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1907 Marine, dated 12th October, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].
From Officiating Inspector of Mines in India, No. O-170, dated 13th October, 1900 [Paper No. 18].
Endorsement by Foreign Department, No. 5057-I.-A., dated 17th November, 1900, and enclosure; and No. 12 I.-A., dated 27th November, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No 19].
Endorsement by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3976—39-14, dated 12th December, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
Endorsement by Public Works Department, No. 1735-R. C., dated 26th December, 1900, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].
Endorsement by Foreign Department, No. 283-I. A., dated 19th January, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 22].
Endorsement by Foreign Department, No. 366-I. A., dated 28th January, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

clauses dealing with the labour of women and children contain a good deal of unnecessary detail, and that they might cause difficulties if applied to mines where the labourers work in family gangs. We have omitted clause 9 (*r*) which contained an absolute prohibition of the employment of children; and we have altered the arrangement of the Bill so as to make it clear that women and children are not interfered with, except in so far as their own safety or the safety of others may render it necessary to deal with them. At the same time we are of opinion that the employment of women and children in mines, whether as members of family gangs or otherwise, is or may be attended by certain risks which may best be provided against by taking power to regulate and restrict, and if necessary to prohibit, such employment. We have given effect to this view of the matter by recasting a considerable portion of the Bill, as will appear from subsequent paragraphs of this Report.

3. We have given careful attention to the proposal that the Bill should be restricted in its operation to coal-mines, and that it should embody a code of rules framed somewhat on the model of the rules enacted by Parliament in the Coal Mines Act of 1887. We think the precedent is not one which can, with advantage, be adopted in India. The rules of the Act of 1887, and of previous Acts of Parliament dealing with the same subject-matter, represent the result of long experience of coal-mining. They prescribe in minute detail all the arrangements to be made in mines and they were framed by Government in consultation with owners and working miners. In this country the mining industry is still in an early stage of its development. We think it expedient that rules should be framed, as they are found to be required, by Government, acting in co-operation with the owners of the best-managed mines, and taking into account the wishes and habits of the people employed.

4. It must be admitted that rules embodied in an Act possess one important advantage. They appear in the Statute-book, and are thus brought to the notice of all persons concerned. In clause 4 we have inserted a new sub-clause (6) which will, we hope, render it easier for managers and others to obtain timely information in regard to the rules which they are required to obey.

5. With these preliminary observations, we proceed to explain the clauses of the Bill as now further amended.

6. In clause 3 we have added a few words to the definition of "agent" to make it clear that agents fall within the scope of the Act only in so far as they take part in the actual management of a mine. In the definition of "child" a majority of the Committee were of opinion that "twelve" should be substituted for "fourteen," and the sub-clause has been altered accordingly. We have restricted the definition of persons "employed" to those who work under appointment or with the knowledge of the manager. A few words have been struck out of the definition of "mine" in order to make it clear that an open pit may be dealt with in all cases where the workings extend beneath the superjacent ground.

7. In clause 4 we have provided that Inspectors shall be qualified by experience, and that Inspectors may be appointed for groups or classes of mines, as well as for local areas. The object of the new sub-clause (6) has already been explained.

8. In clause 6, which defines the powers of Inspectors, we have altered sub-clause (*d*) so as to give power to exclude or remove from a mine any person whose admission is dangerous to himself or others and added words requiring an order under the clause to be complied with until the decision of the appellate authority is received. We have also slightly altered the language of sub-clause (*e*).

9. Clauses 9 to 12 of the Bill as formerly reported have been struck out. So much of the substance of these clauses as we think it expedient to retain has been transferred to other parts of the Bill and will be mentioned in another part of this Report.

10. After the clauses which relate to Inspectors we have inserted the clauses now numbered 9 to 12, which provide for the appointment and powers of Mining Boards and Committees. By clause 9 the Local Government is empowered to constitute a Mining Board, which will advise the Government as to the exercise of its rule-making powers. It is intended that Mining Boards should be constituted, where the owners of mines desire to have them and where suitable persons can be found to serve. Clause 10, which is in part identical with clause 16 of the Bill reported last year, provides for the appointment of Commitees. We think it desirable that the Committee should be an impartial body, and have therefore provided that neither the Inspector nor any person employed in or in the management of the mine concerned shall serve upon it. Clauses 11 and 12 reproduce the substance of rules which it was proposed to apply to Committees and which we now propose to apply to Boards and Committees.

11. Clauses 13 and 14 have not been materially altered. Clause 15 (1) empowers an Inspector to give notice in regard to any mine, or any thing or practice in a mine, which is dangerous to human life or safety. We have added to this a sub-clause (2) which reproduces so much as we think it desirable to retain of clause 10 of the Bill as formerly reported. Under the new sub-clause an Inspector may prohibit the employment of women and children if such employment is immediately dangerous to the life or safety of the persons employed. The procedure to be followed in case objection is taken to the notice or order of an Inspector has been further elaborated with reference to the functions of Mining Boards and Committees. The clauses numbered 17 to 20 in the Bill reported last year, and now numbered 16 to 19, have not been materially altered.

12. The clause now numbered 20 contains the rule-making powers which Government may exercise under the proposed Act. We have added a sub-clause (*b*) relating to Boards and

Committees, and two very important sub-clauses (*l*) and (*m*) which provide a substitute for the power given by clause 11 of the Bill as reported last year. We think the general power given by (*l*) and (*m*) will enable Government to take all such steps as may be necessary for the protection of women and children in mines. We have altered the language of the sub-clauses now lettered (*t*) and (*u*) to meet the objection of owners of mines who contended that the sub-clauses as previously worded were too wide. In the Bill, as formerly reported, previous publication was required as a safeguard against inconsiderate exercise of the rule-making power. We have preserved this requirement and have added a further safeguard by providing that rules are to be referred to the Mining Board before they are published for criticism.

13. We have made no material alteration in the clauses now numbered 21 to 27 inclusive. We propose to insert a new clause 28 reproducing, in a simpler form, clause 12 of the Bill as reported last year. We also propose to insert a new clause now numbered 32, enabling the Governor General in Council to exercise any power which is by the Act conferred upon a Local Government.

14. The further publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd March, 1900.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th March, 1900.
Bombay Government Gazette	15th March, 1900.
Calcutta Gazette	7th March, 1900.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th March, 1900.
Punjab Government Gazette	15th March, 1900.
Burma Gazette	17th March, 1900.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th March, 1900.
Assam Gazette	17th March, 1900.
Coorg District Gazette	1st April, 1900.
Sind Official Gazette	12th April, 1900.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	10th April, 1900
	Malayalam	10th April, 1900
	Tamil	24th April, 1900.
	Telugu	24th April, 1900.
Bombay	Marathi	28th June, 1900.
	Gujarathi	28th June, 1900.
	Kanarese	28th June, 1900.
Bengal	Bengali	29th May, 1900.
	Hindi	29th May, 1900.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	12th May, 1900.
Burma	Burmese	7th April, 1900.
Central Provinces	Hindi	30th May, 1900.
Assam	Bengali	21st July, 1900.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st May, 1900.
Sindh	Sindhi	17th May, 1900.

15. The changes which we propose to make in the Bill are numerous and important, but they are all in the direction of relaxing the stringency of its provisions, and of introducing additional safeguards against hasty or unwise use of the powers which it confers. For this reason we are of opinion that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now further amended by us.

C. M. RIVAZ.

T. RALEIGH.

E FG. LAW.

H. F. EVANS.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.

ALLAN ARTHUR.*

DONALD SMEATON.

R. P. ASHTON.*

The 6th March, 1901.

* Subject to separate note.

I CONSIDER that the Bill as now amended is an improvement on the Bill which was republished last session, and may be accepted in its amended form by mine-owners. In so far, however, as it purports to deal with every class of mine throughout the vast continent of India, there may be objections to some clauses which I do not foresee; and, as the Bill is not to be republished for criticism, I sign the Report with the reservation that I may still take objection to some of the clauses to which I have given my endorsement.

ALLAN ARTHUR.

I CONSIDER that the need for legislation for the coal-mines of Bengal has not been proved, and that, therefore, legislation is undesirable; that it is not possible to incorporate in one Act legislation which will work satisfactorily in all classes of mines in a country of such varying character as India; and that the effort to do this by rules is undesirable and likely to lead to trouble in the future.

If, however, it be conceded—

(1) that coal-mines must be regulated by legislation,

(2) that this legislation must be carried out by the medium of a Mines Act for all India,

I concur in the opinions expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur. As there has been no time for general criticism of the amended Bill, I sign the Report with the same reservation as that made by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur.

R. P. ASHTON.

The italics indicate the alterations made by the Selec Committee in the Bill as introduced, and antique type those made in Bill No. II.]

No. III.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, *1901*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti;* and

(*3*) It shall come into force *at once.*

Saving of Regulation XII, 1887.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887.

XII of 1887.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

[*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*a*) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of the management of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager under this Act:

[*Cf.* XV of 1881, s. 2.]

(*b*) "child" means a person under the age of twelve years:

[*Cf. ibid.*]

(*c*) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works, under appointment by or with the knowledge of the manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in *or at* the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations:

[*Cf.* 35 & 36 Vict., c. 77, s. 41.]

(*d*) "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine; *but it does not include any pit, quarry or other excavation the depth of no part of which measured from the level of the adjacent ground exceeds twenty feet and no part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground:*

[*Cf.* 5 Vict., s. 75.]

(*e*) "owner," when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but *not* so as to exempt the owner from any liability:

[*Cf.* 5 Vict., s. 75.]

(*f*) prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act: and

(*g*) "shaft" includes pit.

Inspectors.

Inspectors.

[*Cf.* 1881,

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint a duly qualified person to be *Chief* Inspector of Mines throughout British India.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint persons, qualified by experience, to be Inspectors of Mines within such local areas or for such groups or classes of mines as it may assign to them respectively.

(*3*) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*2*) shall, in the performance of his duties, be subordinate to the *Chief* Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*1*) in such respects and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

(*4*) *The Chief Inspector and every* Inspector of Mines appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct.

XLV

(*5*) *No Chief Inspector or Inspector of Mines shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India.*

(*6*) When rules are made under this Act, the Inspector of Mines shall give information to owners, agents and managers of mines within the local area, or the group or class of mines, for which he has been appointed as to any rules which concern them respectively, and as to the places where copies of such rules may be obtained.

ibid.

Powers of District Magistrate.

5. The District Magistrate may exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of an Inspector of Mines as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a District Magistrate to exercise any of the powers conferred by section 15 or section 21.

Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. *The Chief* Inspector of Mines may, anywhere within British India, *and an Inspector of Mines may*, within the local area or with respect to the group or class of mines for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act *and of the rules and orders made thereunder* are observed in the case of any mine;

(*b*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mine and any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or by night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

ing, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in *and at* the mine and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine;

(*d*) order that any person shall not be employed in, or admitted to, or shall be removed from, a mine where *there is* ground for believing that his employment in or admission to or presence in such mine would *be dangerous to himself or others: Provided that an appeal shall lie to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct from any order made under this clause,* and that the order shall be complied with until the decision of such authority shall be received at the mine;

(*e*) do all other things required of him by *or under* this Act.

50 & 51 c. 58, § 8.]

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

7. Every owner, agent and manager of a mine shall furnish *the Chief Inspector and* every Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in relation to the *working of the* mine under this Act.

[*Cf.* II of 1896, s. 17.]

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

8. (*1*) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, or by any one assisting him, in the inspection of any mine under this Act, shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

(*2*) If any such person discloses to any one, other than *a Magistrate or* an officer to whom *he* is subordinate, any such *information* as aforesaid without the consent of *the Governor General in Council or* the Local Government, *as the case may be*, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. XV of 1889.

(*3*) *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section unless on a prosecution at the instance of the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or of a person aggrieved by the same.*

Mining Boards and Committees.

Mining Boards.

9. (*1*) The Local Government may constitute for the Province, or for any part of the Province, or for any group or class of mines in the Province, a Mining Board consisting of—

(*a*) a public officer, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, nominated by the Local Government to act as chairman;

(*b*) the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines;

(*c*) one other person, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, nominated by the Local Government; and

(*d*) two persons nominated by owners of mines or their representatives in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*2*) The chairman shall appoint a person to act as secretary of the Board.

(*3*) The Local Government may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by the chairman, secretary or any member of a Mining Board in the performance of his duty as such chairman or member.

Committees.

10. (*1*) Where under this Act any question relating to a mine is referred to a Committee, the Committee shall consist of—

(*a*) a chairman nominated by the Local Government or by such officer or authority as the Local Government may direct;

(*b*) one or more persons qualified by experience to dispose of the question referred to the Committee and nominated by the chairman; and

(*c*) one or more persons equal in number to the person or persons nominated under clause (*b*) and nominated by

the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned.

(2) The Inspector of Mines shall not serve as chairman or member of a Committee appointed under this section.

(3) No person employed in or in the management of the mine concerned shall serve as chairman or member of a Committee appointed under this section.

(4) Where an owner, agent or manager fails to exercise his power of nomination under sub-section (1), clause (c), the Committee may, notwithstanding such failure, proceed to inquire into and dispose of the matter referred to them.

(5) The Committee shall hear and record such information as the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines or the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned may place before them, and shall intimate their decision to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines and to the owner, agent, or manager of the mine concerned, and shall report their decision to the Local Government, or, where a Mining Board has been constituted, to the Local Government through the Mining Board.

(6) On receiving such report the Local Government may, if the Inspector of Mines, or the owner, agent or manager, has lodged an objection to the decision of the Committee, proceed to review such decision and to pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit.

(7) The Local Government may give directions as to the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee or any of them, and as to payment of the expenses of the inquiry, including such remuneration.

Powers of Mining Boards and Committees.

11. (1) A Mining Board constituted under section 9 or a Committee appointed under section 10 may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purpose of deciding or reporting upon any matter referred to them.

(2) A Mining Board constituted under section 9 or a Committee appointed under section 10 shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by any such Committee to furnish information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Recovery of expenses.

12. When the Local Government directs that the expenses of any inquiry conducted by a Mining Board constituted under section 9 or by a Committee appointed under section 10 are to be borne in whole or in part by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned, the amount so directed to be paid may be recovered on application by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situate or where such owner, agent or manager is for the time being resident by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such owner, agent or manager.

Mining Operations and Duties and Responsibilities of Owners, Agents and Managers.

Managers.

13. (1) For every mine *there shall be* a manager, who shall have the prescribed qualifications.

(2) *The manager shall* be responsible for *the superintendence of all parts of the mine.*

Duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers.

14. (1) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act *and the rules and orders made thereunder.* [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 59; XV of 1881, s. 17.]

(2) In the event of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any *such* provisions on the part of any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said provisions, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his consent.

Powers of Inspector when causes of danger not expressly provided against exist or when employment of woman or children is dangerous.

15. (1) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, *or of the rules or orders made thereunder, the Chief Inspector or* any Inspector of Mines finds that any mine, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine, or part thereof, or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied. [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 42.]

(2) If, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines is of opinion that there is urgent and immediate danger to the life or safety of women or children employed in or at any mine, he may, by order in writing, prohibit the employment of such women and children.

(3) The Chief Inspector or the Inspector giving notice under sub-section (1) or making an order under sub-section (2) shall forthwith report the same to the Mining Board, or, where there is no Mining Board, to such officer or authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf.

(4) If the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in a notice under sub-section (1) or to

comply with an order made under sub-section (2), he may within twenty days after the receipt of the notice or order send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the Board or other authority to which the Inspector's report is made under sub-section (3).

(5) On receiving an objection made under sub-section (4) the said Board or other authority shall refer the matter to a Committee.

(6) In case objection is taken to an order made under sub-section (2) the order shall be complied with until the decision of the Committee is received at the mine.

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898.

[*Cf.* XV of 1881, s. 14.]

Notice to be given of mining operations.

16. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, *in the case of existing mines within three months after the commencement of this Act, and in the case of new mines* within *three months* after the commencement of mining operations, give notice in writing to the Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), for the local area in which the mine is situate, for or the group or class of mines to which the mine belongs, *or, if no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for such area* or group or class of mines, *to the Chief Inspector of Mines*, of the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, *the kind of minerals worked or to be worked*, the name of the person under whom *the mining operations are or* are to be conducted, and the *nature* of the moving power *which is or is* to be used.

[*Cf. ibid.*, 13.]

Notice to be given of accidents.

17. *When any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when* any accident occurs in *or at* a mine, causing loss of life or *serious* bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give such notice of the *explosion or* accident to such authorities, in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

[*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 45.]

Power for the Government to order formal inquiry into accidents.

18. (1) When in or at any mine an *explosion or other* accident has occurred, *if it appears to the* Governor General in Council or the Local Government that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident *ought to* be held, *the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may give directions accordingly*, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

(2) The person or persons so appointed shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by such person or persons as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section

XLV of 1860. 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) *The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as he or they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.*

(4) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government, stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or they may think fit to make.

[*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 46.]

Publication of reports.

19. The Local Government may cause any report submitted under section 15 or section 18 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit.

Rules.

Power for Government to make rules.

20. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mines or any groups or classes of mines.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) regulate the duties and powers *of the Chief Inspector and* of Inspectors of Mines in respect of the inspection of mines under this Act, *and provide for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines*;

(*b*) provide for the appointment of chairmen and members of Mining Boards and Committees and regulate the procedure of such Boards and Committees;

(*c*) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of all persons acting under them;

(*d*) prescribe the qualifications of managers and of all persons acting under them;

(*e*) regulate the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(*f*) fix the fees (if any) to be paid in respect of such examinations and the grant and renewal of certificates as aforesaid;

(*g*) provide for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers and persons acting under them, and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(*h*) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the forms of such notices, returns and reports, *the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished* and the particulars to be contained in them;

(*i*) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

(*j*) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives; IV of 1884.

(*k*) provide for the safety of the persons employed in mines, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, the fencing of *shafts*, outlets and passages, and the care of all machinery;

(*l*) prohibit, restrict or regulate the employment of women or children either below ground or on particular kinds of labour where such employment is attended by danger to the life, safety or health of such women or children;

(*m*) require owners or agents to maintain registers of women and children employed, and prescribe the form of such registers;

(*n*) provide for the water-supply, sanitation and conservancy of mines;

(*o*) provide for the safety of the roads and working-places in mines;

(*p*) provide for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of noxious gases;

(*q*) require and regulate the use of safety lamps in mines;

(*r*) provide against the accumulation of water in mines;

(*s*) regulate the procedure on the occurrence of accidents in mines and the supply of medical appliances and comforts for the benefit of persons injured therein;

(*t*) provide for the fencing of any mine or part of a mine, whether the same is being worked or not, where such fencing is necessary for the protection of the public;

(*u*) *provide for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine* when the workings are discontinued; *and*

(*v*) *prescribe the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine before extending any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public works or classes of public works which the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.* IX of 1890.

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*4*) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause* (*3*) *of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.* of 1897.

(*5*) **Where a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (*3*), be referred to the Mining Board, and the rule shall not be so published until the said Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.**

(*6*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power for owners, etc., to make special rules.

21. (*1*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine may frame and transmit to *the* Inspector of Mines *or, when there is no Inspector for the local area in which the mine is situate* or the group or class to which the mine belongs, *to the Chief Inspector*, a draft of such special rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or any rules for the time being in force under section 20, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in or about, the mine as he may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine. [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. ss. 52-54.

(*2*) *If any such owner, agent or manager—*

(*a*) *fails within a period of two months after the receipt of a notice from the Inspector or Chief Inspector to transmit a draft of such special rules as are referred to in sub-section* (*1*), *or*

(*b*) *submits a draft of such special rules as aforesaid, which is not in the opinion of the Inspector or Chief Inspector sufficient,*

the Inspector or Chief Inspector may either—

(*i*) *propose a draft of such special rules as appear to him to be sufficient, or*

(*ii*) *propose such amendments in the draft submitted to him by the owner, agent or manager as will, in his opinion, render them sufficient,*

and shall send such draft rules or draft amendments to the owner, agent or manager for consideration.

(*3*) *If within a period of two months from the date on which any draft rules or draft amendments are sent by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the owner, agent or manager of a mine under the provisions of sub-section* (*2*), *the Inspector or Chief Inspector and the owner, agent or manager are unable to agree as to the terms of the special rules to be made under sub-section* (*1*) *or as to the terms of any of such rules, the said Inspector or Chief Inspector shall refer the draft rules for settlement* to the Mining Board or, where there is no Mining Board, *to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.*

(*4*) *A copy of the draft rules as agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the Inspector*

or Chief Inspector, or, when they are unable to agree, as settled by the Mining Board or *such officer or authority as aforesaid, shall,* together with a notice intimating that any objection or suggestion in respect thereof may be submitted in writing by any person employed in the mine to the said Inspector or Chief Inspector for consideration, be posted up *for not less than thirty days* in legible characters *in English and in the vernacular of the district* in some conspicuous place in the mine for the information of the persons employed therein, and a certificate to the effect that this has been done *signed by the owner, agent or manager of the mine* shall be transmitted to the said Inspector *or Chief Inspector,* together with two copies of the draft *rules.*

(5) *When the publication required by sub-section (4) has been carried out, the Inspector or Chief Inspector* shall forward *a copy of the draft rules so published,* together with a copy of any objections or suggestions in respect thereof received by him, *to the Local Government.*

(6) The special rules, when approved by the Local Government, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, shall be published in like manner as is provided in sub-section (4) respecting the publication of the draft, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time, by order in writing, which shall be published in like manner as aforesaid, rescind, in whole or in part, any rules so made, and that thereupon such rules shall cease to have effect accordingly.

Penalties.

Penalties for offences.

22. (1) Whoever—

(a) obstructs *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or wilfully neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mine; or

(b) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate or in any official copy of a certificate granted under this Act; or

(c) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate; or

(d) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence knowing the same to be false for the purpose of obtaining, for himself or for any other person, a certificate or the renewal of a certificate, or any employment under this Act; or

(e) contravenes any provision of this Act or *any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided, where the act done has resulted in loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever—

(a) falsifies any plan or register or record required to be maintained by *or under* this Act; or,

(b) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, omits to give *the prescribed* notice of an accident in the mine or to *make or* furnish any prescribed *plans or* returns; or

(c) makes, *gives* or delivers any such *plan, register, record, notice* or return containing a statement, *entry or detail* which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever—

(a) employs or allows to be employed in or about a mine, or allows to enter a mine or part of a mine, any person in contravention of *any provision of* this Act or *of any rule or order thereunder;* or

(b) allows any person to perform any work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, *any such provision;* or

(c) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under *any such provision;* or

(d) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to maintain correctly, or to produce, any prescribed plan; or

(e) contravenes any provision of this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (c) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the order or requisition referred to in such clause.

Miscellaneous.

Prosecution of owner, agent or manager.

23. *No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent or manager for any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder except at the instance of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines.*

Limitation of prosecutions.

24. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date

on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Cognizance of offences.

25. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any *rule or* order thereunder *which is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent or manager of a mine or any offence which is punishable with imprisonment.*

Reference to Mining Board or Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases.

26. If the Court trying any case instituted on the complaint of *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to a Mining Board or a Committee, it may stay *the* criminal proceedings, and report the matter to the Local Government with a view to such reference being made.

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act.

27. If any question arises as to whether any *excavation or working* is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, shall be conclusive on the point.

Evidence of age.

28. If in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act it is necessary to decide the question whether a person is or is not under the age of twelve years, a certificate in writing, signed by a duly qualified person practising medicine or surgery, who states that he has examined such person, and that the age of such person as nearly as can be ascertained from such examination, is or is not under twelve years, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the age of such person.

Power to exempt from operation of Act.

29. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, *and subject to such limitations and conditions as may seem to him expedient,* exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act any local area, or any mine or group or class of mines, or any class of persons.

Power of Government of India to alter or rescind orders.

30. The Governor General in Council or any Local Government shall have authority to reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority subject to his or its control.

Application of Act to Crown mines.

31. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown. [*Cf.* XV 1881, s.

Exercise of power by Governor General in Council.

32. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon a Local Government.

Temporary Provision.

Bar of prosecutions for certain offences committed within one year of commencement of Act.

33. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 22, sub-section (1), clause (e), or sub-section (3), which is alleged to have been committed by any person within one year from the commencement of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 1st March, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.

INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill further to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that in the new proviso proposed to be added by clause 4 of the Bill the words "or parts of districts" be omitted. He said:—"The object of this Bill was explained on its introduction. The Bill has been referred to the Government of the Central Provinces and it has been approved: but the Divisional Judge of Nagpur points out that, under the proposed section 6, the civil division consists of one or more complete districts and that the words in the proviso 'or parts of districts' are unnecessary, and I move that the words be omitted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the Bill to amend Act XX of 1863 (*an Act to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of Religious Endowments*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and the mover. He said:—"In placing before the Council the motion that stands in my name, I beg leave to make a few brief explanatory remarks.

"One proposal I have made is to do away with the distinction under which certain temples, mosques and other religious institutions fall under the control of the Committees and others do not. In other words, the difference that has been made between section 3 and section 4 must cease. That distinction proceeds virtually on the assumption that the thing to be safeguarded was, not the trust-property or the object worshipped, but the trustee, to whom—speaking strictly—they are merely confided. It looks as though the trustee had an inherent, inalienable and personal right, over-riding the claims of the object of worship and its endowments. It cannot be too strongly emphasised, I venture to think, that the public and the vast body of worshippers are interested in the question how the institutions are maintained and their property looked after—not in the question how a trustee derives or has derived his title. Yet the Act now in force has proceeded as if the latter of these questions was the paramount one. How this has come about is easily told.

"In the early part of the century that has just expired, the then Government considered it a part of their duty to exercise control, more or less, over one and all temples, mosques and other religious institutions in the country as well as over all endowments for charity. To realise this one has only to read the preambles and the provisions of Madras Regulation VII of 1817, and the kindred pieces of legislation in other parts, and the judgment of the Madras High Court at p. 52, Vol. V of its Reports. For nearly a quarter of a century since then, I may say the strong arm and the vigilant eye of the local representatives of the Government were extended over, and were felt by, all the institutions, whether the nomination of the trustee was or was not in the hands of the Government. In the beginning of the forties which followed, a change came over the spirit of the Government—a change which was unfortunate so far as it regarded the interests of the institutions—a change, the cause and the motive of which it is as purposeless as unprofitable to dwell upon here. Suffice it to say that the change was prompted, neither by any notion of thereby advancing the good of the institutions nor by any revised or refined ideas as to the strict functions of the State. I wish I could give some extracts from the mass of correspondence which the change led to; but I do not propose to trouble the Council

with them. I may, however, say this, that there are indications in that correspondence showing how the change of policy—at any rate, the expediency of it—was not readily acquiesced in by at least a few of the Government officers who were in close touch with the institutions and their worshippers and were thus capable of fully grasping the exact situation. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that, so far as I know, no complaint of any sort or kind on the part of the worshippers, or any persons representing them or claiming to represent them, was made to evoke or precipitate that change of policy. All other considerations were absolutely subordinated to the single idea which was in the ascendant, *viz.*, the idea that the Government and their officers should finally and effectually abdicate the attitude of that control which, as a fact, they had till then maintained. I, for one, have no quarrel with this stern and irrevocable resolve. I heartily approve of it. But the pity of it is that the Act which was to give effect to that resolve was not passed at once, but was delayed for over twenty years, *i.e.*, till 1863. If an Act was passed immediately when the change of policy was determined upon, the machinery, such as it is, which was embodied in the later legislative measure, would have, in all probability, embraced the supervision of nearly all of them or the bulk of them, as they were then under the actual control of the Government. But during the twenty and odd years which intervened, steps were executively taken which bereft some of the richest institutions of even the merest semblance of check and preventive control, such as the temples at Tripati and Trivellore. It goes without saying that, taking the average human nature for what it is, it is the inevitable tendency of unchecked freedom to fast degenerate into unbridled license. The aim of my proposal in question is to minimise, if not to neutralise, the disastrous results that have followed and to make better provision for the future. I have no sympathy with those who talk of vested interests in matters of this sort. If there is one office more than another, whose retention is or ought to be dependent on good behaviour, it is, I venture to think, the administration of sacred institutions. As I have had repeatedly to say, there can be no vested interest in doing wrong.

"The only objection, with an air of seriousness, which has been urged against my proposal is that many a zamindar or rich land-holder is the trustee of temples within his estate, and often spends his own money, over and above their income, and that it would be both wounding his dignity and doing him wrong to subject him to supervision of persons, much his inferiors. I know there are many zamindars who are all they ought to be and who are laudably open-handed as above described. Being what they are, they should be foremost (I should imagine) to cast aside the false pride imputed to them and offer their accounts for outside and authorised scrutiny, thus setting an encouraging example to the black sheep in their class and to all other less scrupulous men. To such of them as hanker after advertisement, this would perhaps be an excellent, annual celebration of their disinterested generosity. But I am afraid the plea of outraged dignity is too often a cloak to conceal deformities which cannot bear the fierce light of day; while the so-called inferiority of auditors and examiners of their accounts is utterly irrelevant when it is remembered that no question of social status can arise as to persons who are legally authorised to do a legal duty. I know too much to admit that the average zamindari human nature is, in any essential respects, different from ordinary human nature; and if an open door, as the adage says, would tempt a saint, it would tend no less to tempt the rich and the clever who may have the chance to draw but a mathematical line between *meum* and *tuum*. Even the apologists for the zamindars seem, after all, to concede that it would have a salutary effect, if they were called upon to render to the Committees periodical accounts, by which, I take it, those accounts should be liable to be sifted and audited. I have vertually asked for no more. Such being the true state of the case, it is for Your Lordship and my Hon'ble colleagues to say whether the distinction I wish to see abolished should or should not endure. I am aware that an interested outcry has been raised by those who have the handling of the trust-funds. But it is significant that they are not backed up by the vast mass of worshippers, and that such would doubtless be the result in case such as finger the trusts had their sympathy and support. As for their not having flooded this Council with petitions, mahzarnamas

and other representations in favour of the changes I have proposed, I do not wish that the bad lesson should ever be learnt that, even in Councils constituted such as this, sound arguments could not prevail unless supported by an outside multitudinous re-echo. I think I have a right to lay stress on the fact that, while there is no popular dissent from the proposals have made, five experienced Judges of the High Court of Calcutta and—barring a few who are naturally wedded to proposals which they then selves were incubating—nearly all representative Hindus who have spoken of my proposal have accorded to it their general approval. For all I have said, if it is the sense of this Council to let the matter alone in respect of the particular proposal,—owing to the outcry in question or on any other grounds,—I am quite content not to press it.

"My next proposal relates to the constitution of the machinery, which was substituted by the Act now in force, *i.e.*, Act XX of 1863, for the controlling hand of the Government thence withdrawn. To constitute two or more Committees in each district once for all and to hand over to those Committees certain of the institutions (*i.e.*, those falling under section 3) and their entire property (moveable and immoveable) was an initial duty laid on Local Governments under section 7. This was as it should be. In the choice of members of such Committeees, the Local Governments were directed to bear two points in view, *viz.*, (1) that the members selected should belong to the same religion as the one to which the institution belonged which they were to manage, and (2) that, in making the choice, the Government should, as far as possible, be guided by the wishes of the worshippers concerned. To ascertain such wishes, an election, if need be, was to be resorted to. All this is excellent enough, and I take no exception to any part of it. I shall assume, for the purposes of my Bill, that this initial duty was fulfilled all round in the amplest degree and in the best possible manner. But the Local Governments were no longer to concern themselves with the institutions from that date. The Act had, therefore, to provide for filling up of vacancies which must, from time to time, occur. The provision it enacted was that it must be by election, and that Local Governments should make rules for the purpose, including obviously the questions of who should elect and what qualifications the electors should possess. Having regard to the lapse of a generation since the Act was passed or since the Local Governments made rules in that behalf, and seeing that the system of election has received a wider application and greater development than at that time, I have in my Bill drawn up a scheme, to secure uniformity, on the lines on which electorates have been constructed for other purposes. By this I have, I find, brought a hornets' nest about my ears. I come face to face with an infinite diversity of destructive criticism, often mutually hostile, and with the touch-me-not attitude of the sensitive plant on this point; and I see little trace of any desire to suggest an alternative plan, illustrative of constructive, architectural skill. One piece of delicious criticism I have come in for by remembering previous pronouncements of the Government of India and by taking care not to clash with them, is too good to go unnoticed; for, it seems that, by excluding all the executive officers of Government from participating in the management, I have cast a deliberate and unmerited slur on those officers. This is a fair sample of the degree of mastery of prior literature with which my Bill was approached. I take no note of those who have a chronic dislike and a nervous horror for such words as 'election' and 'electorate' as applied to this country. I cheerfully agree to disagree with these, as it is perhaps no more their fault that their minds are non-receptive for the ideas suggested by these words than it is my fault that my mind is open to them. But I think that it is rather a pity that the objectors had not perceived that it was *the Legislature of 18 3 and not my 'impudent' self* with whom the idea of election for this purpose really originated. If only men, prepared to tilt at me, had done me the kindness of comparing my schemes with the systems of election devised under the Temple Act,—notably the one by the Government of Madras,—there would have been very little to anger them; only I have not given prominence to pecuniary qualifications, though I unmistakably and inclusively implied them—a course I thought it necessary to take in the interests of orthodox classes with whom I have been in full touch and whom I should be the last to hoodwink or embarrass. Subject to this single feature—defective only to qut-

ward seeming—my plan for constructing an electorate is, I venture to think, just as faultless as any one else may suggest. If, therefore, the fulminations of the out-and-out foes of election are all the obstacle in my way, I would certainly not mind it, but press my proposal nevertheless. There are other reasons why I should leave it to a future time; and I know how other action may be taken to seek effect being given to it without meddling with the imperial Act XX of 1863. I do not therefore desire to urge it if it is the sense of the Council that this also must be, for the present, left alone. With this is bound up my scheme of a Central Committee, meant to minimise the need for recourse to Courts.

"Quite apart from the foregoing proposals and absolutely unconnected with them are two other proposals of mine, on which I am particularly keen. One of them is that members of the Committees under the Act should hold their places for a term of years and not for life. As to the wisdom and expediency of this course, we have had quite recently Your Lordship's most authoritative pronouncement in matters connected with the direction of the University. I venture to think that the administration of the enormous funds which belong to the religious institutions of the country is not a less onerous function. With the powers of the Committee increased, as I shall presently suggest, very many capable and pious men would be glad to devote a few years of their life to the honorary work of looking after the affairs of their religious institutions as many have been ready to serve on the Municipal and Local Boards. But they would be deterred if they were to be tied down to those institutions all the days of their existence.

"It may well be that the hope and prospect of getting rewards in the way of titles from the Government for good work on Municipal and Local Boards play an important part, as a friend of mine shrewdly observed to me. I nevertheless think that the consciousness of power to work with advantage and the satisfaction of winning the good opinion and well-merited praise of the mass of pious worshippers, who now stand aghast at their utter powerlessness, would afford a strong enough motive, besides the sure prospect of the trustees themselves being under a wholesome fear and improving, in the presence of a right in the Committees to interfere effectively, which is now absent. These observations are, I trust, enough to commend this proposal to your best and earnest consideration.

"There is but one other proposal of mine on which I am anxious to secure the sympathy and approval of the Council. It is my proposal to enlarge the powers of the Committees under section 13 of the existing Act. To my mind, it is the most important one, and—be it noted—that it does not, in the slightest degree, trench upon the principles of the Act. That section makes it, indeed, the duty of every Committee and every trustee severally to keep regular accounts of receipts and disbursements of every institution. But, beyond saying that the Committee 'shall require the production by the trustee of his accounts at least once a year,' the powers go no further in terms. Could the Committee hold an enquiry and enforce the attendance of the trustee to clear up doubts? Could they call upon him to produce proper vouchers? Could they, if they found it necessary, compel witnesses to attend? It is by no means clear that they can do all or any of these things, unless we strain—overstrain I might well say—the word 'require' in the section, in order to evolve all this. No Court, so far as I remember, has done so, nor do I think any Court would. Suppose, for argument's sake, it is granted that minds, accustomed to financial study, could detect these powers in the word 'require' and in the further word 'manage' used in connection with the Committee; still I do think that the harmless superfluity which I plead for might well be granted as elucidatory instead of driving people to costly and hazardous lawsuits to evoke a judicial interpretation, if only to remove doubts from lay minds and to instil a deterrent fear in the would-be recalcitrant. Such legislation is not uncommon. I need hardly add that by legislation in these respects we shall still be scrupulously within the intentions of the Act, and not swerve from them by so much as a hair's breadth.

"The income, it is perhaps not widely known, is very often derived from varying voluntary contributions in the shape of numerous driblets from casual,

not regular, worshippers, chiefly on certain festive days or days of celebrations. But it is under the head of expenditure that frightful room would exist for palming off unexpended or fictitious sums as spent. Expenditure would necessarily fluctuate, and the one check which common prudence has recourse to is to form a previous forecast or budget in most affairs of life and in all administrative systems. This every trustee may be required to do and obtain the Committee's prior sanction. It will go a long way to minimise fraud.

"To subject the accounts of both the Committees and the trustees to a system of outside audit would carry success much further. This, I imagine, needs legislation which also would not trench upon the principles of the Act.

"There are other points in my Bill which are comparatively of minor importance. As they do not go to the root of any of my cardinal proposals, if I may so say, I venture to think that no remarks need be made on these at this stage.

"Struck by glaring instances of fraud as regards charities which are supposed to be still under the check of Madras Regulation VII of 1817 and kindred Regulations, I brought charities also within the purview of my Bill, though there was the oversight on my part to describe my Bill as an amendment in that respect also. As it is a large question by itself and outside the Act relating to temples and the like, I prefer, on second thoughts, to leave it out of my Bill. With these remarks, and the repudiations I have made in course of them, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee above-named."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"When my Hon'ble friend introduced his Bill in this Council in March, 1897, His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who was then the Member of Council in charge of the Home Department, said that, while the Government of India consented to the introduction of the Bill, it must be distinctly understood that they were not a party to it. He proceeded to say that the Government had laid down the principles of its relations to religious endowments in Act XX of 1863, and that it adhered to those principles. He remarked that the Bill was in the main an endeavour to secure through the existing non-official Committees a closer control of the management of those endowments, but that was an aim which could only be successfully prosecuted should it appear that it had the general support of those interested and that the Government reserved to itself the absolute right to oppose the Bill, if that appeared expedient in its later stages.

"The Bill was accordingly circulated for opinions, but met with a distinctly unfavourable reception from all the Local Governments and Administrations. The Bombay Government expressed a strong opinion that legislation to the effect proposed by my Hon'ble friend or any legislation for a similar object was, so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned, unnecessary and undesirable, that the existing law provided a sufficient remedy for any grave or palpable abuse, that there was no evidence that the proposed law was desired in the Bombay Presidency by any class of people, and that it would almost certainly create great discontent and engender widespread suspicion of the motives of the Government. The Bengal Government stated that the replies received from its local officers showed that the proposed legislation was not desired by the great body of those whom it would affect, that the Muhammadan community was unanimously opposed to it, that, as regards the Hindus, only the small minority represented by the educated classes were in favour of it, and that there was nothing to show that the present law, if resorted to, did not afford a sufficient means of remedying such abuses as existed. The North-Western Provinces Government said that the weight of the opinions which it had taken was against the Bill as being unnecessary and unworkable, that it would probably be considered as an unwarrantable intrusion by Government in religious affairs and would excite serious opposition. The Punjab Government replied that the proposed measure appeared to be quite unsuited to that Province, and would probably give rise to an immense amount of ill-feeling and discontent. The Burma Government said that the general local opinion, in which the Lieutenant-Governor agreed, was that the Bill was not suitable to or required in Burma. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces reported that the matter

was of little importance as regards the territory under his jurisdiction, such religious institutions as exist in that part of India being generally small and of little repute or resort, but that he did not think it would be possible to organize the Central and District Committees contemplated in such a way that their decisions would command public confidence among the religions and sects affected. The Chief Commissioner of Assam while thinking that it must be admitted that the best educated native opinion is in favour of the Bill, and that there is much to justify it, since it is hardly too much to say that religious endowments in India are, as a rule, grossly mismanaged, went on to remark that the evil which it was sought to remedy was very deeply seated, and there was great danger that the cure proposed might be worse than the disease. His conclusion was that it would be highly inexpedient to extend any legislation of the proposed nature to Assam. Lastly, the Madras Government expressed a strong opinion against the Bill on the ground that the wide scope of the proposed enactment, which purported to apply to all non-Christian religions and charitable endowments throughout the whole of India, subject only to a limitation in regard to petty institutions, constituted a fundamental and fatal objection to it. They followed up this condemnation of my Hon'ble friend's Bill by sending up a Bill of their own which was intended to provide for the better protection of Hindu religious endowments in the Madras Presidency, but the Government of India declined to accord sanction to its introduction into the local Legislative Council.

"The only other opinion on my Hon'ble friend's Bill which I need mention is that of the Calcutta High Court. Five of the Judges expressed an opinion that the system suggested in the Bill should be given a trial, two of the Judges disapproved of it, another Judge said that it had been framed without sufficient consideration of the conditions and requirements of Muhammadan endowments, and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice expressed his doubt as to the expediency of the Bill.

"In the face of this preponderating mass of adverse opinion, it is obviously impossible for me to consent, on behalf of the Government of India, to my Hon'ble friend's Bill being referred to a Select Committee. He has expressed his willingness, it is true, to accept a condition of modifying some of its present provisions, but even on this understanding I am unable to agree to my Hon'ble friend's motion, because reference to a Select Committee would practically commit the Government of India to the consideration and probable passing of a measure which, whatever modifications it might receive in Committee, has been framed on lines which are opposed to their declared policy in the matter of religious endowments. This policy is enunciated in Act XX of 1863, and the Government of India, in refusing to countenance the Bill sent up by the Madras Government to which I have just alluded, declared its inability to sanction any proposal to revise the procedure or alter the principles embodied in that Act in any material way, and further expressed an opinion that the existing law affords ample facilities, if those interested choose to employ them, for obtaining an adequate remedy from the Civil Courts against dishonest trustees. If my Hon'ble friend finds himself able at any time to frame a Bill which will improve the procedure prescribed by Act XX of 1863 without interfering with its main principles, well and good. The Government will be quite ready to give it favourable consideration. But the present Bill does not fulfil this essential condition, and I cannot therefore consent to its being further proceeded with."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, after the speech of our colleague the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, in which he has dealt with the subject so ably and exhaustively, and also the speech of the Hon'ble Home Member placing the views of the Government before this Council, I am rather afraid that the support I am going to give to the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu will not be of much avail. But, with Your Excellency's permission, I beg to offer a few remarks in connection with the question now before the Council.

"The law relating to management and control of religious endowments, as found in Act XX of 1863, is defective in many respects. The Act has now been

in force for a little less than four decades, and many shortcomings in its different provisions have been found out in the course of their actual application. The machinery provided by it for the control of religious endowments is not capable of effective and smooth working, and the result is that the funds are misappropriated and misapplied, and property is wasted by the trustees without any proper check whatever.

"I find that in the majority of the opinions submitted by different individuals and public bodies, on the Bill now before the Council, the facts of mismanagement of many of the religious endowments and the misapplication of their funds are admitted. The question is whether these evils should not be removed by a more effectual legislation than the one we have got at present. The non-intervention policy of Government with religious and charitable endowments has been departed from in cases of necessity. I can give at least one instance from my Provinces; I mean the Husainabad Endowment Act which was passed by this Council in 1878 to control the management of a religious and charitable endowment created by one of the Kings of Oudh.

"But the motion at present before the Council as made by my Hon'ble colleague Mr. Ananda Charlu is of a very limited character. He has confined it now to the modification of, and addition to, two sections of Act XX of 1863. That Act stands as a piece of legislation in force in our Statute-book. The amendments pressed by our Hon'ble colleague, without in any way trenching upon the principles of the Act, will certainly lead to its more effective working.

"With these remarks I beg to second the motion."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"My Lord, I desire to add some remarks to those which the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz has addressed to the Council in opposition to this motion. The motion is in terms ordinary and formal, but in substance of great importance. The Hon'ble Mover is acting in exercise of a right in inviting us to refer to a Select Committee a Bill which he obtained leave to introduce in a past session, however distant, but he doubtless recognizes that the mere introduction of a Bill does not imply its eventual reference to a Select Committee. Such a reference is contingent on the approval of the principle of the measure, and it is that question which gives the present motion its importance. The issue before us—and it is manifestly of great significance—is this, whether the Council should identify itself with a proposal to establish a quasi-official control over religious institutions which the people themselves have hitherto preferred to leave without such interference.

"In coming to a decision on that issue the Government and the Council must be guided by both public and official opinion, as they are guided in respect of every Bill which is submitted to their judgment. This opinion has been sought and obtained from all parts of India, and it is adverse to the Bill. The reports which have been received agree, with rare exceptions, in deprecating or strongly opposing the proposed legislation. The exceptions are mainly found in the views of individuals and a few associations representing the most advanced section of the educated classes, whose opinion on a religious matter, be it said without disparagement, is not valued by the orthodox members of their faith, and cannot claim weight with the Government. This is no less the case in Bengal than elsewhere, and, speaking of this Province, I entertain no doubt that opposition to the Bill is strong and uncompromising outside the limited class to which I have alluded.

"Briefly, the Bill proposes to establish District Committees and a Central Committee for the control of religious and charitable institutions belonging to all non-Christian religions, and it differs from the Act which it purports to amend in this very material respect that it proposes to substitute general Committees for entire districts for Committees controlling the management of single endowments. Without entering into details, I may note that it associates the District Judges, who are mostly Europeans, with the formation of the Committees, that it proposes a system of electing the members of the Committees which is likely to bring into conflict the sects within the different religions, and that it overlooks the obstacles to the control of many of the endowments by a general Committee which are

presented by usages and customs having religious force, and, therefore, immutable. These are features of the Hon'ble Member's scheme which could not be removed in Select Committee without radically modifying the Bill, if, indeed, any other workable scheme could be devised ; and they must be present to our minds in voting on this motion. We must take the Bill as it stands and have no regard to possible changes which would alter its whole principle.

"What, then, do we learn, for guidance, from the opinions which have been expressed on the Bill in its present form? We find that Hindus and Muhammadans alike have strongly protested against the interference with their endowments which it would set up ; and we have the warning that any countenance given by the Government to such legislation, and especially the vesting of the District Judges with the duty of forming the electorates for the District Committees, would raise the general suspicion of an insidious attempt to interfere with religion, notwithstanding the patent fact that such interference has been always foreign to the wish of the Government, and would create grave discontent. This apprehension is unquestionably well-founded. No cry, we are aware, is more easily excited than that of danger to religion. None, again, is more dangerous politically and more difficult to allay, and against none should the Government more prudently guard. The decision of the Government of India to oppose progress with this Bill must, therefore, commend itself not only to this Council, but also to the great mass of the people throughout the country. It may be conceded that serious abuses exist in the management of many religious endowments, and the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu is entitled to credit for an endeavour to remedy the evil ; but it is clear that the difficulties in the way of legislation are enormous, if not insuperable, and that the Government cannot be fairly and reasonably pressed and expected to accompany the Hon'ble Member into a position which would provoke religious ferment throughout India.

"A remedy for individual cases of mismanagement is available in the provisions of section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which authorise applications to the Courts for the appointment of new trustees and the settling of new schemes of management ; and the Government may legitimately point to those provisions as ample justification for refusing to give its support to fresh legislation of the present character. It rests with the people themselves to make use of the power which they thus possess of enforcing proper management of religious and charitable trusts. The provisions of the section, it may be mentioned, have been successfully appealed to in the past.

"For these reasons I join the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz in opposing the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said :—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu has done me the honour of nominating me on the Select Committee, I think it due to him that I should state my reasons for not being able to support his motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and for agreeing with the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz that the Bill should not progress further. While I concur in most of the remarks that have been made by both the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz and the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, I equally sympathise with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Charlu, inasmuch as I think the Government, as the successor of the Hindu, Muhammadan and Buddhist Sovereigns, is under an obligation to take every available means to ensure the proper management of the vast funds which are devoted to religious and charitable endowments. I think, however, that the proposals of the Hon'ble mover are not such as are likely to accomplish the ends which he has in view ; and, moreover, I think that some of them are likely to be exceedingly inconvenient and possibly hurtful. In the first place, I notice that in section 3 the Committee, such as is contemplated by Act XX of 1863, shall prepare what the Hon'ble mover calls an electorate. The body contemplated here is the Committee which succeeded to the powers and responsibilities of the Board of Revenue, whose duty it had been to administer the funds of all the religious endowments within its jurisdiction and see that they were properly appropriated. This Committee, who succeeded to the powers of the Board of Revenue, was in fact a Committee which took cognizance of the funds of all religious institutions within the district to which it related. In

other words, the powers exercised were without regard to the particular religion or sect concerned. So that, if the proposals under section 3 of the Hon'ble Member's Bill were to be carried out, we might have a committee of Hindu laymen and priests making a list of the electorate which was to govern the affairs of Muhammadan, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi endowments in the district. That, it seems to me, would be very likely to cause friction and discord among those sects and religions, who might, with some reason, resent the interference of a Hindu Committee with their affairs.

"The next matter in which I cannot agree to the Hon'ble mover's proposals is this: section 3A proposes to establish an electorate of notables, and this electorate is to select a District Committee and a Central Committee, and these two Committees are to be absolute in their power over the endowments with which they are concerned. Section 12 of the Bill runs thus:

'The District Committee of each religion or sect shall have absolute control, not inconsistent with their maintenance, over the institutions belonging to that religion or sect, including the appointment of the trustees, according to the custom prevailing in each institution as vacancies shall occur after the passing of this Act.'

"Section 13 prescribes a budget: section 14 empowers the Committee to revise the budget as it sees fit.

"And then section 16 runs thus:

'The orders of the District Committee shall be appealable to the Central Committee, whose decision shall be final.'

"In respect of this extraordinary absolute power and finality, particularly in the administration of funds, I can only say that my experience of the administration of funds by a Committee of notables is very much against the propriety of such a proposal. The only case I can at this moment recall is where a Committee of notables in a secular endowment managed the affairs of a large irrigation scheme. This Committee managed to irrigate all their own lands and pay very little rent, whereas the large majority of the poorer cultivators got very little of the irrigation and paid a very large proportion of the rents. I doubt very much if even a Committee of persons living in the odour of sanctity would be likely to avoid the temptation of possibly acting in a similar way. But the objection which to me appears to be most fatal is this: the Act applies not only to strictly religious but also to charitable endowments. Now in the province with which I am connected at present I imagine that the monasteries and dependent schools would fall under the category of religious and charitable endowments. If in the case of those monasteries, and more particularly the schools dependent on them, we are to have under sections 12 and 16 this absolute control by Committees of Buddhist notables, I very much question whether that control would be likely to operate to the advantage of those who attend the schools or to the people. Your Excellency may be aware that until recently the tendency of the superior ecclesiastical authorities in Upper Burma was distinctly averse to anything like the introduction of a liberal element into the education given in the primitive monastic schools of that province. If these triumvirate Committees—who would naturally be imbued with the prejudices of the ecclesiastical authorities—are to have absolute control over these foundations, I very much question whether the efforts of Government to introduce a liberal element into the education given to the boys of those schools would be likely to be successful; and therefore I think that the proposal to vest these absolute powers in the District and Central Committees, in respect so far at least as these monasteries and dependent schools are concerned, would be most unwise. This being my interpretation of the powers given to the District Committees under the two sections 12 and 16, I think that even on that ground alone I should be justified in opposing the further progress of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My Lord, as this Bill was introduced before the beginning of Your Lordship's administration and long before I had a seat in this Council, I thought it right to ask my Hon'ble friend the mover of the motion for explanations with regard to his proposal, and these explanations he has very freely furnished me, and I desire to acknowledge the reasonable

spirit which he has displayed in discussing the provisions of this Bill. I pointed out to my Hon'ble friend the difficulty which would occur to any practical person on reading the text of the Bill. The difficulty is of this nature: that when you are dealing with the ancient religions of India, you are not dealing with a people organised into a certain definite number of churches submitting to a certain limited number of authorities who represent them for all practical purposes, but you are dealing with very large bodies of persons imperfectly organised, united in belief and worship, but at the same time divided by differences which have often been the cause of the most serious anxiety to those who are responsible for the maintenance of order in this country. Some of the most serious troubles we have had have been due not to the conflict between one religion and another, but to the conflict between sects within the limits of one religion. When you propose out of elements of this kind to constitute an electorate under the auspices of a British Magistrate and to give to elected committees large powers of interference, obviously there is the danger that these Committees may be used by one sect against another, and thus may lead to differences so serious as to require the intervention of the Government. My Hon'ble friend has expressed his approval of the policy of 1863, when the Government endeavoured as far as possible to divest itself of responsibility for religious endowments. If we established anything like the system which the Bill proposes, we should have the responsibility of the Government restored and rendered more direct. There is not only the danger, which the Hon'ble Member has pointed out, of wounding the dignity of zamindars and other important persons who have undertaken the management of these endowments. There is the far greater danger of interfering with the mohants, and others who are invested not only with dignity but sanctity among large numbers of their countrymen. I found to my surprise and relief that there was less difference of opinion than one might have supposed between my friend and myself on points of this kind, and, so far from curling up like the sensitive plant to which he has compared himself, my Hon'ble friend met my questions boldly and fairly admitted some of them were difficult to answer. Finally, he asked me to consider whether, supposing he were willing to abandon those parts of the Bill upon which my criticism chiefly turned and were to retain merely the two important—not all important—amendments in the Act of 1863 to which he has referred, namely, the election of Committee men for a limited term and the extension of the powers which a Committee may exercise, whether the Government would be prepared to allow the Bill to go into Select Committee. Subject to any ruling which Your Lordship may give on the point of procedure, I venture to submit that this is not what Committees are intended for. When we send a Bill to Select Committee, we accept the Bill generally subject to that revision in detail which the Committee is able to give it; but I think it would be a bad precedent if we were to accept a Bill which, on the face of it, raises very large and difficult questions, and send it to Select Committee with the avowed object of having the whole substance of the Bill left out, and the Bill turned into one merely for amending two or three points in the Act of 1863. I may say that even the proposal to amend that Act would raise difficulties which would have to be carefully considered. I have no hesitation at all in supporting the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz in saying that the Council ought not to allow this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"Reference has been made to an opinion represented on the West Coast of Bombay, that so far as that part of the country is concerned, the Bill is unnecessary. As this happens to be an Imperial Act, it is impossible to alter it so as to make it useful for certain parts and not for others, unless the Act is made declaratory and it is left to the Local Governments to extend it if they consider extension necessary. It is, I believe, equally open to the Select Committee, if this comes before them, to make that recommendation.

"Now, as to the interference to which reference has been made in several of the opinions given, I need not reiterate what I have stated already, because in no part of my Bill is there an attempt to interfere

with the principles laid down in the Act of 1863. I must, however, point out this one thing. If that is considered an interference, even that is capable of being dealt with as being antagonistic to the principle of the Act, and therefore one that ought to be rejected. I say that may be done by the Select Committee, and that is the constitution by way of innovation of the Central Committee which is not contemplated in the Act which I have asked to be modified. An opinion has been stated that the evil does exist, and that it is deep-seated. Well, if the evil exists, it must be attacked, and if deep-seated, the way to deal with it is not by holding our hand altogether. It has been pointed out that the Bill is very wide, so wide as to embrace the charities. I have already explained about the end of my observations why I introduced it in the first instance, and why I consider that it was not proper to retain that part of the Bill untouched. Therefore, all the objections pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton on the ground that it was so wide that by reason of the width of it, it was not capable of being properly worked, fall to the ground.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has taken four objections. The first is that under the Bill there would be a kind of quasi-official control. I am sorry to have to point out that no part of my Bill aims at it, or asks for it. The interference on the part of the District Courts and of District Judges which I have invoked in my Bill is only in such cases in which defaults occur, and for which Act XX of 1863 makes an exactly similar provision. I have not asked the District Courts to exercise one single scintilla of more control than it is open to them to do under Act XX of 1863. Therefore, my Bill it has no sort of quasi-official character about it, and its reference to District Judges does not make these Judges do more than what the existing Act does. Then it is said that the agitation is mainly by the educated and not the orthodox classes. That the voice of the educated classes is heard is beyond all doubt, but that they alone feel the injury is not correct; but it will be absurd to go further. For instance, that on the important question, namely, when a trustee says he has spent Rs. 1,000 on a particular festival, whether he had actually spent Rs. 1,000, or only spent Rs. 500 and put the remaining Rs. 500 into his own pocket,—I do not know that the orthodox classes and the educated classes would differ from each other. The great object of my Bill is to prevent misapplication of funds. If, for instance, on a particular festival a trustee is in the habit of spending Rs. 1,000, I do not say and nowhere in my Bill do I wish it to be understood that that amount ought to be refused; but all I want is that it should be shown that the Rs. 1,000 have been spent. I do not think a single member of the orthodox classes would differ from me in the expression of that request. He will say, just as I do, that the trustee ought to show that he has spent the Rs. 1,000 when he says he has spent Rs. 1,000, and that he ought not to spend Rs. 500 and put the remaining Rs. 500 into his pocket. That is the question here; and in a matter like that, to say that the interests of the orthodox and the educated people—as if there were an antagonism between the two—are opposed, is to state what is not correct. It may be that in the adherence to certain ceremonies and so forth the orthodox people and the educated people may differ, but upon the question of the important points of religion they do not. The point, relevant here, is, whether money has been properly applied or not—whether the account is correct or not. That has nothing to do with orthodoxy or heterodoxy, and it seems to me therefore that, the great object of my Bill being to keep the trustees straight in their dealings with a fund not belonging to them, there is, and there can be, no antagonism between the opinions of the orthodox people and the educated classes, who, I hope, it will never be denied are also orthodox classes.

"Then again the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton has referred to the long standing usages under which succession takes place to the trusteeship. It looks as if he considered that my Bill in some sort of way wanted to divert the succession. I do not intend anything of the sort. If the part of my Bill dealing with the question is taken into account and carefully examined, it will be found that I take care to say that all the usages shall be followed and observed strictly, and that every trustee shall get his office in the way he has been getting it all along, and that neither the District Committee nor the Central Committee will have

anything whatever to do to twist the right of that person from his proper course.

"These seem to me to be the observations necessary for the purpose of showing that there is not against my Bill that outrageous and prodigious objection that is believed to exist against it; but, at the same time, seeing that the Government are not in favour of referring it to a Select Committee, and as the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz has been good enough to say that if the points upon which I said I am keen and the like are presented in a subsequent Bill, that Bill will be considered, I thankfully accept that explanation; I also thankfully accept the terms in which I have been referred to by the Hon'ble the Legal Member. I do not therefore wish to ask for a division on my motion."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw his motion?"

The Hon'ble MR. ANANDA CHARLU said that the withdrawal of his motion would naturally follow from his speech.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"It is for the Hon'ble Member to say if he wishes to withdraw his motion. If he does, I will ask permission of the Council for it to be withdrawn. If not, I must put the motion to the Council in the ordinary way."

The Hon'ble MR. ANANDA CHARLU said he would ask leave for his motion to be withdrawn.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th March, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

No. 10 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m on Saturday, the 23rd February, 1901.

The depression which at the close of the previous week was developing in Khandesh was still shallow and ill-defined on Sunday morning, but the barometer fell briskly to rapidly in Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana on Monday, and the depression had intensified considerably. A well-defined cyclonic circulation was shewn round the depression area, winds being influenced by the depression on a large extent of country, and strong winds were reported from North-West India, Central India and the north of the Peninsula. The storm had advanced slowly eastwards and was central near Khandwa and Akola and had given light showers in the central parts of the country, the west of the North-Western Provinces and the East Punjab. Rain increased in North-West India during the next 24 hours and light to moderately heavy showers were reported on Tuesday from the greater part of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, and rain and snow from the North-Western Himalayas, the most important falls being—Ranikhet 1·56 inches, Simla 1·03 inches, Cawnpore 1·01 inches, Umballa 1·20 inches, Jhansi ·99 inch and Ludhiana ·92 inch. The depression as it advanced eastwards had also given rain in Central India, West Bengal and the Central Provinces, Nowgong reporting a heavy fall of 1·72 inches. The storm had filled up by Wednesday morning, but another depression had entered North-West India and was advancing eastwards through Sind. This storm gave light showers in North-West India and heavier rain in Chota Nagpur and the west of the Central Provinces as it advanced into North-East India. The heaviest falls reported were 2·17 inches

at Sambalpur on Friday and 1·54 inches at Raipur and 1·05 inches at Sambalpur on Saturday. As the depression passed through Rajputana a secondary depression was formed in the South-West Punjab which gave moderate to heavy snow in the Simla and Mussooree hills and moderately heavy rain in the adjacent submontane districts. The following falls were reported on Friday morning :— Simla 1·89 inches, Chakrata ·95 inch, Mussooree ·91 inch, Umballa ·80 inch, Dehra Dun 1·14 inches and Roorkee 1·16 inches. The fall of snow at Simla was the heaviest fall received this winter. The secondary depression filled up by Saturday, the barometer rising very rapidly in the West and Central Punjab where the rise ranged from a quarter to three-tenths of an inch in amount.

Weather has also been disturbed in the south of the Peninsula and unusually heavy rain has been received in Madras, Malabar, Mysore and Coorg. Heavy falls amounting to two inches and upwards were reported from Cuddalore on Sunday, Kurnool on Monday, and from Bangalore and Cuddapah on Saturday.

Rain.—The majority of divisions report rain this week. The largest average amounts have fallen in the east division of the Central Provinces (3·25 inches), the Punjab hills (2·97 inches), the hills division of the North-Western Provinces (2·67 inches) and the central division of the East Coast (2·23 inches). The amounts received have been in excess of the normal weekly rainfall in Lower and Central Burma, Arakan, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the south-east, the south, submontane and hills divisions of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, East Rajputana, the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts (except Khandesh) and Madras.

The following gives the largest amounts received at individual stations during the week :—

		Inches.
North-Western Provinces—	Champawat	3·65
Punjab—	Thanesar	4·08
	Simla	4·56
Central Provinces—	Korba (Bilaspur)	3·97
	Dhamtari (Raipur)	6·52
	Sambalpur	4·04
Mysore—	Dodballapur	3·53
	Chikballapur	4·33
Madras—	Kotagiri	4·94
	Ootacamund	3·73
	Bukkapatnam	4·66
	Sattenapalle	7·89
	Udayagiri	4·46
	Arkonam	3·98
	Cuddalore	4·43

The rainfall of the period, December 30th to February 23rd, has been in defect in Eastern Bengal, the hills and Surma divisions of Assam, Gujarat and Kathiawar. It has been practically normal in the Brahmaputra Valley, North Bengal, the West Punjab, the Baluchistan Hills and West Rajputana and has been in excess in all the remaining divisions. The actual excess has been most marked in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab Hills, the submontane Punjab, the east and central divisions of the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23RD, 1901. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO FEBRUARY 23RD, 1901. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to February 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·28	0·07	+ 300
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·21	0·02	+ 0·19	2 86	0·30	+ 853
	3. Central do.	0·08	0	+ 0·08	2·43	0·17	+ 1,329
	4. Upper do.	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·04	0·33	+ 94
	5. Arakan	0·19	0·07	+ 0·12	1·30	0·18	+ 622
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·88	1·50	— 41
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·50	2·13	— 77
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·20	— 0·20	1·04	1·94	— 46
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·20	— 0·20	2·01	1·98	+ 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	2·54	1·51	+ 68
	11. Central do.	0·04	0·08	— 0·04	1·62	1·18	+ 37
	12. North do.	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·92	0·94	- 2
	13. Bengal Hills	0·02	0·19	— 0·17	2·22	1·52	+ 46
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	3·73	1·18	+ 216
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·52	0·08	+ 0·44	6 22	1·41	+ 341
	16. South Bihar	0·22	0·05	+ 0·17	3·88	1·08	+ 259
	17. North do.	0·13	0·04	+ 0·09	2·32	1·07	+ 117
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·31	0·05	+ 0·26	5·08	1·00	+ 408
	19. South Oudh	0·60	0·04	+ 0·56	3·47	0·99	+ 251
	20. North do.	0·56	0·04	+ 0·52	3·82	1·14	+ 235
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·83	0·03	+ 0·80	3 93	0·78	+ 372
	22. Do. West	0·78	0·06	+ 0·72	2·58	0·94	+ 174
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·25	0·08	+ 0 17	3·74	0 90	+ 290
	24. Do. West do.	1·00	0·10	+ 0·90	4·44	2 29	+ 94
	25. Do. Hills	2·67	0·62	+ 2·05	8·39	4·41	+ 90
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·72	0·08	+ 0 64	2·59	1·16	+ 123
	27. South do.	0·45	0·07	+ 0·38	1·46	1·06	+ 38
	28. Central do.	0·07	0·17	— 0·10	2·90	2·06	+ 41
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·84	0·23	+ 0·61	6·54	2·55	+ 156
	30. Do. Hills	2·97	0·82	+ 2·15	14 51	5·71	+ 154
	31. North Punjab	0·20	0·33	— 0·13	5·07	3·09	+ 64
	32. West do.	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·72	0·81	— 11
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·51	0·04	+ 0·47	1·68	0·49	+ 243
	34. Madras South Central	1·00	0·03	+ 0·97	2·98	0·37	+ 705
	35. Coorg	1·27	0·02	+ 1·25	1·30	0·30	+ 278
	36. Mysore	1·02	0·02	+ 1·00	1·29	0·10	+ 1190
	37. Konkan	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·23	0·12	+ 92
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·17	0·02	+ 0·15	0·58	0·08	+ 625
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·85	0·17	+ 400
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·16	0·06	+ 0·10	2·26	0·50	+ 352
	42. Central Provinces West	0·53	0·09	+ 0·44	1·70	0·70	+ 143
	43. Do. Central	0·94	0·09	+ 0·85	3·32	0·86	+ 286
	44. Do. East	3·25	0·07	+ 3·18	5 23	0·83	+ 530
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·05	0·09	— 44
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0·01	0·05	— 0·04	1·05	0·65	+ 62
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·01	— 0·61	4·19	4·14	+ 1
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·55	0·10	+ 0·45	2·13	0 65	+ 228
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·36	0·12	+ 0·24	1·10	0·37	+ 197
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·38	0·46	— 17
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·30	0·06	+ 0·24	3·10	0·47	+ 560
	53. Hyderabad South	1·59			1·78		
	54. Madras Central	1·71	0·02	+ 1·69	2·01	0·08	+ 2413
	55. East Coast Central	2·23	0·03	+ 2·20	4·13	0·50	+ 726
	56. Do South	1·04	0·04	+ 1·00	2·93	0·84	+ 249
	57. Madras South	0·49	0·14	+ 0·35	2·62	1·12	+ 134

SIMLA;
The 28th February, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd March, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in Tinnevelly and Travancore and light or none elsewhere. Water-supplies are inadequate in parts of the Deccan Madura and the west coast districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are going on to a limited extent where water is available. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but have been damaged by insects or recent rain in parts of the Deccan, Kristna and Tinnevelly and are withering in parts of the Carnatic. Harvests continue with moderate outturn. Field fodder is generally available, but pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, the central and the west coast districts. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are almost stationary or slightly rising. Prospects generally are fair. Numbers on relief—Test works Cuddapah, men 355, women 318, children 23, total 796. Weavers, men 1,682, women 1,327.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Karnatak and Sholapur. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Broach, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh and Nasik and by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Broach, and generally are suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over in parts of Satara and Belgaum and is progressing in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona and Kanara. Threshing has been commenced in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Preparation of lands for next season continues in parts of the Konkan, the Karnatak, Nasik, Poona and Satara. The cotton crops have been damaged by rain in parts of Bijapur. Cotton picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, the Karnatak and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient but is scanty in Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. The water-supply is getting scanty in parts of Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in five districts, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal but easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is slightly below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is about the same in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of *juar* is about normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, about the same in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is considerably over normal but slightly easier than in 1900 in Gujarat and about the same in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 1,016; on relief works, 115,862; dependants, 23,307; total on works, 140,185. In poor-houses, 3,575; on village relief, 34,509; total on gratuitous relief, 38,084. Figures for Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,818; dependants, 4,280; total on works, 16,098. In poor houses, 960; on village relief, 728; total on gratuitous relief, 1,688. Figures for Rewa Kantha, Aundh, Phaltan and Kolhapur are incomplete. Grand total, 196,055.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from Hooghly, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Puri and Singhbhum. The spring crops are being harvested. Pressing of sugarcane and lancing of poppy are going on. Prospects generally are good. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Chuadanga and Chittagong. Fodder is also dear in Bankura. The price of common rice has risen in nineteen districts, fallen in six and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather was generally clear except in Almora where slight rain fell. Wheat, barley, gram, millet, mustard, peas and pulse are ripening and are being reaped in places. Prospects are good. Slight damage to crops by caterpillars is reported from parts of Dehra Dun, by rain or hail from parts of Almora, Barabanki, Unao and Mirzapur and by rust from parts of Rae Bareli, Jalaun, Jhansi and Banda. Lands are being prepared for the next autumn crop sowings. Extra crops and new sugarcane are being sown in some districts. Extraction of opium has begun. Manufactured poppy leaf has been discoloured in Azamgarh, but the outturn of the present opium collections is average. Supplies and fodder are ample. Prices are generally stationary with a slightly easier tendency.

Punjab.—A slight rainfall is reported in parts of Hissar. Ploughing and sowing of extra spring crops continue. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in Amritsar. Ploughing for sugarcane and cotton is in progress in Sialkot. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good. Crops in Umballa are better than before on account of good sunshine. The stock of food grain in Rawalpindi has been supplemented by imports from other districts. Wheat has been attacked by rust in some districts. The crops in Mooltan have also been partly damaged by locusts. Locusts also appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan but did no damage Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan. Prices are generally unsettled. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar and Delhi, falling in Umballa, Amritsar and Shahpur and is unchanged elsewhere Wheat is selling from 10 to 12¾, gram 10 to 12½, maize 15 to 23⅓ and bulrush millet 17 to 30 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing continue in the Hanthawaddy district and the Irrawaddy division. It is reported from Amherst that no damage has been done there by the recent rain, but other districts have not yet estimated the damage done. UPPER BURMA.—Agricultural conditions are much the same as reported last week. Hill-side clearings have commenced in the Southern Shan States and the Ruby Mines. The price of paddy has risen very suddenly in Akyab and fallen in Thongwa. Elsewhere the changes are unimportant.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been again cloudy and unsettled with some showers of rain in all the districts except Nimar. The fall has been light to moderate in most districts but Betul received about 3 inches, Chanda 1⅓ and Mandla and Seoni 1 inch. The rain has caused some damage to standing crops in Chhindwara, but considerable damage has been done to standing and harvested crops in parts of Nagpur, while in Raipur all the spring crops, except wheat, are described as totally ruined. A severe hail-storm which passed over Betul at the close of the week seriously damaged the standing crops. The prospects of wheat are fair in some districts but rust is stated to be damaging the late sown fields in parts and insects continue to damage gram and other pulses in Jubbulpore. The outturn of wheat is estimated at 30 to 40 per cent. Harvesting and threshing of winter crops continue. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed in Sambalpur and continues in Bhandara. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Bhandara, and have risen in Mandla, Raipur and Sambalpur. Elsewhere there are slight local fluctuations. The cheapest prices are—wheat 9½, gram 11½, rice 14 and *jowar* 21 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 6½, gram 8, rice 8½, and *juar* 12¾ seers per rupee.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Gathering of mustard is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is fair and of mustard bad, except in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur where the outturn is reported to be good. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of the Surma Valley. Prices—common rice, Silchar 9, Dhubri and

Dibrugarh 10, Gauhati 12½, Tezpur 10$\frac{10}{16}$ and Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. The rainfall was good in Kadur. Standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Shimoga. Prospects are good in Mysore and Kadur and favourable in Hassan. Paddy, *ragi*, Bengal gram and wheat are being harvested in some parts and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prices are stationary at Mysore and Chittaldroog, have slightly fallen in Shimoga, Tumkur and Kadur and have slightly risen at Hassan and Kolar and other parts of Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient except in parts of Shimoga and in the Hansur taluk of the Mysore district where scarcity of water is being felt and in Chittaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

Coorg.—The rainfall amounted to 29 cents only. Rice threshing and coffee picking are nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cloudy with light local showers. Harvesting of winter crops is in progress. Fields are being ploughed in five districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 32 cents, the total from 1st January being one inch 77 cents. The recent unseasonable rainfall has injured the spring crops lying harvested in fields. Winter rice also has been affected in parts. The water-supply is adequate to wants. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Grain prices are falling. Prices—wheat 5¼, coarse rice 7¼ and *juar* 13⅛ seers per *halli* rupee. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,632; gratuitously relieved, 766.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was 5 cents only in Mewar. Rain with hail is reported in some nizamats of Kotah. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are in good condition. Grain and poppy suffered from hail in Kotah. Cattle are in good condition generally. Fodder is ample. The cheapest prices range between 12 to 32 seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief 302.

Central India.—No rain fell throughout the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition and the probable outturn is estimated generally to be good. Crops have been damaged by rust in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and by wind or rain in Malwa and for want of moisture in Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Malwa, but is good elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady in Gwalior and Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand, above average in Baghelkhand and high in Malwa. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Average prices—in Gwalior 17-6 to 27-5, in Bundelkhand 12 to 15¼, in Malwa 17-8, and in Bhopawar 16 to 16½ seers per rupee. On gratuitous relief, Jaora, 57. Number on Jobat and Alirajpur relief work, 3,042.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but the outturn is estimated to be below normal. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 30, *juar* 33, wheat 16, rice superior 13, inferior 20 pounds per rupee. Average numbers on relief works—Baroda territory, 12,570; and gratuitous relief, 4,387.

Kashmir.—The weather was mostly bright throughout the week. It is a little cloudy now. Prices are normal, rice selling for 23 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—The rainfall was slight. The weather was cloudy and cold. The standing crops are progressing favourably. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805	+320
Bombay	139,456	37,594	177,050	140,185	38,034	178,269	+1,219
Central Provinces	...	536	536	Figures not reported.			
Total British Provinces	139,929	41,142	181,071	140,981	41,093	182,074	+1,003
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	317	317	...	302	302	—15
Central India States	1,760	686	2,446	3,042	57	3,099	+653
Hyderabad	1,425	766	2,191	1,632	766	2,398	+207
Baroda	13,053	4,375	17,428	12,570	4,387	16,957	—451
Bombay Native States	15,332	1,669	17,001	16,098	1,688	17,786	+785
Total Native States	31,550	7,813	39,363	33,342	7,200	40,542	+1,179
GRAND TOTAL	171,479	48,955	220,434	174,323	48,293	222,616	+2,182

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

3.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Govern nents and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the l totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons sly relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."
dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually numbers on relief in each preceding week

Name of ovince and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 9th February 1901.			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd March 1901.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
ldapuh .	1,272,072	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485
AL MADRAS	1,272,072	163	2,995	3,158	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485
Bombay.													
medabad .	921,712	1,096	6,277	7,373	1,099	6,961	8,060	1,704	7,048	8,752	3,675	5,864	9,539
ira . .	871,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	11	376
ich Mahals	313,417	2,312	2,932	5,244	2,690	2,088	4,778	3,281	3,187	6,468	3,072	3,574	6,646
ach . .	341,490	1,469	233	1,692	808	181	989	579	149	728	622	124	746
ma . .	819,580	...	63	63	...	39	39	...	4	4	...	4	4
lapur .	750,089	59,776	12,101	71,877	55,431	11,711	67,142	54,361	11,462	65,823	49,496	10,923	60,419
mednagar .	888,756	44,558	9,903	54,461	46,825	10,253	57,078	48,058	10,154	58,212	47,016	10,123	57,138
na . .	1,067,800	15,306	1,974	17,280	12,999	1,442	14,441	15,488	2,203	17,691	15,967	999	16,966
andesh .	1,460,851	...	647	647	...	451	451	...	567	567	...	545	545
sik . .	843,582	1,515	40	1,555	1,495	42	1,537	1,418	42	1,460	1,434	45	1,479
ara . .	1,225,989	6,650	701	7,351	7,020	1,303	8,323	8,764	1,329	10,093	10,011	1,308	11,319
apur .	796,339	6,281	3,366	9,647	6,436	3,295	9,731	6,781	3,852	10,633	7,347	4,075	11,422
arwar .	1,051,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	351	451	...	451
AL BOMBAY	11,353,167	138,953	38,237	177,190	134,803	37,766	172,569	110,785	39,997	180,782	139,456	37,594	177,050
Central rovinces.													
gor	* 591,743	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	16	16	...	10	10
aghat .	383,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	526
AL CENTRAL ROVINCES .	975,074	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	16	16	...	536	536
AL BRITISH ROVINCES .	13,600,253	139,116	41,250	180,366	135,214	40,791	176,005	141,112	43,024	184,136	139,929	41,142	181,071
tral India States.													
ore . .	1,099,900	...	671	671	...	667	667	...	657	657	...	650	650
ra . .	117,650	..	29	29	...	28	28	...	35	35	...	36	36
at . .	14,336	861	...	861	1,337	...	1,336	977	...	977	1,760	...	1,760
AL CENTRAL DIA STATES	1,231,886	861	700	1,561	1,336	695	2,031	977	692	1,669	1,760	686	2,446
erabad .	11,537,040	1,378	752	2,130	1,411	767	2,178	1,275	766	2,041	1,425	766	2,191
da . .	2,415,396	10,139	4,573	14,712	11,193	4,349	15,542	11,995	4,358	16,353	13,033	4,375	17,408

—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures istricts and States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 9th February 1901			For the week ending the 16th February 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd March 1901		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	249	504	753	372	589	961	296	535	831	66	483	5
2	Palanpur .	645,526	...	150	150	...	114	114	...	115	115	...	115	1
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	878	61	939	802	61	863	804	58	862	565	60	6
4	Aundh . .	65,146	...	...	...	177	25	202	232	19	251	248	21	2
5	Jamkhandi .	102,162	2,857	413	3,270	2,944	405	3,349	3,072	305	3,377	3,020	327	3,3
6	Jath . .	71,443	9,196	586	9,782	9,162	591	9,753	8,694	606	9,300	9,254	616	9,8
7	Daphlapur .	8,343	...	22	22	...	18	18	13	7	20	18	3	
8	Kolhapur .	705,251	...	...	...	662	...	662	448	...	448	355	...	3
9	Akalkot. .	75,774	169	35	204	177	38	215	156	38	194	145	38	1
10	Mudhol .	61,815	1,351	...	1,351	1,285	...	1,285	1,422	...	1,422	1,599	...	1,5
11	Phaltan .	66,383	...	...	...	258	4	262	246	4	250	62	4	
	Total Bombay Native States	5,287,753	14,700	1,822	16,522	15,839	1,845	17,684	15,383	1,687	17,070	15,332	1,669	17,0
	Total Native States	20,472,075	27,078	7,847	34,925	29,779	7,656	37,435	29,630	7,503	37,133	31,550	7,496	39,0
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	31,072,328	166,191	49,097	215,291	164,993	48,447	213,440	170,742	50,527	221,269	171,479	48,638	220,

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	28 96	25·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·59	26·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·07	33·33	55·17	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	25·81	30·19	33 68	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	...	...	28·44	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	29·49	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	2 ·32	26·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	21·55	32·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	36·56	37·82	31·53	38·57	...	...	...	...	18·13	13·17
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	29·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	21·62
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	27·59	27 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	11·87	28·12	25·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	26·25	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	32·5	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	22·5	38·75	35	...	...	25	12·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	40	37·5	...	...	22·5	22·5	22·5	28·75
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	31·87	27 5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·28	24·06	28·44	24·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	22·5	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	25·31	33·75	37·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	26·25	27·5	27·5	...	...	14·37	20·62	13·12	26·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	...	26·25	27·5	39·37	30	...	...	17·5	19·69	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	29·06	31·87	30·78	...	...	19·06	21·09	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	19·69	40·78	34·37	40·78	34·9	41·93	41·93	25·47	27·03	18·28	28·23
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	21·61	33·33	34·79	37·19	35·57	39·01	40	18·7	30·78	15·68	32·66
Jhánsi	15·99	25	43·28	43·28	43·28	49·06	50·78	46·25	27·08	30·16	19·06	35·31
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·35	40	39·01	34·74	44·43	39·01	23·49	30·73	16·93	...
Agra	25	47·08	50	50	41·72	36·2	42·08	40	21·61	30·78	17·03	33·28
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	14·79	21 04	30·78	35·12	34·79	32·66	...	...	16 67	26·67	16 67	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	21·04	33·33	35·94	37·19	34·79	42·08	40	20·42	27·81	17·76	29·63
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	21·25	42·5	40	33·28	32·03	...	...	23·75	26·56	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·16	40	49·23	61·54	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·81	28·57	31·37	34·42	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	..	...	53·33	33	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	17·53	...	..	30·91	49·23	42·11	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	26·46	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·86	12·9	31·53	24·91	55·65	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	23·36	31·63	31·7	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	38·1	61·54	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	40	52·5	47·5	450	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	25	45	37 5	420	350	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 to 420	360	Midnapur
21·25	42·5	...	...	22·5	26·25	32·5	25	47·5	37·5	400	350	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	23·75	43·75	38·12	410	330	Bardwan
...	...	..	...	...	...	31·41	26 56	50	40·62	530	510	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	22·5	32·5	35	50	45	450	350	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	21·87	31·87	20·31	382·5	300	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·25	24·37	20·62	22·19	32·5	27·5	330	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	20·62	26 87	26·25	24·37	41·37	35·62	416·25	341·25	Bhagalpur
...	...	16·56	19·06	16·56	26·25	26·56	25	40	34·06	355·62	290·94	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
19·58	31·2	...	...	21·15	28·23	28·75	28·07	44·43	35·52	404·58	317·13	Benares
												Central—
17·76	35·57	...	...	15·1	34·79	27·6	29·63	...	...	376·46	290·88	Cawnpore
21·04	35·31	...	...	18·8	32·06	31·98	32·03	34·79	36·35	355·57	266·25	Jhánsi
												Western—
16·93	...	...	...	18·18	...	34·79	33·33	...	...	287·86	304·74	Meerut
19·53	39·22	...	...	18·59	30·78	35·57	28·91	42·13	33·..8	376·46	284·43	Agra
15·99	31·98	...	...	15·42	...	28·59	29·18	...	...	360	290 and 285	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·34	33·33	...	...	17·76	32·29	29·58	29·63	...	25·36	390	312·5	Lucknow
												Northern—
22·81	...	...	...	17·5	...	26·72	26·56	...	...	380	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	11·31	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	12·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·55	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	17·78	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23 7	23 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·89	20·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	26·67	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	65	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	52·5	50	37·5	36·25	126·25	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	60	36·25	35	100	70	...	...	3·12	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	47·5 to 50	35·62	35	75 and 110	60 and 97·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·51
Calcutta	42·5	56·25	33·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	11·25	8·12	10	5
Central—												
Bardwan	41·25	50	33·12	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	3·12
Pabna	48·75	43·12	38·12	36·75	110	90	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	67·5	50	42·5	40	75	85	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	43·12	30	30	45	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5	4·37
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	35	36·87	34·37	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	3·13
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	55	36·25	36·12	37·5	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	36·25	25	38·12	34·37	80	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·9	51·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	38·07	...	...	60	50	135	135	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	44·43	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	50	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	162·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	42·19	34·79	...	...	...	...	130 and 160	130	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	36·35	...	...	70	70	...	...	3·33	4·37	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·56	3·12	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	20	40	...	...	50	50	...	...	28·59	42·1	19·06	44·43
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·18	25	50	44·42	38·07	39·01	42·08	44·42	20	30·8	18·18	40
Central—												
Lahore	21·67	28·02	45·1	46 35	35·16	36 61	40	41·61	22·5	28·02	18·59	34 74
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	28·59	40	42·08	38·07	36·35	42·08	44·42	21·67	32·65	15·63	33·33
Submontane—												
Amritsar	23·54	27 6	42·08	44·43	34·79	34·79	38·54	41·04	...	26·67	18·54	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	25	49·79	57·44	35	37·18	38·12	38·12	22·19	25	15·31	26·56
Western—												
Multan	18·12	26·67	27·5	34·74	40	37·21	41·37	41·04	24·37	28·6	20·91	30·78
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	38 12	38·12	42·5	35·31	...	...	...	31·25	22 5	37·55
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	38·25	30·62	...	...	26·89	...	17·81	30
Quetta	...	...	...	...	39·37 to 41·25	37·5 to 38·75	59·06	56·25	27·5 to 28·12	38 12	21·87 to 22·5	35
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	48·44	32·86	...	...	...	...	...	29·21
Sholapur	...	...	37·29	...	44·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	37 45	...	...	...	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	28·49	40 94
Dhulia		...	...	...	..	50·83	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	50·47	53·33	...	...	...	...	25·21	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces (a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	38	38	42	44	50	50	...	...	21	36 94
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	34·75	39	34·75	44·37	40	...	...	22	33·31
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	36	40	40	40	50	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	26 92	42·31
Akola	...	...	75	...	55·5	...	56·24	...	...	...	25·33	...
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	66·67	61·54	57·14	72 69	61·54	...	...	23·53	40
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	60	47·5	46·25	53·5	55·31	...	...	25·5	30·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	26·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 6	27·9
Cuddapah	31·8	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	29·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·4	23·7	47	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20·7	25	39·7	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·96	24·96	40·22	40·22	54 43	48·98	54·86	68·57	...	...	21·22	27·43
Bangalore	23·51	26·12	50·87	44·72	47·7	41·19	60·62	56·94	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
20	50	...	...	18·18	44·43	44·43	42 1	...	...	457·19	336·87	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
18·18	40	...	...	20	33·33	36·35	34·8	57·13	57·13	375	310	*Southern—* Ferozpur
19·27	36·82	...	...	20·47	31·25	34·06	34·58	45·73	45·73	412·97	336 87	*Central—* Lahore
16·77	37·18	...	...	17·76	33·33	33·33	32	40	38·1	400	320	*South-eastern—* Delhi
18·54	...	...	...	19·74	31·35	34·06	33·33	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
20·94	35·15	...	...	20	30·78	38·12	32·66	40	40	320	278·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
21·61	34·8	...	...	20·94	31·35	29·01	34·74	...	...	422·36	336·56	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25	41·25	...	...	...	...	42·19	37·5	...	...	...	340	Karáchi
...	36·05	...	...	...	...	42·5	32·5	...	...	427·5	325·31	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	29·06	35·62	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	47·5	360 to 420	320 to 360	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
26·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
29·69	46·4	...	33·75	...	...	...	44·95	...	...	...	...	Poona
27·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 48	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	30	47	46	433	333·31	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·25	30·75	...	...	350	280	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38	...	...	400	270	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
33·33	...	...	...	...	...	41·62	...	54·17	...	457·14	...	Akola.
33·33	50	...	...	...	...	50	50	72·5	50	640	355·55	Ellichpur
26·25	47 5	...	...	...	...	31·25	40	65	50	440	330	Amráoti
												Madras—
20·7	23	...	...	...	...	55·2	39·2	...	...	325·7	380·4	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	24·8	...	...	...	...	26 9	25·8	359·6	342·4	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	33·6	35·3	29·4	380·9	285·7	*Central—* Bellary
25·1	32·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	279·6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	24·9	25·3	...	...	...	...	34	23·8	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	30·4	...	...	329·2	329·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	24·9	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
27·7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·2	30·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·47	31·35	...	...	32·54	26·06	58·77	60·34	398·48	368·75	Mysore
...	...	31·65	29 38	...	...	25·33	26·33	64·05	53·08	376·75	342·5	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·33	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	50	44·13	...	...	80	80	160	160	3·96	4·01	6·67	7·97
Central—												
Lahore	45·73	48·49	...	...	64·01	61·56	152·24	139·11	10	12·5	8·91	15·41
South-eastern—												
Delhi	44·43	44·43	...	...	80	80	152·4	152·4	6·67	8·9	7·24	10
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	47·08	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	43·12	40	...	...	40	40	114·37	123·12	6·67	8·02	6·67	11·4
Western—												
Multan	50	50	...	...	80	57·08	177·81	160	4·37	4·01	5	5·68
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	43·12	43·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	77·86	52·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	84·22	52·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	59·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	90	150	150	2	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	150	162·5	110	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	122·5	...	...	...	152·5	...	140	...	2·08	...	...	...
Ellichpur	144·29	80	...	...	400	266·67	200	160	10	5	...	...
Amráoti	100	70	...	...	225	140	170	150	2(*a*)	1(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	109·7	95·9	...	...	6·2	6·4
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	90·5	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	39·5	98·7	98·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	3·6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	46·9	...	...	123·4	123·4	103·7	115·2	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	60·33	60·36	...	...	350·71	374	132·46	124·67	6·25	10·71	7·75	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	47·09	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	128·44	5·8	14·6	7·8	12

(*a*) Per 400lb (*b*) Per 100lb

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	6·67	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	9·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	11·4	...	...	60	50	...	...	70	50	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5·62	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	9·06	14·21	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	40	25	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
15·62	...	...	...	70	...	..	..	70	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	50	Ellichpur
3 (a)	10(b)	...	...	45	55	...	...	100	40	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
..	...	...	...	100	60	100	60	60	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
6	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	100	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

(a) Per 400lb (b) Per 200lb

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 8, 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1901 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 4	...	...	12 7	10 12	13 1	11 10	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 8	12 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 3	11 9	13 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 4	14 9	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 3	11 3	17 4	17 4	43 9	48 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 9	12 11	...	...	10 9	10 6	10 12	10 9	21 —	22 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	13 4	13 4	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 5	12 5	51 2	51 2	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 2	21 —	20 —	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 2	13 1	12 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	28 —	29 —	30 —	31 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 11 4	10 8 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	11 4	9 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8 and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 6	10 10	16 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 12	17 12	16 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	10 5	11 10	...	...	7 7	7 4	16 6	14 8	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	11 —	...	20 —	...	8 12	...	13 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	16 5	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	18 11	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 5	11 5	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	37 9	37 9	6 14	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 —	37 11	40 9	7 2	7 3	11 4	11 14	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 9	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	42 7	42 7	5 14	5 14	16 11	16 11	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	17 11	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	12 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 12	10 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 4	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 1	7 14	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrúp
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 4	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	11 4	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 4	10 —	Maimonsingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 10	11 14	...	...	9 —	9 2	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	11 6	16 —	20 —	8 —	8 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	...	...	8 —	8 6	11 13	11 13	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	13 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4				
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	13 —	21 —	26 —	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	14 4	15 —	25 8	26 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 15	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
ajshahi	15 —	15 —	26 4	26 4	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 11	10 11	24 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 4	12 2 and 14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 —	13 —	16 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	18 —	...	...
Ranchi	8 — to 10 8	4 8 to 11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 —	9 —	16 14	11 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	9 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	12 8	18 14	16 12	...	...	14 11	14 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 —	12 8	21 —	22 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	16 8	17 8	...	...
Patna	14 —	15 —	27 —	24 —	...	...	15 8	16 8	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shahabad	11 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 15	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 —	12 10	22 12	22 12	...	...	15 4	15 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	25 4	27 7	...	...	15 6	14 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 12	12 12	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	10 10	12 8	13 4	6 8	6 —	10 8	10 8	18 8	19 —	17 8	17 8
Benares	9 9	10 9	15 3	15 3	8 14	8 6	9 9	9 9	20 14	19 4	19 8	16 8
Ghazipur	12 10	12 4	15 —	14 12	6 14	6 14	13 1	12 13	20 4	17 8	16 8	14 14
Jaunpur	12 —	12 —	16 8	15 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 8	...
Allahabad	10 4	10 8	16 12	17 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 8	17 —	17 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 12	10 —	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	19 —
Fatehpur	10 4	10 —	16 —	16 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	23 —	22 8	21 —	19 —
Hamirpur	9 12	10 —	15 —	14 6	6 —	6 —	9 12	10 4	25 4	25 4	20 8	20 —
Jalaun	9 8	10 —	14 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	18 8
Cawnpore	10 4	10 8	21 —	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 8	25 —	23 8	22 —	20 8
Jhansi	9 —	11 —	14 8	16 12	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	20 12	21 8	18 12	20 —
Etawah	10 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	24 —	25 —	22 4	21 8
Farukhabad	10 9	11 7	19 1	19 1	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	28 3	28 3	21 13	21 13
Mainpuri	10 2	10 12	22 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 8	21 8	...	21 —
Etah	10 8	11 8	23 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	23 —	23 —
Western—												
Meerut	9 12	10 12	16 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	9 4	10 —	18 —	18 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 —	23 —	23 8	20 —	19 —
Muttra	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 —	23 —	21 —
Aligarh	9 12	10 4	20 —	20 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	22 —	25 —	22 8	25 —
Bulandshahr	10 14	11 4	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	24 4	24 —	22 14	23 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 1	11 1	13 4	14 —	6 10	6 10	12 5	12 5	20 8	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	18 —	16 10	10 13	10 13	13 —	13 —	22 —	20 11	16 10	15 5
Basti	12 4	12 4	18 —	18 8	9 4	9 8	13 8	13 12	16 —	16 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	8 4	7 14	11 8	11 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 5	20 —	22 —	15 —	16 —	10 8	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	9 12	9 12	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	14 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 8	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 11	10 11	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 14	8 8	13 4	13 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2(*a*)	11 13(*a*)	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 —	12 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	Balasore
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	18 —	20 —	11 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum
27 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 — to 13 —	22 —	21 —	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	Ranchi
23 10	23 10	...	...	10 2	11 4	19 2	18 9	13 8	13 8	9 9	9 9	Palámau
22 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	18 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16 12	15 3	19 15	22 5	14 11	13 10	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 8	10 —	10 8	10 10	10 8	Gaya
...	...	22 —	23 —	19 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	8 14	9 14	10 8	10 8	Bhágalpur
24 8	25 4	...	...	15 6	15 8	24 4	25 4	9 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	Darbhanga
23 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 —	24 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
21 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	9 —	10 —	10 10	10 8	Saran
25 —	26 —	...	...	17 —	17 8	26 —	26 —	9 8	10 12	10 —	10 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 4	12 4	20 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 11	11 6	13 —	13 —	18 2	19 —	8 4	9 1½	10 2	10 2	Benares
...	...	13 4	13 4	15 14	15 4	19 14	19 12	10 14	10 14	8 14	8 14	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	20 8	20 —	11 —(*b*)	10 —(*b*)	11 6	11 6	Jaunpur
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 8	12 12	13 —	20 8	20 8	9 —(*b*)	10 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	11 —(*b*)	11 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 6	18 6	18 6	10 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 12	Jalaun
19 8	20 8	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	26 —	25 —	10 —	10 12	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	21 —	16 14	11 4	11 4	11 —	...	Jhánsi
22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	13 8	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Etawah
...	...	21 13	21 13	12 9	12 15	25 3	25 3	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	28 8	26 4	11 12(*b*)	12 —(*b*)	10 12	11 8	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	21 8	21 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 4	Meerut
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	23 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	Muttra
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 8	12 4	24 —	25 3	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 4	10 8	11 4	Bulandshahr
...	...	20 —	17 —									
												Submontane, east—
16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	15 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	21 4	19 8	10 10	10 10	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
21 10	21 10	15 5	14 14	13 15	14 14	21 2	20 11	10 6	11 3	10 13	10 6	Gorakhpur
20 —	20 —	13 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	23 —	23 —	12 4(*b*)	12 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	11 8	12 4	24 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 8	24 —	25 —	25 —	23 8
Budaun	11 4	12 8	21 —	19 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	27 —	25 —	24 8	22 8
Pilibít	11 6	11 13	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 2	13 12	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Bareli	11 4	12 3	18 12	19 6	5 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	26 14	23 12	24 6	23 2
Moradabad	10 10	11 6	19 4	19 4	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 6	28 12	27 8	24 8	25 2
Bijnor	10 2	11 8	18 —	18 4	4 8	4 8	12 6	12 6	...	...	22 8	22 8
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	11 2	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	11 9	22 8	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sahárunpur	11 8	11 6	18 12	18 12	4 13	4 13	9 11	9 11	22 9	22 9	22 9	22 9
Debra-Dún	10 8	10 12	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 12	17 —	17 —	20 8	20 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —
Almora	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 4	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 12	12 —	20 4	20 8	...	...	13 8	14 —	20 4	21 —	19 —	19 —
Sultanpur	12 —	12 4	18 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 —	22 —	20 4	17 8	16 8
Rae-Bareli	12 4	13 4	18 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	12 12	13 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	23 —
Unao	10 12	11 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Lucknow	10 8	11 9	18 8	19 —	5 4	5 —	11 4	11 4	21 8	20 —	22 8	20 —
Hardoi	11 4	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	12 —	18 —	17 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	23 8	23 —	18 8	17 —
Barabanki	11 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	19 —
Gonda	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Bahraich	12 —	12 8	16 —	17 —	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	28 —	26 4	20 —	20 4
Sitapur	10 12	12 —	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 —	25 —	24 —
Kheri	10 12	12 —	17 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 8	29 —	26 8	25 —	21 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh		8 9½		9 1		4 8½		7 4		13 9½		12 7
Bánswara	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 7	9 1	12 13	12 7	7 4	7 10	7 12	8 2	16 6	15 8	15 7	14 13
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	6 8	9 —	7 —	4 —	3 8	5 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 —	5 12	5 12	7 12	7 8	20 —	12 8	18 —	13 6
Erinpura	9 15	10 —	16 5	16 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	18 —	17 —	17 10	17 —
Ajmer	8 9½	9 1½	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Abu	10 1 and 10 5	10 1 and 10 5	13 11	13 12	5 13	5 13	8 1	8 1	15 —	14 7	15 4	15 4
Kishangarh	9 4	10 4	16 —	16 —	4 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	24 —	27 —	24 8	23 —
Bundi	8 6	9 —	12 4	11 6	5 12	7 —	7 8	7 6	19 —	20 3	19 —	17 8
Kotah	9 8	7 12	8 —	7 12	6 6	5 12	7 8	6 4	17 6	16 2	12 12	14 12
Jhalawar	9 4	9 3	7 14	7 13	7 3	7 2	8 9	8 9	13 3	12 13	10 10	10 11
Tonk	8 4	8 1	15 9	15 9	6 1	6 1	6 11	6 11	23 2	22 —	24 6	22 11
Jaipur	8 3	9 1	17 10	20 6	6 5	6 7	7 3	7 7	25 4	25 4	25 5	25 4
Karauli	8 7	9 6	13 12	13 12	8 12	7 7	11 4	10 —	28 2	27 8	27 13	27 13
Dholpur	9 9½	10 7	17 14	18 7	7 5	7 9½	8 3	8 7	24 14½	24 12	21 5½	24 4
Bharatpur	9 8	10 8	20 1	20 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	28 9	28 5	27 1	26 5
Alwar	9 13	10 9	17 8	18 —	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	26 4	27 9	25 8	25 12
Deoli	9 —	9 —	13 2	11 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	22 3	22 7	21 14	20 6
Nasirabad	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Bálmer	9 4	8 12 and 9 9	...	...	4 9	4 8	7 9	7 2	...	...	23 —	22 12
Anádra	9 12	9 12	8 8	...	5 12	5 12	8 6	8 4	...	...	14 8	...
Shahpura	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 13 and 9 1	8 1 and 8 10	15 —	14 1	6 4	6 14	7 8	7 8	19 6	19 6	17 13 and 19 9	17 —
Jaisalmer	7 —	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Bikaner	8 5	8 14½	12 13½	11 7½	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	16 5	15 8
Central India—												
Indore	7 4	8 8	10 4	10 8	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 —
Nimach	9 4	10 —	...	...	6 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	18 4	19 —	18 8	18 —
Gwalior	8 12½	9 8½	17 7	13 1	6 12	6 15	7 7	7 10	20 10½	21 6½	19 9½	18 14
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 8	11 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	28 —	26 8	28 —	26 —
Ferospur	10 —	10 12	19 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	19 —
Central—												
Lahore	10 8	10 7	16 12	15 12	...	...	8 9	8 7	20 8	18 8	19 12	18 8
Gujranwála	10 4	10 7	17 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	19 —
Gujrát	11 —	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	19 —	21 —	19 —
Jhelam	11 4	10 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	21 —	19 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*continued* *Submontane, west—*
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	36 —	25 8	12 8(*b*)	12 —(*a*)	10 8	11 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	19 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	28 —	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun
...	...	13 2	13 1	13 5	13 5	24 —	24 —	10 9	10 10	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	20 2	20 —	11 14	12 8	31 11	25 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 15	Bareli
...	...	22 4	22 4	11 4	10 8	27 4	25 4	9 8 *b*	9 8(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	24 12	...	12 6	12 15	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 9	21 8	21 3	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
22 9	22 9	23 10	23 10	11 13	11 13	23 10	22 9	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 12	10 12	*Southern—* Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	20 4	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
25 —	26 —	16 —	14 —	14 8	15 8	16 —	18 —	11 —(*a*)	12 —(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	25 8	23 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	17 —	17 —	13 8	13 4	21 8	21 —	9 12	10 —	10 12	11 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —(*b*)	12 —(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	17 —	17 —	14 8	15 —	24 —	22 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 5	14 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 4	13 4	24 8	24 8	10 4	10 8	10 12	10 12	Gonda
31 —	32 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	27 8	26 4	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	25 —	24 —	9 8(*b*)	10 —(*a*)	10 8	11 —	Sitapur
25 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	29 —	26 8	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 21¼	14 —	14 8	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 14	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswara
...	...	10 10	10 1	11 2	10 12	15 15	15 12	9 10	9 9	10 2	9 13	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	...	5 —	9 —	8 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 12	18 15	17 1	7 9	7 9	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	25 —	26 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	6 13	8 1	19 —	20 3	...	...	9 —	9 3	Bundi
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	16 12	16 12	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 4	Kotah
...	...	10 12	10 11	7 12	8 8	13 4	14 4	6 1	6 1	8 13	8 9	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 4	27 1	27 10	...	...	10 9	12 8	Tonk
...	...	18 15	19 8	10 11 and 22 12	10 11 and 24 —	25 14	26 10	20 4	20 12	12 2	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	26 4	26 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	..	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	16 14	18 —	11 1¼	11 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8½	11 8	Dholpur
...	...	20 —	17 8	13 4	12 12	28 8	26 14	10 —	9 4	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	10 9	11 3	26 4	25 10	18 —	18 —	11 15	12 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 ..	23 —	23 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	9 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	9 —	...	17 6	16 8	...	...	11 —	11 -	Anádra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 2	...	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 8	6 —	...	...	6 8	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 13½	11 —	11 —	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	17 —	17 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 12	11 12	Nimach
...	...	5 13	5 13	10 8	10 14½	22 2	21 12	8 2½	8 5	10 8	10 8	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	19 8	19 8	11 7	10 6	18 9	17 4	8 —	8 6	12 13	12 12	Lahore
...	...	23 —	...	10 14	10 14½	19 —	17 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 12	20 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(*a*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 1	10 4	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	28 —	27 —	26 8
Delhi	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	22 8	22 8
Rohtak	10 —	11 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Karnál	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	27 —	25 —	21 —	20 —
Submontane—							12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Ambala	11 8	11 6	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	21 8	20 8	21 8	20 4
Ludhiána	11 4	11 —	15 4	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —
Jalandhar	11 8	11 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	17 8	19 —	17 —
Hoshiárpur	11 4	10 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Gurdáspur	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	21 —	18 —	21 —	17 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Siálkot	11 2	10 8	17 —	15 8	...	...						
Hills—							8 —	8 8	13 —	12 —	13 8	15 —
Simla	8 12	8 12	11 8	12 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Kángra	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 —	...	...						
Northern—							8 12	8 12	25 —	25 —	18 —	16 —
Rawalpindi	11 —	10 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Hazara	13 4	13 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	22 —	21 —	16 —	15 —
Peshawar	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	10 6	9 14	20 6	...	16 9	16 9
Kohát	9 4	9 4	13 1	12 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	13 12	15 —
Bannu	9 9	9 13	11 7	12 6	...	...						
Western—							8 8	9 —	17 —	17 —	16 8	16 —
Shahpur	11 2	11 2	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	17 4	16 —	17 4	15 —
Jhang	10 14	10 14	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	16 8
Multan	9 12	10 —	15 14	15 —	...	...	9 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Montgomery	10 14	11 1	16 —	15 8	...	...	7 4	7 2	18 12	18 12	16 4	15 5
Dera Ismael Khan	10 —	9 11	13 —	13 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 8	16 8	15 —
Muzaffargarh	10 8	10 12	14 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	18 2	16 14	16 14	16 2
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 —	9 10	12 8	12 8	...	...						
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	15 —	16 —	14 8	14 —
Hyderabad	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Shikarpur	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	22 —	18 —	19 —
Quetta	9 15 to 10 7	10 3 to 10 11	13 12	13 14	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	13 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 15	6 7	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 10	9 2	10 7	10 7	8 7	7 8
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	9 13	9 7	11 6	11 12	9 12	10 6	10 10	10 10
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	11 10	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	6 6	6 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 11	11 11
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 4	8 12	...	...	9 1	9 9	10 1	10 1	14 2	14 10	13 1	12 2
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 15	9 7	9 7	10 —	11 7	10 14	10 12	10 12
Satara	8 5	6 14	...	...	10 11	9 12	11 4	10 2	13 —	10 15	12 2	11 2
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 4	11 10	10 12	13 14	13 7
Bijapur	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 5	7 14	10 15	10 15	14 6	14 13	13 11	13 3
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 10	13 4	13 4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 6	12 6	13 3	13 3
Nasik	7 —	7 11	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 15	12 10
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 8	9 8	14 14	15 12	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	8 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 2	11 2	15 4	16 8	13 14	13 14
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Kaira	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Baroda	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 5	14 —
Ahmadabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	17 —	17 8	17 —
Godhra	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Dísa	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	17 8	16 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 14	8 14	...	...	14 9	13 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	14 12	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 3	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 2	...	...
Betul	7 5	8 5	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 9	8 9	21 1	21 15	...	...
Chhindwára	8 12	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 10	17 4	17 4	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 11	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	24 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	22 —	22 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Karnál
25 —	25 —											
												Submontane—
				11 4	11 4	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 8	20 —	19 —	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 —	Ludhiána
...	...	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
...	...	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 —	19 4	17 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	Gurdáspur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	21 —	19 —	10 4	10 4	18 8	17 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
...	...	...	...									
												Hills—
15 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 8	14 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	19 8	19 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
		15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	17 —	9 12	9 12	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi
...	...	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	9 12	10 —	20 —	19 —	9 4	9 4	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	17 8	17 14	...	...	15 5	15 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 10	19 1	18 12	8 2	8 2	20 —	20 —	Bannu
13 1	13 1	7 8	7 8									
												Western—
				11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Multan
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 4	9 14	19 —	18 12	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	16 —	15 —	8 —	7 12	16 —	15 12	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	...	...									
												Sind and Baluchistan—
				9 —	9 —			6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...					7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	10 —	10 —	Quetta
...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 8					
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
				7 11	8 1	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	Karwar
12 9	12 9	...	...	8 4	8 15	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
11 12	11 12	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Alibág
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	6 6	7 —	9 9	9 9	Bombay
7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna
...	..	...	...									
												Deccan—
				8 11	8 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	12 6	12 —	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	Belgaum
13 —	13 —	...	...	9 1	8 —	...	...	7 8	6 6	10 6	10 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 2	7 2	11 6	11 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 6	12 6	Poona
...	...	...	...									
												Khandesh—
				9 11	9 —	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 9	11 15	Násik
15 15	15 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 13	7 13	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
...	...	...	...									
												Gujarat—
				10 3	10 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Broach
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira
19 —	19 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	Godhra
19 8	19 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 13	12 13	Disa
...	...	...	...									
												Káthiawár—
								7 5	7 4	...	...	Rájkot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
				9 10	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 15	7 15	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 11	10 11	Wardha
...	...	...	...									

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1901—*concluded* *The (figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	9 2	...	...	6 6	8 —	8 12	9 10	12 4	13 12	...	...
Sangor	8 9	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 —	17 —	18 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 15	8 15	16 —	16 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 —	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	17 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 13	13 —	19 —	20 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	10 —	8 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 8	9 4	...	...	...	6 —	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	7 5	8 13	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 11	12 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 3	15 1	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 —	8 —	15 2	14 14	...	...
Akola	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Ellichpur	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —
Amráoti	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Wun	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	7 —	15 8	16 —	10 —	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 9	3 10	8 5	8 5	11 14	12 —	15 8	14 4
Boláram	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	9 9	8 13	10 3	10 3	...	...
Chadarghát	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	7 2	5 15	10 1	9 8	14 4	14 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—							9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...						
South, central—							9 8	9 2	15 3	15 3	19 2	17 8
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 13	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 —	13 3	12 14	12 5	12 5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Central—							7 10	7 10	12 10	12 6	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 —	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	15 —	13 2	13 2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	16 2	15 2	...	...
East Coast, north—							10 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	18 13	18 13
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 6	11 8	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...						
East Coast, central—							9 14	9 14	10 8	10 8	...	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 6	12 14	15 —	14 2
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...						
East Coast, south—							7 14	7 11	10 8	10 2	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	...	...	14 10	15 6
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	15 14	15 3
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	7 14	13 —	12 10	15 3	15 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Southern—							10 2	9 13	13 14	13 14	12 11	12 11
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	8 14	14 10	15 6	14 —	14 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	6 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 10	6 14	8 9	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 10	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	12 —	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 13	6 13	10 4	9 3	15 12	13 2	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	11 2	11 6	10 14	10 14

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	6 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	...	...	8 —	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	6 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 —	16 10	...	...	8 —½	9 4	...	...	8 9½	7 6	9 13½	10 4	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 15	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	Boláram
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 5	8 5	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										12 14	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara
												South, central—
17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem
												Central—
14 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Bellary
14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur
15 —	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Ganjam
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
15 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 14	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	Madras
13 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 11	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot
14 5	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 5	Tinnevelly
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 5	6 13	...	...	5 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
15 —	11 5	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 4	5 —	9 —	10 —	Hassan
12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	Kadur
15 12	14 11	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	Shimoga
15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
14 8	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	11 8	11 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 8, 1901

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 1293-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1901.

READ—

Customs Circular No. V of 1901.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR No. V of 1901.

Arabia and Turkey in Asia should be added to the list of countries the imports from which have been exempted * from the requirements of section 10 (1) (*e*) (*i*) and (*ii*) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

The exemption should be extended to all the goods shown in the annexed list provided that they are known or proved to be the produce of Africa, Arabia, Persia or Turkey in Asia.

Local Governments may make additions to the list if and when it is found to be defective, but any additions made should be reported for the information of the Government of India.

* See Customs Circular No. VI of 1900.

Articles imported from Africa, Arabia, Persia, and Persian Gulf and Turkey in Asia.

Almonds.
Aloes, Socotra.
Amber.
Aniseed.
Arsenic.
Asafœtida.
" coarse (Hingra).
Attary (Persian).
Bees' wax.
Betelnuts.
Bones.
Bran.
Brimstone (Amalsara).
Buzgand (Gulpista).
Chillies, dry.
Cloves.
Clove stems.
Cloves, Narlavang.
Cocoanuts.
Cocoanuts, sea.
Coffee (Mocha).
Calumba root.
Copra.
Corals.
Cotton, raw.
Cowries.
Cowras.
Currants.
Dates, dry.
" wet.
Dawna.
Dhuppanadi.
Dragon's Blood.
Drugs (Persian) and Medicines.
Earthnuts (with and without shells).
Ebony Wood.
Elephant Tusks.
Figs, dry.
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted).
Fishmaws.
Fruits, fresh and dry.
Gallnuts (Persian).
Garlic.
Genda Horns.
Ghee.
Gowla.

Articles imported from Africa, etc.—contd.

Grain and Pulse.
Gum Ammoniac.
,, Arabic.
,, Bdellium.
,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh).
,, Copal.
,, False.
,, Hirabol (Myrrh).
,, Olibanum.
,, other sorts.
Hair.
Hair Bags, Goat.
Hajrate-How.
Halwa.
Hazelnuts.
Hides and Skins (tanned and untanned).
Honey.
Horns.
Kishmish.
Lava Wood.
Lavender Flowers.
Lemons, dried.
Liquorice Root.
Long Pepper.
Madder or Manjit.
Mats.
,, Cuppas.
,, Saffies.
Mica.
Mother-of-Pearl Shells.
Moye Teeth.
Nakh, Tortoise.
Nakhla.
Ochre, red.
Orange peel.
Orchilla.
Orris root (Kewda).
Pearls.
Pellitory roots.
Pistachio nuts.
Prunes (Alu Bokhara).
Quince, Bihidana.
Raisins, red.
,, black.
Reeds, black.
Rose Flowers, dried
Rosewater.
Rumi Mustaki.
Saffron.
Salep.
Sajjikhar.
Samooderfal.
Samoodrafen.
Sankhli.
Seeds of sorts.
Senna leaves.
Sharkfins.
Shells, Tortoise.
Silk, raw.
Storax.
Talc.
Tanning barks.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Vegetables, fresh and dry.
Walnuts.
Wool, raw.
Wood.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.									Results of working for official year.			
				Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 1st-half of 1900.	During official year 1899-1900.	1900.	1901.	24th February 1900.	23rd February 1901.	1900.	1901.	24th February 1900.	23rd February 1901.			24th February 1900.	23rd February 1901.		
		₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.	East Indian	758	722	1,746	1,872	15,74,547	13,34,000	902	739	1,15,59,474	1,02,55,000	...	13,04,474	5,88,82,282	5,99,87,000	11,04,718	...
	Bengal Central	169	160	139	139	29,053	37,100	209	269	1,78,592	1,94,000	15,408	...	10,89,108	12,31,000	1,91,892	...
	Bengal Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (a)	263	171	1,501	1,598	4,10,189	2,79,000	273	175	29,03,903	20,08,900	...	9,85,003	1,03,25,057	1,21,37,000	18,11,943	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	437	438	1,510	1,561	7,33,965	9,34,000	486	598	59,85,291	77,69,000	17,83,709	...	3,04,30,131	3,27,89,000	23,58,869	...
	Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itárai)	252	150	868	872	2,25,909	2,18,000	264	250	17,55,922	16,12,000	...	1,43,922	79,37,338	84,67,000	14,29,662	...
	Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	351	326	21	21	7,928	4,200	377	200	43,555	30,400	...	13,155	8,16,594	2,94,000	...	22,594
	North Western (includg. Nowshera Dargai 2′ 6″)	244	227	3,077	3,185	7,40,015	7,74,000	241	243	53,17,937	55,21,000	2,03,063	...	3,24,51,820	2,87,58,000	...	36,93,820
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	235	218	1,013	1,115	2,34,490	2,33,000	232	209	18,84,654	17,36,000	...	1,52,654	1,03,91,199	1,01,45,000	...	2,45,199
	Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	334	374	832	853	3,62,364	3,43,000	436	402	24,29,882	24,19,000	...	10,882	1,48,60,913	1,57,35,000	8,74,087	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	764	461	461	4,31,077	3,21,000	935	696	30,11,837	24,09,000	..	6,02,837	1,63,27,965	1,48,27,000	...	15,00,965
	Madras	254	250	844	845	2,24,732	2,38,000	265	282	16,15,356	16,49,000	33,634	...	95,50,012	1,00,71,000	2,20,988	...
	„ North-East line (a)	...	...	493	493	87,752	95,000	178	193	5,76,803	6,13,000	36,192	...	26,33,111	33,34,000	7,00,889	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	122	118	...	32	...	3,200	...	100	...	22,000	22,000	...	...	1,64,000	1,64,000	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	353	294	1,786	1,786	6,98,670	5,81,000	391	325	51,03,418	41,60,000	...	9,43,418	2,45,63,848	2,45,75,000	11,152	...
	Pálanpur-Deesa	60	56	17	17	1,573	600	93	35	8,390	4,000	...	4,390	43,718	37,200	...	6,518
	South Indian	166	161	1,031	1,035	1,63,768	1,72,000	159	166	12,27,765	12,60,000	132,235	...	77,37,164	79,75,000	2,37,836	...
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	84	54	54	3,817	4,100	71	76	29,118	33,400	4,282	...	2,17,166	2,14,000	...	3,166
	Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	109	1,165	1,165	1,42,518	1,37,000	122	118	9,90,755	10,22,000	31,245	...	58,63,674	61,08,000	2,44,326	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	72	296	296	20,669	30,600	70	103	1,65,278	2,17,000	51,722	...	9,99,718	12,94,000	2,94,282	...
	Bengal and N.-W. (includg Tirhoot sec.)	163	143	1,085	1,223	2,00,352	1,96,000	185	159	12,92,484	13,74,000	81,516	...	71,87,891	71,33,000	...	54,891
	Lucknow-Bareilly	122	118	231	231	26,446	29,800	114	129	1,95,84	2,08,000	19,152	...	11,57,203	11,00,000	...	57,203
	Assam Bengal	75	74	437	578	38,177	71,400	87	124	2,68,539	3,50,000	81,161	...	14,41,719	16,05,000	1,63,281	...
	Burma	221	190	994	1,124	2,59,231	2,62,000	261	253	19,88,736	21,02,000	1,13,214	...	82,12,085	98,61,000	16,48,915	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	45	25	59	1,441	3,200	52	74	14,504	26,800	12,296	...	50,804	1,40,000	89,196	...
	Sadipalli-Balotra (British section)	...	...	...	60	...	1,700	...	24	...	9,900	9,900	...	...	(b)11,200	11,200	...
	Special gauges. Jorhát	57	66	28	30	2,190	1,300	78	43	10,771	10,400	...	371	84,155	77,200	...	6,955
	Special gauges. Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	8	...	136	(c)	17	...	3,314	(c)	...	3,314	5,905	(c)800	...	5,105
	Total	304	280	19,662	20,714	66,22,039	63,54,500	337	307	4,86,58,591	4,70,15,900	...	16,42,691	25,26,10,580	25,80,71,400	54,60,820	...

Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	172	162	162	25,237	[illegible]	156	153	1,88,633	1,97,000	8,312	...	12,91,495	12,08,000	...	23,495
	Tarkessur	327	273	2[illegible]	22	6,850	10,400	311	473	49,852	55,800	5,948	...	2,72,844	3,00,000	27,156	...
	South Behar	124	108	79	79	10,274	10,500	130	133	74,193	66,300	...	7,803	(d)2,77,431	4,06,000	1,28,569	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	66	423	423	28,131	34,700	66	82	2,57,783	3,01,000	43,212	...	13,42,353	15,38,000	1,87,647	...
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	133	120	105	105	13,711	9,800	127	92	1,07,[illegible]93	94,000	...	13,793	6,39,952	5,90,000	...	40,952
	The Nizam s guaranteed State	316	257	334	334	1,14,925	82,900	344	245	7,72,717	6,20,000	...	1,54,717	38,89,353	41,78,000	2,38,147	...
	Tapti Valley	106	88	139	156	16,387	12,600	117	81	1,12,540	1,07,000	...	5,540	3,32,875	5,78,000	2,45,125	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	117	15	15	1,877	1,200	114	9[illegible]	11,713	8,000	...	3,713	70,578	76,500	5,922	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	194	123	34	34	6,[illegible]32	2,100	183	62	50,704	15,700	...	44,004	1,77,352	1,66,000	...	11,352
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	71	41	148	148	9,233	6,500	62	44	60,778	37,500	...	23,278	2,03,637	3,80,000	1,16,363	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	219	153	114	114	26,883	16,300	235	143	1,94,682	1,05,000	...	88,682	6,47,009	7,16,000	68,991	...
	Kolar-Gold-fields	344	335	10	10	2,056	4,000	210	400	26,781	34,700	7,919	...	1,63,385	2,05,000	41,615	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	135	66	66	13,489	5,100	204	77	50,838	39,000	...	11,838	4,02,082	3,68,000	...	34,082
	Segowlie-kaxaul	32	2[illegible]	18	18	597	600	33	33	3,895	6,100	2,205	...	(e)15,891	(f) 24,900	9,009	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	42	53	53	3,032	2,400	57	45	27,581	24,300	...	3,284	77,425	1,43,000	65,575	...
	Bengal-Dooars	132	137	36	36	10,218	6,400	284	178	41,108	41,500	392	...	2,75,816	3,16,000	40,184	...
	Bengal-Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	66	...	1,500	...	25	..	7,500	7,500	...	..	(g)21,300	21,300	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	229	215	78	78	18,404	20,600	235	254	1,84,441	1,47,000	12,559	...	7,32,957	8,76,000	98,043	...
	Nilgiri	241	220	17	17	4,160	2,800	245	165	25,293	27,800	2,502	...	(h) 1,30,186	1,70,000	39,814	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	108	84	55	55	7,117	3,600	129	66	4[illegible],63	26,700	...	16,963	2,10,526	2,17,000	6,474	...
	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	84	93	93	10,325	7,900	116	86	72,668	58,900	...	13,768	3,61,530	3,71,000	9,470	...
	Kolhápur	86	64	29	29	1,841	2,500	63	86	13,084	17,200	4,116	...	84,453	1,15,000	30,547	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	68	52	67	67	3,[illegible]33	3,700	58	55	28,933	26,500	...	2,433	1,59,647	1,95,000	35,353	...
	Birur Shimoga	37	47	38	38	1,[illegible]56	1,300	30	34	9,305	10,700	1,394	...	(i)15,493	59,200	43,707	...
	Hyderabad Gódávari Valley	67	65	155	386	10,299	29,200	66	76	80,522	2,37,000	1,56,478	...	(j) 1,43,915	11,17,000	9,73,085	...
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad Porbandar	137	111	334	334	58,701	37,300	176	112	3,58,608	2,29,000	...	1,29,608	16,93,523	15,94,000	...	99,523
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	84	46	46	5,0[illegible]2	4,100	122	89	20,406	26,800	...	2,606	1,78,167	1,77,000	...	1,167
	Jamnagar	61	47	54	54	3,90[illegible]	3,100	56	57	20,250	21,100	850	...	1,17,650	1,33,000	15,350	...
	Dhrángadrá	64	59	21	21	1,863	1,100	88	52	10,976	7,700	...	3,276	56,743	47,000	...	9 743
	Jodhpur Bikaner	92	88	470	6[illegible]2	45,729	28,300	96	45	3,24,142	2,09,000	...	1,15,142	19,17,048	14,33,000	...	4,34,048
	Udaipur-Chitor	113	85	67	67	9,159	4,000	138	69	61,409	39,400	...	22,009	2,30,252	2,42,000	11,738	...
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	275	51	51	14,092	13,000	276	255	97,665	77,000	...	20,665	6,52,311	6,88,000	35,689	...
	Cooch Behar	53	52	33	34	1,646	1,700	50	50	14,275	11,700	..	2,575	81,183	82,900	1,717	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	61	79	79	4,5[illegible]	3,800	57	48	34,121	32,300	...	1,821	2,29,420	2,12,000	...	17,420
	Rajpipla	31	23	37	37	1,000	1,100	27	30	8,403	6,200	...	2,203	35,076	41,500	6,424	...
	Morvi	94	87	94	94	9 1[illegible]	9,600	93	102	59,209	61,100	1,891	...	3,76,870	3,75,000	...	1,870
	Parsé	245	133	21	21	3,039	5,000	145	238	24,683	32,600	7,917	...	1,26,994	1,07,000	...	19,994
	TOTAL	114	130	3,604	4,065	5,04,389	4,16,200	140	102	34,91,591	30,67,100	...	4,24,491	1,77,24,142	1,95,18,300	17,94,153	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	255	23,266	24,779	71,26,428	67,70,700	306	273	5,21,50,182	5,00,83,000	...	20,67,182	27,03,34,722	27,75,89,700	72,54,973	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State railway for the previous year have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 22nd December 1900 to 23rd February 1901.
(c) Closed for traffic. The figures represent earnings for hand-shunting.
(d) From 3rd July 1899 to 24th February 1900.
(e) From 1st to 26th June 1899, and from 18th October 1899 to 24th February 1900.
(f) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September 1900 to 23rd February 1901.
(g) From 20th April 1900 to 23rd February 1901.
(h) From 15th June 1899 to 24th February 1900.
(i) From 1st December 1899 to 24th February 1900.
(j) From 21st October 1899 to 24th February 1900.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th March, 1901.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATION OF THE NEW LEAVE RULES TO OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS HAVING SPECIAL LEAVE RULES.

No. 1589-1614.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 8th March 1901.

READ—

Resolution No. 224—40, dated 25th January 1901.

RESOLUTION.

THE changes in the leave rules which were sanctioned in the Resolution read in the preamble were made applicable by the Resolution only to officers subject to the leave rules in Chapters XIII and XIV of the Civil Service Regulations, the question whether they should be applied to officers of the Departments having special leave rules being held over for future consideration.

2. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to announce that they may be applied, with retrospective effect from January 21, 1901, to the following officers :—

(1) Military officers in Civil employ who are not subject to the Civil Leave Rules (those who are so subject come under Chapter XIII).

(2) Statutory Civil Servants.

(3) Chaplains whose leave is regulated by Section III of Chapter XXVII of the Civil Service Regulations.

In applying the new Rules to Chaplains, who are entitled to privilege leave on a more liberal scale than other officers, when privilege leave is combined with other leave the amount of the privilege leave due shall be calculated under the Rules in Chapter XII instead of under those in Section III of Chapter XXVII of the Civil Service Regulations. The Rules in that Section will continue to apply to the privilege leave of Chaplains when taken by itself.

3 The question whether the new rules should be applied to Judges of High Courts and other officers whose leave is wholly or partially regulated by Statutory rules is under the consideration of the Governor General in Council and will be referred to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India ; to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance ; and to the Heads of Offices subordinate to this Department.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GRANT OF REWARDS TO CHAPLAINS FOR PASSING EXAMINATIONS IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES

No. 142-57.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Examinations),—under date Calcutta, the 8th March 1901.

READ—

Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{66}{558-570}$, dated the 24th September 1868

Circular letter Nos. 353—362, dated the 18th June 1900, to Local Governments and Administrations, and connected correspondence.

RESOLUTION.

WITH the object of encouraging Chaplains equally with Military officers to pass examinations in the vernacular languages of the Province in which they are employed, the Government of India in 1868 extended to them the rules for the examination of Military officers in oriental languages, and the grant of rewards to Chaplains has since been governed by those rules.

2. In 1895 the rules applicable to Military officers were withdrawn from Military officers in permanent Civil employ, and such officers were, by Home Department Resolution of the 18th January 1896, placed under the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among junior members of the Indian Civil Service. In 1899 a doubt having arisen as to whether Chaplains should be placed in the same category as Military officers in permanent Civil employ with respect to the examination rules the question was referred to the Government of India. While the matter was under consideration the Government of India were furnished with a Resolution passed by the Episcopal Synod held at Calcutta in January 1900, in which that body suggested that if the rules were to be modified, Chaplains should nevertheless continue to be eligible for rewards for proficiency in languages of practical utility to them in their work in this country.

3. Before coming to any decision in the matter it was considered desirable to obtain the views of the several Local Governments and Administrations and of the Ecclesiastical authorities. After a careful consideration of the replies received, which showed some diversity of opinion, the Governor General in Council is now pleased to decide that in future Chaplains will be eligible for the same rewards as are admissible to junior members of the Indian Civil Service for passing in the High Proficiency or Honour Examination in any vernacular language of the Province in which they are serving, according to the same standards and rules as are applicable to members of that service. Rewards will not be granted for passing any language examination of a lower standard than the High Proficiency, and as they will be restricted to languages which are of practical utility to Chaplains in their work, they will not be given for proficiency in the classical languages,—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian. The Governor General in Council is, however, unwilling that the present orders should injuriously affect Chaplains who, relying on the Regulations hitherto in force, have made a study of any of the classical languages in the expectancy of earning the prescribed rewards. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that any Chaplain who at the present time has progressed so far in the acquisition of a classical language as to have passed the High Proficiency test, shall be permitted to present himself for the Honour Examination and to earn the reward granted to members of the Indian Civil Service for passing such examination.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Financial Departments and to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Bishop's Chaplain and to the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING WORK OF THE MILITARY OFFICES IN THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 303-8.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Calcutta, the 8th March 1901.

READ the undermentioned papers :—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. $\frac{3\text{-Judicial}}{485-501}$, dated the 28th March 1895, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 219-B., dated the 15th January 1901.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the East India Contracts Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 59) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in continuation of the orders contained in Part B of the Resolution cited in the preamble, to declare that the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1859 (22 & 23 Vict., c. 41), may be executed as follows :—

Contracts for printing work of the Military Offices in the Bombay Command.	By the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay and the Military Department for information, and that it be also published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilati

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1901.

No. 9.—Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted twelve months' furlough under article 600, rule 6, and article 605(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 10.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to act as Secretary in that Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 11.—Mr. R. Greeven, I.C.S., on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary in that Department, *vice* Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., or until further orders.

G. R. RIDGE,
Offg. Registrar,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1901.

No. 1974.—Mr. J. Macfarlane is appointed Librarian of the Public Imperial Library at Calcutta, with effect from the 18th February 1901.

No. 1983.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 394, dated the 1st February 1901, *for* "Mr. F. Cartland, Chief Clerk of the Military Department." *read* "Mr. F. Cartland, Registrar of the Military Department."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th March 1901.

No. 165.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture:—

Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
Mr. P. Kershasp, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
Mr. D. G. Waller, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Indian Civil Service.
Mr. A. H. Vernede, Indian Civil Service.
Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

The 15th March 1901.

No. 167.—The services of Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, of the Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 2nd March 1901.

No. 169.—The services of Mr. W. H. Michael, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

No. 171.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 6th April 1901.

MEDICAL.

The 14th March 1901.

No. 371—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 151, dated the 1st February 1901, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lewtas, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), to be Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Ophthalmic Surgeon, College Hospital—

for 7th December 1900 *read* 17th December 1900.

No. 373.—The services of Lieutenant H. B. D. Baird, 12th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 375.—Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted leave out of India under article 714, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, combined with privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days, for eight months, with effect from the 15th March 1901.

No. 376.—Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.B., M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, is appointed to officiate as Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The 15th March 1901.

No. 381.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted furlough out of India, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations,

combined with privilege leave for three months, for eight months, with effect from the 6th March 1901.

No. 382.—Captain R. Bird, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Resident Surgeon and Officiating Professor of Physiology in the Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 13th March 1901.

No. 553.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 7th March 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Permission to import hides with exception of countries already affected by cattle plague.

The 14th March 1901.

No. 569.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ram Naumi Fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghat and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Nawabganj (Gonda), Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 24th to the 30th March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ram Naumi fair at Ajodhya.

No. 581.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Central India Agency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Malabar Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Benares and Ballia Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Hoshangabad District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ram Naumi Fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Manikpur and Banda (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 21st March to the 5th April 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Malabar Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Benares and Ballia Districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Hoshangabad District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ram Naumi Fair at Chitrakot.

The 15th March 1901.

No. 597.—The following Notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. & H. 3170.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 19, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram from His Majesty's Representative at the Hague, intimating that Cape Town is declared infected with plague, and that provisions of Venice Convention will be applied to any vessel having left Cape Town ten days or less before February 15th.

Hull declared free of plague and restrictions on arrivals thence removed.

No. 600.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Avanashi and Tiruppur in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Car festivals :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sulur, Somanur, Mangalam, Tiruppur, Kulipalaiyam, Uttukuli and Vijayamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 20th April to the 12th May 1901 (both days inclusive) and from the 25th May to the 12th June 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festivals at Avanashi and Tiruppur.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th March 1901.

No. 336.—In this Department Notification No. 293, dated the 4th March 1901, replacing the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, *for* "27th February 1901" *read* "the 16th March 1901."

The 13th March 1901.

No. 339.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. R. Sheepshanks, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 28th February 1901, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. P. Chapman, or until further orders.

The 14th March 1901.

No. 352.—Captain D. G. Peart, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps for one year, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service, 15th year, commenced 25th August 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1901.

No. 352-*F.*—29-11.—Consequent on Colonel Bingham's retirement from the Forest Department, the following arrangements have been made until further orders :—

(i) Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, to hold charge, as Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, of the Pegu Forest Circle in Lower Burma, *vice* Mr. A. M. Reuther, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th February, 1901.

(ii) Mr. Reuther to hold charge of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma, *vice* Colonel Bingham, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March, 1901.

The 15th March, 1901.

No. 356-*F.*—56-4.—Mr. R. E. Marsden, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Madras Presidency, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 605—43-2.—Colonel J. R. Hobday, I S.C., Deputy Surveyor-General, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th March, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Major F. B. Longe, R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General, *vice* Colonel J. R. Hobday.

Major G. B. Hodgson, I.S.C., Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor-General, *vice* Major Longe, R.E.

METEOROLOGY.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 774—28-2.—Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office and *ex-officio* Meteorological Reporter for Western India, assumed charge of the duties of the latter office on the afternoon of the 20th February, 1901, *vice* Mr. G. L. Towers, who has retired from the service.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 779—18-4.—Veterinary-Lieutenant A. S. Trydell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, is granted furlough for one year with effect from the 15th April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 16th March, 1901.

No. 771.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the sixteenth day of April 1901.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules as published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94 E., dated the 18th March 1896, and subsequently amended, namely :—

To rule 9 the following paragraph shall be added :—

"The duties imposed by this rule shall, in the town of Madras, be exercised by the Commissioner of Police".

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 429-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. L. Rogers as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

No. 433-*G.*—Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (Officiating 3rd) class, and First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd March, 1901, and is also granted furlough for one year four months and fifteen days, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 434-*G.*—Captain W. Haig, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 435-*G.*—Major R. V. Garrett, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 463-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, and Agent to the Governor General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days with effect from the 31st March, 1901, and is also granted special leave for four months and eighteen days under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 464-*G.*—Major G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Agent to the Governor General of India in Khorassan and Seistan.

The 15th March, 1901.

No. 468-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is confirmed as Resident in Kashmir with effect from the 19th November, 1900.

No. 470-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain J. C. D. Pinney, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Mewar, for four months.

Pension Service, 12th year, commenced 8th June, 1900.

No. 474-*G.*—Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal.

No. 663-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant H. D. C. O'Grady, Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as Officiating Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Kurram Militia.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1901.

No. 1380-*P.*—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 1118-P., dated the 26th February, 1901, published in the Gazette of India of the 2nd March, 1901, Mr. C E. Crawley is granted, with effect from the 23rd of March, 1901, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and fifteen days in continuation.

The 13th March, 1901.

No. 1426-*P.*—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th of April, 1901.

No. 1452-*P.*—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S.I., Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd of March, 1901, and the following acting appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Fanshawe, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India;

Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bengal, and in the 2nd grade of Postmasters-General; and

Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

No. 1471-*P.*—Mr. M. Bhattacharyya is posted as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western and Oudh, with effect from the 6th of March, 1901.

No. 1472-*P.*—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted furlough out of India for one year and eight months, with effect from the 23rd of March, 1901.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Keene, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Anthony is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th of March, 1901, and until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Chapman is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 4th of March, 1901.

No. 1473-*P.*—Mr. J. S Chakravarti is posted as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 4th of March, 1901.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 1449-*P.*—Mr. W. H. Dawson, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant General, Punjab, is granted, with effect from the 27th of March, 1901, privilege leave for three months with furlough for sixteen months in continuation.

Mr. A Mayne I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 27th of March, 1901, and until further orders.

No. 1479-*P.*—Mr. J. N. Ghatak, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bombay Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th of April, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1901.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 201.—Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., R.A., Officiating Adjutant General in India, to command a district of the first class in the Madras Command, *vice* Major-General C. Tucker, C.B., who has vacated. Dated 6th December 1900.

No. 202.—Major-General J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., British Service, commanding a second class district in the Bombay Command, to officiate in command of a first class district in the Madras Command, *vice* Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B., officiating as Adjutant General in India, or until further orders. Dated 6th December 1900.

No. 203.—Brigadier-General F. A. Plowden, British Service, officiating in command of a second class district in the Madras Command, to temporarily command a second class district in the Madras Command, *vice* Brigadier-General H. A. MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., British Service, on Field Service in South Africa. Dated 2nd March 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 204.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th February, 1901, pages 1157, 1158 and 1159.

India Office, 15th February, 1901.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Albert Dallas Enriquez Dated 14th November, 1900.

Major and Substantive Colonel in the Army Alfred Robert Martin. Dated 2nd December, 1900.

Major Alfred Law Sinclair, D.S.O. Dated 2nd December, 1900.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th November, 1900.

Arthur Keith Hudson.
Harry Sumner Garratt.
George Murray Rolland.
Charles Levinge Gregory.
Bernhard Oswald Roe.
John Herbert Lloyd.
Charles Richard Johnson.
Lenox Theobald Hay.
James Robert Kennedy.
Harry Gilbert Peyton Beville.

Dated 13th November, 1900.

Thomas Ian Drever.

Dated 27th November, 1900.

Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson.

Dated 4th December, 1900.

Clement Bensley Thornhill.
Hubert George William Chandler.

Dated 21st December, 1900.

Warren Henry Wardell.
Arthur Vickers Alexander.
Alexander William Nicholas Raven.
Guy Archibald Hastings Beatty.
Stewart William King.
Henry MacKinnon MacTier.
Walter Medlicott Brown.
Lucius Emilius Fagan.
Aubrey Gordon Pritchard.
Cyril Harding Ward.
John Fortescue Finnis.
William Cumberland Nicholson.
Arthur Kennedy Rawlins, D.S.O.

Arthur Neville Lovell.
Charles Mackenzie.
John Stewart Swan.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant James Duncan Macpherson, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 28th September, 1900, but to rank from 15th February, 1897.

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Dudlow Wildes, from the Royal Scots. Dated 26th September, 1900, but to rank from 2nd April, 1898.

Lieutenant Allan James Murray Binny, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 18th September, 1900, but to rank from 1st July, 1899.

Lieutenant Henry George Bally, from the West Riding Regiment. Dated 1st September, 1900, but to rank from 9th October, 1899.

Lieutenant Henry William Felix Ricketts, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 28th September, 1900, but to rank from 24th November, 1899.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, from the Royal Scots. Dated 12th September, 1900, but to rank from 19th December, 1899.

Lieutenant Guy Hamilton Rogers, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 25th September, 1900, but to rank from 17th January, 1900.

Lieutenant Robert Daniel Jennings, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st October, 1900, but to rank from 25th January, 1900.

Lieutenant Allan George Caldwell Hutchinson, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 11th September, 1900, but to rank from 16th March, 1900.

Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Lind, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 16th September, 1900, but to rank from 4th April, 1900.

Lieutenant Arthur Sidney Hay, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 2nd October, 1900, but to rank from 15th August, 1900.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 5th November, 1898.
Digby Inglis Shuttleworth.

Dated 20th April, 1899.
George Hamilton Gunning.

Dated 2nd January, 1900.
Bazett Colvin Graham.

Dated 22nd April, 1900.
Richard Clifford.

Dated 2nd July, 1900.
Tudor Henry St. George Tucker.

Dated 18th October, 1900.
Sydney Frederick Muspratt.

Dated 20th October, 1900.
Claude Gray Buchanan.
Arthur Hugo Watts.
Lennard Francis George Stovin Wylde.
Herbert Claud McWatters.
Cecil William Archibald Holmes.
Henry Rowsell Watson.
Fraser George Melliss.
Hugh Waldyve Martin.
Robert Napier Steuart Gordon.
Harry Dalzell McLaughlin.
Walter Lloyd Sinclair Meiklejohn.
Charles Cecil George Walker.
George Craster.
Ashton Brandreth Eckford.
Leonard Sueton Hirsch Smithers.
Charles Holme Mowbray.
Harold Middleton Drury Shaw.
Walter James Evans.
Thomas Timbrell.
Arthur Pitcairn Hughes.
John Henry Foster Lakin.
William Ralph Lawrenson.
Ernle Francis Drummond Money.
Hugh Laurents Chenevix Baldwin.

Dated 25th October, 1900.
Clement Arthur Milward.

Dated 27th October, 1900.
Robert Johnston.
Frank Eustace George Talbot.
Walter Hugh Jeffery.
Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist.
Bruce Edward Alexander Manson.
Harold Franklin Burton.
Oriel William Erskine Banneiman.
John Henry Vere Barr.
Arthur James Herbert Grey.
Oliver Wardlaw White.
Arthur Deane Molony.
Maurice Eustace Stanley Johnson.
Allen Edwin Johnson.
Gerald Leslie Pepys.
John George Cadell.
Henry Charles Swinburne Ward.
Walter Edward Wilson-Johnston.
Edgar Claude Kensington.
John Gerald McConaghy.

Dated 3rd November, 1900.
Arthur Duncan Day.

Dated 10th November, 1900.
Frederick Fraser Hunter.

Dated 29th November, 1900.
Guy William Caswell Lucas.

The promotion of Second Lieutenant Percy Langdon Beddy to the rank of Lieutenant is antedated to the 20th April, 1899.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Eustace Clementi Smith, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 29th September, 1900, but to rank from 11th February, 1899.

Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List to be Second Lieutenants.

Donald William McPherson. Dated 13th October, 1900, but to rank from 25th January, 1899.

Neil Charles Bannatyne. Dated 30th September, 1900, but to rank from 19th July, 1899.

George Willoughby Hemans. Dated 1st October, 1900, but to rank from 19th July, 1899. (This cancels the admission to the Staff Corps of this Officer as notified in the London Gazette of the 1st January, 1901.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Little, M.D., Madras Establishment. Dated 12th February, 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain:—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

William Archibald Weston. Dated 1st November, 1900.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Dumrie Walker. Dated 13th July, 1900.

Dominic Bernard Fonseca. Dated 15th September, 1900.

John Matthew Viegas. Dated 15th October, 1900.

First class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James William Hogan. Dated 1st November, 1900.

Joseph Theophilus Weston. Dated 3rd November, 1900.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

George Churchill McMullen. Dated 13th July, 1900.

Telesphorus Daniel William Gillespie. Dated 27th August, 1900.

Joseph Anthony Pereira. Dated 15th September, 1900.

Andrew Lyon Mercado. Dated 15th October, 1900.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST, BENGAL.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Clifford Manley. Dated 18th November, 1900.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor William Caldwell Ashmore. Dated 10th December, 1900.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., C.I.E. Dated 6th January, 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Thomas Henry Hill, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st November, 1900.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, William Church, Bombay Establishment. Dated 15th September, 1900.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned Officer:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Gaussen. Dated 26th November, 1900.

* * * * *

ERRATA.

The surname of senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Ebenezer Mahoney, Madras Establishment, is as now given and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November, 1900.

* * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 19th February, 1901, pages 1227, 1231, 1232 and 1234.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 19th February, 1901.

* * * * *

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Captain W. C. Knight, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (for Imperial Yeomanry) with the temporary rank of Major in the Army. Dated 20th February, 1901.

* * * * *

The following appointments made to the staff in South Africa are confirmed:—

* * * * *

Major W. J. R. Wickham, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General for Transport Duties at Head-Quarters, and to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 23rd November, 1900.

* * * *

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) G. A. Cookson, Indian Staff Corps, to be graded as an Assistant Adjutant-General, and to retain the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding the 6th Corps of Mounted Infantry, *vice* Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) N. Legge, D.S.O., 20th Hussars, killed in action. Dated 14th December, 1900.

Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Lieutenant-General Charles Richard Pennington, C.B. Dated 20th January, 1901.

Colonel Robert Græme Elphinstone Dalrymple. Dated 17th January, 1901.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 205.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

10th March 1901.

Major Arthur George Burn.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

14th January 1901.

Richard Lockington Birdwood.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 206.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Regiments.

PUNJAB COMMAND.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ala Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th January 1901.

38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Pyara Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Shib Saran to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

Jemadar Sawan to be Subadar, *vice* Suchet Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th December 1900.

40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Gulistan, from (the Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Madad Khan, discharged, with effect from the date of transfer.

47th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Mastan Singh, from the 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, on the formation of the Regiment, with effect from the date of transfer.

Jemadar Baryam Singh, from the 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry and Jemadars Gurditt Singh and Narayan Singh, from the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Subadars, and Havildars Tara Singh, from the 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, and Atar Singh, from the 15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadars, on the formation of the Regiment, all with effect from the dates of transfer.

BENGAL COMMAND.

3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Shamshad Ali to be Ressaidar, *vice* Khubi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

MADRAS COMMAND.

19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Ramasami from the 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry to be Subadar, *vice* Ponnusami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

Havildar Ramasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramanna, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th December 1900.

22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Subadar Sayyid Aminuddin to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Abusalia Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Salar to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Husain Beg, "Bahadur", transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th January 1901.

27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Annasami to be Subadar, and Havildar Ramasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramalingam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Havildar-Major Raghbinder Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazura Singh, seconded for service in China, with effect from the 1st September 1900.

33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Naik Madat Khan from the 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch Battalion) to be Jemadar, *vice* Nadir Khan, discharged, with effect from the date of transfer.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Durga Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th November 1900.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Arjun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khazan Singh, transferred to the 33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry with effect from the 1st February 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 207.—The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, has effect from the 16th March 1901, and not as notified in G. G. O. 172 of 1st March 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 208.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant Phillip John De La Taste resigns his Commission.

No. 209.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Thomas Henry Baker, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant from 12th January 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 210.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Charles Edward Durnford, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from 14th December 1900, to complete the establishment.

Edward Leonard Bagshawe, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from 14th December 1900, to complete the establishment.

No. 211.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Walter Henry Parker Driver resigns his Commission, with effect from the 15th January 1901.

No. 212.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Allen Mears, V.D., A.D.C., Unattached List, resigns his Commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 213.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 143, dated 15th February 1901, *for* the name "Frederick Buison Evans" *read* "Frederic Buisson Evans."

No. 214.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Morgan to be Captain, *vice* Fleming, transferred.

Arthur Lewis Bacon, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dawson, transferred.

Hugh Shaw Dunn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rushton, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 215.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circular, Clause 101 of 1894) :—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Captain James Leask.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and 15th March 1901 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
32nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Lieutenant John Bradley Roberts.	11th March 1901.	Goona		
Ordnance Department .	Conductor William Godfrey	10th March 1901.	Aden		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 9th and 15th March 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a. p.		
Arthur Kennedy Blair. (a)	Captain	36th Sikhs .	29th July 1900	Intestate	1,376 2 2		Estate made over to the Administrator General of Bengal.
Cunliffe Hamilton Martin. (b)	Lieutenant.	4th Bengal Lancers.	5th October 1900.	Ditto	3,125 15 4		

(a) *Father.*—Lieutenant-General Charles R. Blair, 17, Green Park, Bath, Somerset, England.

(b) *Father.*—Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., Delmar, Cheltenham, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1901.

No. 92.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on relief of his duties on the East Coast Railway, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway in his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 53, dated 14th February, 1901.

No. 93.—Mr. W. Drew, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days in combination with special leave for four months and seventeen days under Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224-240, dated the 26th January, 1901, with effect from the 20th February, 1901, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of the same.

No. 94.—The services of Major S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, for service in China.

The 11th March, 1901.

No. 97.—Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under article 719, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th March, 1901.

The 12th March, 1901.

No. 98.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 443, dated the 29th October, 1900, the services of the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E Spring, C.I.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th February, 1901.

No. 99.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for service in China :—

Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and temporary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, whose services were lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company.

Lieutenant E. W. S. Mahon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

The 13th March, 1901.

No. 107.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, as an integral part of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company's system, of the proposed line of railway from Jubbulpore, a station on the East Indian Railway, to Gondia, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, together with branches as noted on the margin, a total distance of 252·67 miles, on the 2 feet 6 inch gauge at an estimated cost of ₹85,10,901.

Neinpur to Mandla.
Neinpur to Seoni.
Seoni to Chindwara.

The 14th March, 1901.

No. 108.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to ₹6,00,715 for the construction of an extension of the North Western Railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Peshawar to Jamrud, a distance of 11 10 miles.

The 15th March, 1901.

No. 109.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 61, dated the 21st February 1901, Rai Sahib Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Assistant Manager on that line with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December, 1900.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 95.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 90, dated the 5th March, 1900, Mr. B. Stanley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade temporary rank, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

The 12th March, 1901.

No. 100.—The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
B. Stanley	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (*new classification*).	Temporary .	1st January, 1901.
J. A. Ryan	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	2nd January, 1901.
G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe . .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	Ditto.
C. E. Hubbard	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*)	...	21st February, 1901.

No. 101.—Mr H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, class IV (*new classification*), officiated in the 3rd class of Examiners from the 26th July to 24th October, 1900, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, 3rd class, on privilege leave.

The 13th March, 1901.

No. 102.—Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

No. 103.—Mr. T. A Blake, Deputy Examiner of Accounts and Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 104.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 467, dated the 19th November 1900, Mr. G J. Perram will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March, 1901, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Odling, C.S.I., on furlough, or until further orders. While so officiating, Mr. Perram will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 105.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 467, dated the 19th November, 1900, and 104, dated the 13th March, 1901, the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair will continue to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. While so officiating, the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair will hold the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 106.—Mr. G L. Towers, Chief Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 20th February, 1901.

TELEGRAPH.

The 11th March, 1901.

No. 96.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the 5th June 1900:—

Mr. Gurbaksh Singh.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th September, 1900.

From the 3rd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 27th October all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1063 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th March 1901 :—

No. 95 of 1901.—R. H. P. Bullen, at present Superintendent of the Ooregum Gold Mine, Kolar Gold Field, India, and Richard John Coppack, at present foreman carpenter of the said Ooregum Gold Mine, Kolar Field, aforesaid. *An improved guide block for use in gold mills or any other mills, place or places where guides may be required, to be called the "Lenack Patent Guide."*

No. 96 of 1901.—George Henry Oatway, manufacturer's agent, of 116 Fenchurch Street, London, England, and John Henry Gartside, gentleman, of Overston Park, Northampton, England *Improvements in automatic fire alarms.*

No. 97 of 1901.—Alexander Edwin Tucker, metallurgical chemist, of 35 Paradise Street, in the city of Birmingham, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.*

No. 98 of 1901.—Michael Idvorsky Pupin, Adjunct Professor of Mechanics, Columbia University in the city of New York, a citizen of the United States, residing at 280 North Broadway, in the city of Yonkers, county of Westchester, state of New York, U. S. A. *Art of reducing attenuation of electrical waves and apparatus therefor.*

No. 99 of 1901.—Henry Alexius Abbott, colonel, Indian Staff Corps, Delhi. *An improved acetylene gas generator, to be called "the sieve generator."*

No. 100 of 1901.—Jean Jacques Heilmann, electrical engineer, of 19 Rue Cambon, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in and relating to the electrodes of accumulators and the manufacture thereof.*

No. 101 of 1901.—H. A. L. Hepper, captain, Royal Engineers, executive engineer, Signal Division, North-Western Railway, Lahore. *An electric key transmitting apparatus.*

No. 1064 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 223 of 1900.—Emery James Churcher, barrister-at-law, residing at Basti, in the North-Western Provinces of India. *A new method of constructing a well.* (Specification filed 16 February 1901.)

No. 278 of 1900.—The Grenier Art Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, carrying on business as manufacturers, at 251 Fifth Avenue, city and state of New York, U. S. A. *Process of making photographs in colours.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 288 of 1900.—Washington Licht-Gesellschaft, a firm in the city of Elberfeld, in the kingdom of Prussia and German Empire. *Petroleum incandescence lamps heated from a branched-off part of the mixture of vapour and air.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 289 of 1900.—Louis Jean Paul Hollub, engineer, of 17 Avenue Kapp, Paris, France, and Henri Mignal, gentleman, of 31 Rue Richer, Paris, France. *A new or improved device for fixing incandescence electric lamps.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 290 of 1900.—William Oliver Taylor, physician, of the village of Princeton, in the county of Oxford, in the province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in compound rotary engines.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 303 of 1900.—William Wilson, pattern maker, of 30 Norfolk Street, Hyde, in the county of Chester, England, and Thomas Bennett, pattern maker, of 76 Grafton Street, Hyde, aforesaid. *Improvements in or in connection with life-saving guards for tramcars and like vehicles.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No 4:6 of 1900.—William Walter Lean, lieutenant-colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, in British India. *A new or improved clasp or fastening.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 2 of 1901.—Bernard Crossley, mechanical engineer, of 8 Boothroyden, Warley Road, Blackpool, in the county of Lancaster England. *An improved shuttle changing motion for looms.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 1065 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Fredrick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23 March 1901 to 23 March 1902.)

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd. *Improvements in and relating to metallic packing.* (From 6 March 1901 to 6 March 1902.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson. *Improvements in valves for water, steam, or other liquids or gases.* (From 15 March 1901 to 15 March 1902.)

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 31 March 1901 to 31 March 1902.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickmann. *An improvement in railway carriage lamps.* (From 10 April 1901 to 10 April 1902.)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1901 to 7 April 1902.)

No. 47 of 1894.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 26 April 1901 to 26 April 1902.)

No. 276 of 1894.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically regulating the supply of feed water to water tube and other boilers.* (From 3 May 1901 to 3 May 1902.)

No. 29 of 1895.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to filters of the Pasteur type.* (From 3 April 1901 to 3 April 1902.)

No. 273 of 1895.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to hot-air engines for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes, and for other purposes.* (From 19 June 1901 to 19 June 1902.)

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows and Dick Edwards Radclyffe. *Improved means or apparatus for degumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, stems, or straws of flax, hemp, ramie or the like.* (From 19 February 1901 to 19 February 1902.)

No. 135 of 1896.—Nicholas Marshall Cummins. *A device for sealing railway wagon doors.* (From 17 July 1901 to 17 July 1902.)

No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland. *A new or improvad apparatus for discharging night soil and the like into sewers.* (From 3 March 1901 to 3 March 1902.)

No. 122 of 1897.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to hot-air engines for actuating punkahs, thermantidotes and for other purposes.* (From 15 June 1901 to 15 June 1902.)

No. 1066 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*a*), of the said

Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 18 of 1896.—Francis Charles Dixon. *A pendulum motor.* (Specification filed 2 December 1896.)

No. 139 of 1896.—The Apostoloff Automatic Telephone Parent Syndicate, Limited. *A system of automatic telephone exchange.* (Specification filed 25 November 1896.)

No. 170 of 1896.—The American Wire Novelty Company. *Improvements in wire devices convertible into twine holders, flower baskets, egg boilers, sad-iron rests, napkin rings and other household articles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1896.)

No. 320 of 1896.—Augustus Gross. *Improvements in boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 1 December 1896.)

No. 336 of 1896.—William Owen. *An improved manufacture of artificial stone, marble and the like.* (Specification filed 28 November 1896.)

No. 338 of 1896.—John Henry Bernard D'Cruze. *Improvements in apparatus for mechanically actuating punkahs, called "D'Cruze's punkah apparatus."* (Specification filed 26 November 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 103 of 1895.—William Bodden and Frank Ashton. *Improvements in apparatus for lubricating the spindles of spinning and doubling frames.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 111 of 1895.—Jean Jacques Heilmann. *Improvements in electrically propelled vessels* (Specification filed 28 November 1895.)

No. 171 of 1895.—Salomon Berditschewsky Apostoloff and Moïse Freudenberg. *Improvements in telephonic apparatus.* (Specification filed 26 November 1895.)

No. 288 of 1895.—Alexander Paterson. *Improvements in and relating to sight-feed lubricators.* (Specification filed 25 November 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 118 of 1890.—William Burnett Mactavish and William Charles Hulbert. *An improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores.* (Specification filed 26 November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta .	1,02,00,000	11,27,66,725	12,29,66,725	1,65,74,899	3,75,63,211	...	9,00,918	5,50,39,028
Allahabad	...	1,13,93,185	1,13,93,185	53,97,825	19,55,460	...	...	73,53,285
Lahore .	...	2,05,82,940	2,05,82,940	50,08,345	22,85,190	...	...	72,93,535
Bombay .	96,88,160	6,70,28,090	7,67,10,250	1,15,35,278	5,28,83,782	...	1,69,47,846	8,13,66,906
Karachi .	...	66,23,010	06,23,010	10,34,745	13,43,160	...	...	23,77,905
Madras .	24,91,555	2,88,02,080	3,12,93,635	94,15,093	31,80,517	...	...	1,26,01,610
Calicut .	...	9,68,420	9,68,420	3,32,120	1,08,000	...	...	4,40,120
Rangoon .	...	1,09,32,235	1,09,32,235	1,25,14,560	50,28,870	...	...	1,75,43,430
	2,23,79,715	25,90,96,685	28,14,76,400					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			5,60,635					
Total ₹ .			28,09,15,765	6,18,12,865	10,43,54,190	...	1,78,48,764	18,10,15,819
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								31,00,000
Net Total . ₹								18,09,15,819
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL . ₹								28,09,15,765

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th March, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,90,798	3	1	1,63,04,339	14	1
Public Deposits at Branches	93,13,541	1	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,58,60,779	13	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,40,523	8	4
Sundries				15,71,884	14	1
RUPEES				11,49,27,528	1	6

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				54,12,716	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,77,036	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,76,54,817	5	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,16,40,227	6	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,57,94,477	7	6
Balances with other Banks				16,29,872	0	10
Bullion				4,259	13	10
Dead Stock				16,06,182	10	11
Stamps				12,366	7	6
Sundries				10,14,888	2	0
				8,23,47,443	6	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,34,49,107	6	1	3,25,80,084	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,91,30,977	5	2			
RUPEES				11,49,27,528	1	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 6,48,300 0 0
† Do. do. do. ,, 2,13,685 0 0
₹ 8,61,985 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 14th March, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 38 51.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
G. W. Folger, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Province of Burma.	Raipur, Central Provinces.	26th November, 1900 .	District Judge, Yamethin, Burma, on the 22nd January, 1901, and Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, on 20th February, 1901.	No Will. Letters of Administration have been applied for by deceased's sister Helon Devison in Deputy Commissioner's Court, Raipur.
R. H. Grainger, Superintendent of Post Offices, Chhattisgarh Division	Ditto . . .	14th February, 1901 .	Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, on 22nd February, 1901.	Will left. No application.
Mrs. E. Roowy, a pensioner, of Chunar.	Not stated . .	23rd January, 1901 .	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 25th February, 1901.	Ditto. Ditto.
Robert Lyan, employed by Messrs. John King & Co.	Small Pox Hospital, Howrah.	17th February, 1901 .	District Judge of Hooghly, on 25th February, 1901.	No Will. No application.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 14th March, 1901.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 9th March, 1901.

No. 2086.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Notifications Nos. 443-I.A. and 444-I.A, dated the 4th February, 1897, by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to order that the provisions of the notification of the Central India Agency, dated the 11th February, 1897, regarding the inspection of persons travelling by railway in and through Central India and the segregation in hospital, temporary accommodation, or otherwise of persons suspected by the Inspecting Medical Officer of being infected with plague or bubonic fever shall, until further orders, remain in force at the railway stations at Rutlam and Ujjain only.

No. 2088.—In exercise of the power conferred by Notification No. 1421-I.A., dated the 15th April, 1897, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India issues the following rules under section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—

Rules relating to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong.

1. If in any house a person becomes ill or dies of a disease which is known or suspected to be bubonic plague, the owner of such house, or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall forthwith report the occurrence of such illness or death at the nearest police station.

2. If there is, or has been, resident in any house a person who has come from any place in which bubonic plague is prevalent, the owner of such house or if the owner be non-resident, the occupier and every head of a family resident therein, shall report at the nearest police station (1) the illness of any person in such house, or (2) the death of any person in such house, immediately such illness is apparent or death occurs.

3. Any medical practitioner who (1) attends a case of illness in a house in which there is present a person who has come from a place where plague is prevalent, or who (2) attends in any house a case in which he has reason to believe the sick person to be infected with bubonic plague, shall forthwith report such illness to the nearest police station.

4. On receiving a report under rule 1,2 or 3, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately report the matter to the Inspector of Police, the Cantonment Magistrate, and Health Officer of the Cantonment.

Explanation.—The Staff Surgeon shall be the Health Officer unless another medical officer is appointed by the Local Government to be Health Officer.

5. In the case referred to in rules 1, 2 and 3 a sick person or dead body shall not be removed from the house without the written permission of the Health Officer. and the head of the family shall dispose of a dead body by cremation or burial in such manner as may be directed by the Health Officer.

6. The owner and occupier of a house, and the head of any family resident therein, shall comply with any direction that may be issued by the Health Officer with regard to the disinfection and cleaning of a house, the disinfection or destruction of clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the premises and other similar matters.

7. The Health Officer shall, if he considers it necessary, himself take measures for the disinfection of a house and for the other matters referred to in the preceding rule. Should the Health Officer think it necessary and practicable to burn or otherwise destroy any non-masonry and inflammable structure, he will report the case to the Cantonment Magistrate and act on his orders. The Cantonment Magistrate may order the burning or destruction of any hut or other temporary structure, if disinfection cannot be satisfactorily effected.

8. The Health Officer may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the owner or occupier of any house to permit him to enter his premises and examine any person whom such Health Officer has reason to believe to be infected with bubonic plague. If the person in question be a female, the examination shall, if she or her relatives so desire, be made through a female doctor, female Hospital Assistant, or other female agency.

9 If, on examination of a sick person in a house or other place within the limits of a Cantonment, the Health Officer suspects (1) that such person is infected with bubonic plague. or (2) considers that he is actually suffering from bubonic plague, the Health Officer may, if authorized on that behalf by the Local Government, arrange for the removal of such person (1) to an observation shed or (2) to a temporary hospital established for the purpose, and for his detention, dieting, and medical treatment therein.

10. If in any case a person removed to a temporary hospital is accompanied by a companion or attendant, the Health Officer shall require the companion or attendant to live in the immediate neighbourhood of the temporary hospital in a segregation hut or tent provided for the purpose, and to remain in such place until he receives permission from the Health Officer to depart.

11. If a person is attacked with bubonic plague while so segregated, the Health Officer shall remove such person to the temporary hospital, and shall keep under observation in a segregation hut, tent, or suitable structure, for a period of ten days from the date of such removal, any companion or attendant who has been with the person attacked.

12. Upon the death of a sick person from bubonic plague, the Health Officer, if authorized on that behalf by the Local Government, may for ten days detain under observation all persons who have been in attendance, in segregation huts, tents, or suitable structures established for the purpose in the neighbourhood.

13. If bubonic plague has become prevalent in a portion of a Cantonment, the Health Officer may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct the inhabitants of any street, *mohulla* or other locality to evacuate their houses, to remove to a temporary settlement established, as a place of segregation, at a distance from the infected quarter, and to remain in such settlement for so long as he may consider necessary. After evacuation, the Health Officer shall arrange for the thorough disinfection and cleansing of the empty premises, and shall not permit the inhabitants to return until the premises are considered free from infection.

14. A person dealt with under the foregoing rules shall comply with any directions that may be given to him by the Health Officer with regard to his removal to, and his detention and treatment in, an observation shed, temporary hospital, or place of segregation, and with respect to the disinfecting or burning of his clothing and personal effects, the disposal of any corpse, or with respect to any other similar matter: he shall not depart from any such place of detention without the permission of the Health Officer.

15. In the event of death occurring from bubonic plague, the Health Officer shall arrange for the disposal of the body.

In the case of a European or Muhammadan, the body shall be buried at least six feet deep, and be covered with chloride of lime: the place of burial, if not an authorized cemetery, shall be well away from habitations and sources of water-supply.

In the case of Hindu, the body shall be completely and thoroughly burnt in an isolated locality in the presence of a responsible official.

16. All police officers shall give to the Health Officer such assistance as may be considered necessary in carrying out these rules.

17. Any conveyance, public or private, used for the carriage of a person infected with plague, or suspected of being infected, shall be thoroughly disinfected and exposed to air and sunlight for seven days previous to being again used, articles of furniture belonging to it likely to retain infection being destroyed.

18. A *chhapar* hut, after occupation by a person suffering from plague, should be burnt, and this should also be done to the *charpai* upon which the person is carried to, or which he uses in, the hut. The well should, if possible, be completely cleaned out and disinfected.

19. The foregoing rules shall come into force at once, and shall remain in operation until such time as they shall be withdrawn by notification by the Agent to the Governor-General.

20. Notifications No. 4342, dated the 4th May, 1897, and No. 5455, dated the 9th June, 1897, are hereby cancelled.

ANNEXURE.

Memorandum of instructions for the guidance of officials.

1. *Surveillance.*—The actual work of surveillance can best be performed by the people themselves, and the inhabitants of towns should be encouraged and assisted to keep an organized surveillance over persons arriving from infected areas.

2. *House visitation, etc.*—The measure prescribed by rule 8 attacks the domestic privacy of the people, and should be employed only when it is clear that it will be effectual in saving them from disaster It would be justifiable only when plague exists in small and well defined areas.

3. *Removal of patients.*—This should be compulsory only in places and under circumstances where it can be carried out so completely as to render it an effectual precaution and in the case of persons who are left without any one to look after them or who have no home. But every effort should be made to induce patients to go to hospitals and to lessen the aversion to hospitals by encouraging the establishment of private and caste hospitals, by locating hospitals near infected quarters, by limiting the size of hospitals, so that patients may receive more individual attention, and accommodation may be more readily made available for their immediate families and friends, by arranging for the provision of an adequate number of medical attendants and nurses, and of ample and comfortable accommodation for patients, and by permitting at least two friends to be in attendance on each patient, so that the patient may never be left alone. In the case of moribund cases it would not be humane to forcibly remove from his house a person who has not a fair chance of recovery, and this should never be done except at the express wish of the friends of the patient.

4. *Segregation of contacts.*—The general segregation of contacts is considered ineffective and harassing, and should not be attempted, except where the infection is confined to so small an area that contacts can be accurately known and establishments can be provided sufficient to secure the detention of every contact. When the infection or plague is wide spread in a city, it would be better not to make any attempt to segregate contacts.

5. *Evacuation of infected areas.*— Climatic conditions are a most important factor in determining whether evacuation can be carried out or not, and before the people are subjected to the

discomforts of evacuation during the rainy season, there should be no doubt that the hardships inflicted on them will in all probability yield a balance of advantage.

6. *Disinfection of houses, etc.*—The chemical disinfectant which seems to be most likely to render efficient service is perchloride of mercury, which may, for the purpose of securing complete solution, be made up either with hydrochloric acid or with common salt or any other soluble chloride.

The strength of the disinfecting, perchloride solution should be 1 in 1,000 with the addition of 2 per 1 000 of hydrochloric acid, a little aniline blue or other colouring matter. The solution of perchloride of mercury should be prepared in concentrated form according to the instructions below, and specific directions should be given on the label of the vessel containing it, to show the amount of the concentrated preparation necessary to make a solution of 1 part of perchloride in 1000 in strength, on the addition of one gallon or other convenient quantity of water. But care must be taken that the proper dilution is always observed, and that the solution is not stored in a porous receptacle or brought into contact with metal.

Acid solution of perchloride of mercury (Fort)—

Take perchloride of mercury finely powdered	. .	4 oz.
„ commercial hydrochloric acid	. . .	8 oz.
„ water to	. . . . .	25 oz.

Mix thoroughly in a wedgwood mortar or earthenware vessel until the perchloride is dissolved, and then transfer to a bottle labelled "Strong solution of perchloride of mercury 4 ounces in 25 ounces of water." The bottleful to be added to 25 gallons of water to make a solution of 1 in 1,000. When the above acid solution is liable to injure the articles to be disinfected, a neutral solution can be obtained by using 8 ounces of common salt instead of the hydrochloric acid.

Disinfection may be divided under three headings :—

(*a*) Disinfection of houses and household effects.
(*b*) Disinfection of personal effects.
(*c*) Disinfection of the person.

(*a*) *Houses.*—On opening the house, a stream of the perchloride solution should be poured by means of a syringe through the door over the furniture and as much of the walls as can be seen from the door. This lays the dust and renders entry to the house comparatively safe. The house may then be entered and the walls, ceiling, and everything within reach thoroughly covered with the perchloride solution till they are wet and dripping. The furniture should be collected in one place and thoroughly disinfected, piece by piece, by means of the solution. Clothing should be collected, placed in a canvas bag, sealed with a lead clamp seal, and sent to be disinfected by moist heat—by stream if there is an apparatus; if not, by boiling. Worthless articles should be burnt at once.

After thorough disinfection of the furniture, it should be placed outside to dry in the sunshine.

Each room, passage, staircase, etcetera, should be systematically cleansed in the same way.

There may be certain parts of a room that require special treatment.

If the floor is of earth, it should not be dug up, but should be thoroughly saturated with the perchloride solution.

If the floor is of earth mixed with cowdung, it should be saturated with acid perchloride solution of double strength, *i.e.*, 2 per 1,000 of perchloride and 4 per 1,000 of hydrochloric acid.

Sometimes wooden and stone walls or articles of furniture are covered with a greasy coat of dirt, through which no solution will penetrate. After such a coating has been thoroughly irrigated with the perchloride solution, it should be scrubbed with a hot 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soft soap.

All crevices and cracks should be thoroughly syringed out with the perchloride solution.

When the rooms and furniture have been disinfected in this way, it is generally advisable to open the roof of the house to admit sunlight and air. For this purpose holes not less than 6 feet by 4 feet should be made in the roof, care being taken that no beam runs across the opening. Sometimes it may be necessary to remove the whole roof. Next day the house should be whitewashed. For this purpose fresh lime—preferably stone lime, and not *kankar* lime—must be used. The fresh lime should be added gradually to water placed in convenient vessels until a hot caustic wash is obtained, and this should be applied at once over walls, ceiling, *floor* and doors.

(*b*) *Clothing, etc.*—The disinfection of clothing should be carried out by means of moist heat either in an apparatus specially constructed for the purpose or in a boiler.

When a boiler is used, care must be taken that each article is exposed throughout for at least ten minutes to water at a temperature of 212°F.

Leather and other articles which would be damaged by exposure to moist that must be immersed in a disinfecting solution or thoroughly scrubbed with 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution and soft soap. Clothing and bedding of small value should be burnt.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example : the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, e.g., "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*) ; "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *viâ* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 47.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or cipher, whether of Foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one or other of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A I.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F C. McCutcheon.
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code 1899.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above-named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the above-named places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A I; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898, Atlantic, 1900; Watkin's; Meyer; McCutcheon; or McNeill. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 39, dated the 13th December, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 47-A.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 47, dated the 7th of March, 1901, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the Codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 11th March, 1901.

No. 49.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 14, dated the 18th June, 1900, it is hereby notified that Mr. P. M. Madge, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th May, 1901.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 1-*Camp.*—With effect from the date of being relieved of his duties, Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Macdonald, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bengal Command, is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with 18 months' furlough under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224—240, dated 25th January, 1901.

E. ROBERTS, *M.B.*,
Major, I.M.S.,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th March, 1901.

No. 277.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Pundit Bhag Ram, C.I.E., Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmer District, with effect from the date of assumption by him of charge of the duties of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Pundit Bhag Ram, C.I.E., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, with effect from the same date, under section 37 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal

Procedure Code), with the additional powers mentioned in sections 110, 133 and 260 of the said Act, to be exercised within the Ajmer District.

No. 280.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 357 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code) and under the authority vested in him by section 185 of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that in all criminal cases to which the provisions of section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable and in all civil suits in which an appeal is allowed tried by Rai Bahadur Pundit Bhag Ram, C.I.E., Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

No. 284-328.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Rao Bahadur Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, B.A., is invested, with effect from the 1st March, 1901, the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

The 9th March, 1901.

No. 309—327-*III*.—It is hereby notified that Rao Bahadur G. R. Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, was granted privilege leave for 12 days from the 17th to the 28th February, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

CORRIGENDUM.

Lucknow, the 9th March, 1901.

In Notification No. 4, dated 22nd February, 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 2nd March, 1901, page 268, omit the following words :—"*i.e.*, from 26th March to 9th November, 1901."

G. F. WILSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 8.—Mr. V. E. deBroe, Officiating Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is granted, under articles 277, 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 2 P. W., dated 13th February, 1901, three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th March, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

This supersedes the Manager's Notification No. 5, dated the 18th February, 1901.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. Robinson, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, under articles 277—291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 8th March, or from any subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. C. MILLS,

for *Offg. Manager.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the Entrance Examination held in March, 1900 :—

THIRD DIVISION.

Bal, Rebatikanta	. . .	17-10 Bajrajogini H. E. School.

II. It having been proved that Sudhirkumar Mukhopadhyay, candidate No. 321, at the last B. L. Examination, submitted an answer paper bearing a false name and number and containing irrelevant and objectionable remarks, he is declared ineligible for admission to the B. L. Examination of this University for a period of one year.

A. C. EDWARDS,

Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 11th March, 1901.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 6th March, 1901.

No. 339.—The following orders are issued, with effect from the 18th December, 1900, consequent on the promotion of Mr. W. H. H. Money to an Assistant Commissionership, *vice* Mr. T. T. Robyns, deceased :—

REVERSION.

Mr. Sheopershad, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, reverts to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. F. T. Palmer.

Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard.

Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. E. D. Wilson, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. C. R. Hunter.

Mr. Harnamchand, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Mr. E. D. Wilson.

Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, *vice* Mr. R. G. Rose.

Mr. Sheopershad, Inspector, 1st grade, to be Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th March, 1901.

No. 1099.—Major Thomas Edward Piercey has leave out of India for six months on urgent private affairs with effect from the 9th March, 1901, or date of departure.

By order,

H. R. C. DOBBS,
First Assistant Resident.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 705-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to notify the election of Seth Guman Mal Lodha as a member of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, with effect from the 21st February, 1901, *vice* Seth Sireh Mal Lodha, deceased.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in the P. W. D.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. T. Ryan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Examination in reading Native Accounts prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 236, on the 16th February, 1901.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1901.

No. 14.—Notification No. 5, dated 6th February, 1901, by the Director of Railway Traffic, cancelling Manager, East Coas Railway's Notification No. 3 of 25th December 1900, granting 14 months' furlough to Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent, is hereby cancelled.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that about the end of October, 1900, the treasure described below was found hidden in an odai (stream), in a poramboke land in Istimerar, Manakudi village, Udayarpalayam Taluk, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency.

Description of Articles.

Three hundred and thirty gold coins weighing 11 tolas, valued at R190.

Worked gold pieces weighing 2⅛ tolas, valued at R25.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly at his office at Trichinopoly on the 2nd September, 1901, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. W. ELPHINSTONE,
Acting Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th February, 1901.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1901.

No. 826-*Ap.*—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, *vice* Mr. C. E. Charde, postmaster, Cawnpore, deceased:

Mr. W. S. McLeavy, postmaster, Meerut, to be postmaster, Cawnpore, on probation for one year.

Mr. J. B. N. James to be postmaster, Meerut, sub. *pro tem.*

The 13th March, 1901.

No. 847-*Ap.*—Mr. A. Ross, postmaster, Dacca, is appointed to act as postmaster, Simla, with effect from the date on which he joins his new appointment, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. H. Smith, postmaster, Simla, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th March, 1901.

Alcock, Miss M.
Arnold, C. S.
Baxter & Co., Donald.
Beren, Stamp Co.
Calcutta School of Electrical Engineering, Secretary.
Carren & Co.
Colliton, J.
Cooke, Mrs. Walter.
"Curzon Gazette," Manager.
Dragan Iron Works.
Educational Book Society.
Fisher, Leopold T. H.
Forrest Rawdon.
Grantham, P.
Greaves, Mr.
Harris, A. E.
Health, Food & Co.
Hermon, H. V.
Hollis, O.
Hughes & Co., Gordon.
Italian Colonial Trading Co., Ld.
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
Locke & Co., John.
Macmillan, G. W.
Mimutt, J. E.
Moorhouse, J. S.
Olives, E.
Stanley, W. D.
Thompson, R. S.
"Twentieth Century," Manager.
Wales, Miss Susan M. L.
Watson & Co., John.
Wilson & Co., Robert.
Wooley & Co., Geo.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adam, G.
Adams, R. H. H.
Aratoon, E. J.
Barros, Mr., Proprietor, D'Arcs Marionettes
Beauchamp, Mrs. H. D.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Benger, Albert.
Bennett, G. B.
Berent, B.
Berry, F. St. J.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blom, A.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Bron, Miss S.
Browne, Rob.
Burnell, T. G.
Burns, R. R. H.
Butler, Mrs.
Butler, T. P.
Cading, Miss.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carmichael, D. L.
Carron, James E.
Chapin, Maurice.
Charn, Mr.
Clare, Miss M.
Clark, Mrs. Richardson.
Clayton, H.
Colquhoun, H.
Connell, John.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cornelius, Stanley J.
Creed, W. J.
Cresson, W. P.
Cumberland, Major C. S.
D'Arc, Miss Nellie.
deCholet, Vicomte Guy.
Dehurst, Geo. and R., or Agent of.
Deloiza, Miss Georgette.
Devine, H. P.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
D'Souza, Jack.
Dubourg, Comtesse.
Eddy, Mrs. M. L.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Epstein, F.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Galiop, F.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Goodiani, E. W. (Telegram).
Gohes, Dr. G. G.
Goreth, L.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Green, W.
Greenhalgh, Mrs. A.
Hall, Miss A., care of R. W. Hall.
Hanly, G. C.
Harris, J.
Havelock, L. A. (Telegram).
Herkes, A.
Holmes, William.
Horrock, S. (Telegram).
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jackson-Wilson, Mrs.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Jowitt, J. E.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Kumerling, Toil.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, R.
Lilley, A
Lindsay, R. H.
Lingam, R. V. (Telegram).
Linton, James.
Lumton, D. W.
Lyons, H. G.
Macauliffe, M.
Mackay, E. H.
Macleod, F. H.
Manning, Edith.
Martin, R.
Mattinson, E. C.
Mason, Bombardier.
McLennan, Mrs. H.
McWraith, John.
Mills, J. H.
Mole, Mrs. P. C.
Mollard, C.
Monro, James.
Montague, F. L.
Morgan, Mr.
Morrison, J.
Moultan, Miss M. E.
Munton, Douglas.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Parkinson, H.
Pennel, A. P.
Quarme, E. A.
Rainey, H. James.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Rawling, Lieut. C. G.
Reider, W.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.
Robert's, John.
Robson, B.
Robson, John M.
Rosen, Mrs. Fenny.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sebastin, M.
Seely, F. L.
Selle, Carl.
Sherman, J.
Simpson, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. D. W. E.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Stanley, W. D.
Stout, J. A.
Taylor, Frank C.
Taylor, Mrs. F. C.
Thomas, E. G.
Thomas, J.
Tonkin, J.
Vaz, C. D.
Vignan, A. D.
Vines, H.
Walker, Major P. G.
Walton, W. A.
West, Miss Florie.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.
Williams, J.
Williams, H.
Yeoward, W. R.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Braun, Sarah.
Dent, Lancelot W.
Godberg, M.
"International Press," Editor.
James, Herbert.
Lately, Mrs.
Lindsay, R. H.
Margelin, Jules.
Roe, George B.
Slavkin Libe, Madam.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th March, 1901.

Fuller, A. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arkins, J. T.	Freilich, Marcus.	North, P. B.
Ash, H. A. H.	Fleetwood, A. E., Miss.	Peyton, Mrs.
Allard, A.	Freasman, Noiech.	Presman, N.
Allen, C., Miss.	Gray, W. S.	Parker, W. F., Mrs.
Blohm, Edward.	Gast, W.	Poliacoff, R., Mrs.
Blow, T. B	Hepstein, H.	Rodgers, Mrs.
Bailey, Laura E., Miss.	Haskayne, W., Miss.	Rubinstain, Manni, Mrs.
Brener, M., Miss.	Hepper, H. M.	Sen, W. N.
Bharamjee, B. D.	Hilfgoll, T., Miss.	Stohp, A.
Cassula, N.	King, C. W.	Schwartz, P., Miss.
Cameron, Mrs.	Kumerling, T.	Sauft, Leon.
Caillot, E.	Lauber, Jacob.	Shroeter, C., Miss.
Cresson, W. P.	McLachlan, J.	Soares, N.
Couch, J. C. S.	Manski, H.	Turner, Miss.
Dumas, Joseph.	Murray, G. H.	Toyan, Motel.
Daly, W.	Meer, Sina, Miss.	Upton, T. G.
Dubas, F. C.	Masters, M., Miss.	

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 16th March, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	21st Mar	6-30 P.M.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	20th	Parcels at 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	18th	5-45 A.M.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo (if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	18th	8-30 P.M.	Per P. and O. Str. *Sumatra.*
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*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a.*).

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Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (2*a.*) (Edition of 1899.)

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4*a.* (1*a.*).

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Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900. 8*a.* (2*a.*).

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Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*).

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Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a.*).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis- tration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a.*).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart- ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a.*).

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B000645—B6879 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Benjamim do Rozario Pereira and last endorsed to Romualdo do Rozario Pereira, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—
ROMUALDO DO ROZARIO PEREIRA,
c/o MR. T. M. PEREIRA,
District Staff Office, Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 117685 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Sayad Haidar Shah, late a District Nazir of Kohat District, and last endorsed to Sardar Chattar Singh, Commissariat Contractor, Kohat-Kurram Force, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—CHATTAR SINGH,
Commissariat Contractor of Kohat.

Estate Major Edward Lainson Guilding, deceased.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of March, 1901.

HENRY COOPER EGGAR,
Administrator of the Estate of the deceased.
1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta

Estate William Geekie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties

entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

11th March, 1901.

ERNEST HARDWICKE COWIE,
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.
1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Fund, which had been adjourned on the 31st January 1901 for the purpose of electing Directors in accordance with the procedure laid down in new rule 5, will be held on Saturday, the 30th March 1901, at 3 P.M., at the Town Hall, Calcutta, when no other business than the election of Directors will be transacted. The following is a list* of the subscribers who, if elected, have expressed their willingness to serve as Directors. Voting papers will in a day or two be supplied by post to every subscriber residing in India (they have already been supplied to all subscribers residing in England), and should be filled and returned to the office of the Fund not later than the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th March 1901.

By order of the Directors,
F. W. DEMONTE,
Officiating Secretary.

* Not published.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th March, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1901.

An Act further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VII of 1878. Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1901; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

VII of 1878. Addition to section 32, Act VII of 1878.

2. To section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit."

Amendment of section 33, Act VII of 1878.

3. In section 33 of the said Act, after the words and figures "except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section 29" the words and figures "or any rights the exercise of which has been suspended under section 32" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 78, Act VII of 1878.

4. From section 78 of the said Act the words "demanding his aid" shall be omitted before clause (*a*), and after clause (*b*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—".

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th March, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1901

THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION ACT.

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The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.*)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration to the labour-districts of Assam ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*2*) It extends—

(*a*) to the Provinces of Bengal (including the Santhál Parganas), the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Assam, the Central Provinces and the District of Ganjam in the Province of Madras; and

(*b*) to such other parts of British India as the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(*3*) It shall come into force—

(i) in the territories mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*), at once ; and,

(ii) in any territories to which it may be extended by a notification under clause (*b*) of the said sub-section, on such day as may be specified in that behalf in the notification.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "agent" means a garden-sardar or other person engaging or assisting any native of India to emigrate under Chapter V :

(*b*) "Assistant Inspector" means an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act :

(*c*) "contractor" means a contractor licensed under this Act :

(*d*) "dependant" includes any woman (not being a labourer), any child and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any labourer with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardar, or accompanying any emigrant with the consent of an agent :

(*e*) "emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India (not being a native of a labour-district) of the age of sixteen years or upwards from any part of the territories in which this Act may for the time being be in force, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant :

(*f*) "employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed :

(*g*) "estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour :

(*h*) "garden-sardar" means a person employed on an estate and deputed by his employer to engage labourers :

(*i*) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act :

(*j*) "labour-contract" means a contract, penally enforceable under this Act, to labour for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant :

(*k*) "labour-district" means any of the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, Cachar and Sylhet in the Province of Assam :

(*l*) "labourer" means any person bound by a labour-contract, and includes any person registered as such under section 34 or section 69 :

(*m*) "local agent" means a local agent licensed under this Act :

(*n*) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or other person appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act :

(*o*) "recruiter" means a recruiter licensed under this Act :

(*p*) "recruiting district" means a district in which this Act is for the time being in force, other than a labour-district :

(*q*) "Registering-officer" means a Registering-officer appointed under this Act :

(*r*) "sign" and "signature" include, in the case of persons unable to write, finger-impressions :

(*s*) "sub-contractor" means a sub-contractor licensed under this Act : and

(*t*) "Superintendent" means a Superintendent of Emigration appointed under this Act.

(*2*) All words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act. IX of 1872.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 3-4. Chapter II.—Labour-contracts generally.—Section 5-10.)

3. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit all persons from recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any native of India, or any specified class of natives of India, to emigrate from the whole or any specified part of the Province to any labour-district or any specified portion of any labour-district, either absolutely or otherwise than in accordance with such of the provisions of this Act as may be specified in the notification :

Local Government may prohibit recruitment, etc., for emigration to any labour-district or part thereof either absolutely or otherwise than under certain provisions of Act.

Provided that a notification under this section shall not take effect until the expiry of six months from the date of its publication in the Gazette, unless for any special reason the Local Government thinks it necessary to direct that the notification is to take effect at an earlier date.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Registering-officers, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors, under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area situate in the Province within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule thereunder.

Appointment of officers.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

5. (*1*) Every labour-contract shall be in writing in the form set forth in the first schedule, and shall be executed as hereinafter provided in duplicate on substantial paper.

Essentials of labour-contracts.

(*2*) Every labour-contract shall specify—

(*a*) the names of the labourer and his employer ;

(*b*) the term for which the labourer is to labour ;

(*c*) the monthly wages in money of the labourer and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him ;

(*d*) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so requests, the estate on which, the labourer is to labour.

(*3*) No labour-contract shall be made for a term exceeding four years or, if the contract is entered into under the provisions of section 118, for a term exceeding one year, commencing from the date of its execution.

(*4*) No labour-contract shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages than—

for the first year, five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman :

for the second and third years, five rupees eight annas in the case of a man and four rupees eight annas in the case of a woman : and

for the fourth year, six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman :

Provided that the payment of wages under a labour-contract at the stipulated rate shall during the first six months after the arrival of the labourer in the labour-district where he is first employed be contingent on the completion of half the daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act, unless an Inspector has certified that the labourer is physically fit to perform the whole of such task :

Provided also that in all other cases the payment of wages at the stipulated rate shall be contingent on the completion of such daily task :

Provided further that any labour-contract made before the first day of April, 1903, may stipulate for a rate of monthly wages of not less than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the second and third years of the term of such contract.

6. No contract made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 5 shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

Contracts not enforceable as labour-contracts unless made in accordance with section 5.

7. Unless his labour-contract contains a specific obligation to that effect, no labourer shall be bound by it to undertake any work involving underground labour in mines.

In absence of specific obligation, underground labour not obligatory.

8. Unless his labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which he is to labour, a labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract :

Where contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer and situate in labour-district.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his consent, be separated from his dependants (if any) or from any other labourer, being his or her wife, husband, son or daughter.

9. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards may enter into a labour-contract : IX of

Persons who may enter into labour-contracts.

Provided that no woman shall be capable of binding herself by a labour-contract if her husband or lawful guardian (if any) objects.

10. (*1*) Where the Local Government, after such inquiry as it thinks sufficient, is of opinion that any labourer was recruited or conveyed to a labour-district, or compelled or induced to enter into a labour-contract, by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or that any such irregularity has occurred in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract as makes it just to rescind his contract, the Local Government may, by order in writing, direct the labour-contract of the labourer to be cancelled.

Power of Local Government to cancel contract in case of wrongful recruitment.

(*2*) On receipt of an order made under sub-section (*1*), the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the labour-contract referred to in the order, and shall thereupon make endorsement that it has been so cancelled on the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to the like effect.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901.

(Chapter II.—Labour-contracts generally.—Sections 11-13.—Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 14-20.)

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled.

11. Where the labour-contract of a labourer is or has been cancelled under section 10, the Local Government may, in its discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned, cancel the labour-contract of any labourer, being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been cancelled, who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer or, in the case of a labour-contract cancelled in the labour-districts, may be employed on any estate belonging to the same owner or under charge of the same employer.

Repatriation of labourers whose contracts are cancelled.

12. (*1*) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may detain and send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependants (if any), whose labour-contract has been cancelled under section 10 or section 11, and may recover the whole or any part of the expenses incurred during such detention or in so sending him back as follows, namely:—

(*a*) in the case of a labourer in a recruiting district, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter III, from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer executed his labour-contract;

(*b*) in the case of a labourer in a recruiting district, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter IV, from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar concerned was granted or from the local agent of the employer; and,

(*c*) in the case of a labourer in a labour-district, from the employer on whose estate the labourer is under contract to labour, or, if the labourer has been recruited under Chapter III, either from such employer or from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer executed the labour-contract, as to the Inspector or Magistrate may seem expedient.

(*2*) In the case of a labourer recruited under Chapter III, when the whole or any part of such expenses have been recovered from the employer, the employer shall be entitled to recover the same from the contractor at whose depôt the labourer executed the labour-contract.

(*3*) A certified copy of the order in writing of the Local Government under section 10 or section 11 and the receipt granted to the employer for such expenses shall be conclusive evidence of the title of the employer to recover such expenses from the contractor.

Escort for repatriated labourer.

13. (*1*) Where a labourer is sent back to his native district under section 12, the Superintendent, Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary for ensuring that the labourer is actually conveyed to his native district.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred in providing such escort or making such arrangements as aforesaid may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending the labourer back to his native district.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITMENT BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

Contractors and sub-contractors.

Licensing of contractors and sub-contractors.

14. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may grant to persons fitted by character to act as contractors licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which the Superintendent has been appointed; and may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to persons fitted by character to act as sub-contractors licenses to be sub-contractors, on behalf of the contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which the contractor is licensed.

Fee for, and form of, contractors' and sub-contractors' licenses.

15. Every license granted under section 14 shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Duration of contractors' and sub-contractors' licenses and cancellation thereof.

16. (*1*) No license shall be granted under section 14 for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, his license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

(*2*) A contractor or sub contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license under sub-section (*1*), appeal against the order to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Duties of contractors.

17. Every contractor shall, in addition to the special duties imposed upon him by this Act, afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as the Superintendent may, subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, require.

Sub-contractor to act on behalf of only one contractor.

18. No sub-contractor shall be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor.

Contractor or sub-contractor acting as recruiter.

19. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions of this Act relating to recruiters.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

20. (*1*) Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults as a sub-contractor or recruiter of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and all payments which, under this Act or any rule thereunder, any person so licensed is required to make, may, in case of default, be recovered from the contractor concerned.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901.

(Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub-contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 21-30.)

(2) The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor where the license of any person so licensed on behalf of the contractor is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person so licensed on his behalf.

Contractor to establish depôts.

21. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places and for such local areas as the Local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for any labourers so engaged during their stay at the depôts.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

22. (1) No depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector.

(2) Every depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent, the Magistrate or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent, the Magistrate or such officer as aforesaid, and the Medical Inspector.

(3) Where the Superintendent considers that any depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, he may, by order in writing, prohibit the use of the depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers.

Establishment of hospital-depôts.

23. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the Local Government may establish separate hospital-depôts for the reception of labourers suffering from dangerously infectious or contagious diseases.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital-depôt.

24. (1) Where a hospital-depôt is established under section 23, the Local Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of the hospital-depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of the hospital-depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct, and may recover the same from the contractor.

(2) Every hospital-depôt established under section 23 shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government.

(3) Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital-depôt established under section 23 within the said local limits.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters.

25. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of a contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to persons fitted by character to be employed in engaging labourers licenses to be recruiters on behalf of the contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which the contractor has been licensed:

Provided that no person shall be granted a license under this section to be a recruiter on behalf of more than one contractor or to act as such within the local limits of more than one district.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

26. Every license granted under section 25 shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Duration of recruiter's license.

27. No license shall be granted under section 25 for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, his license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Recruiter to hold certificate from contractor or sub-contractor.

28. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Magistrate's countersignature of recruiter's license.

29. (1) No recruiter shall engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless his license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the district or sub-division for which he is licensed.

(2) No Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such inquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, that he holds the certificate prescribed by section 28, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a depôt.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

30. (1) Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, inspection and regulation of any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction in which accommodation is provided under section 29, sub-section (2), the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

(2) The District or any Subdivisional Magistrate may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector, to visit and inspect such places as aforesaid at any time; and all recruiters or other

persons in charge of such places as aforesaid shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for visiting and inspecting them.

Cancellation of Magistrate's countersignature in certain cases.

31. (*1*) Where any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided under section 29, sub-section (*2*), has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license and may cancel his countersignature thereon, or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

(*2*) Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted the license.

Procedure before arrival at Depôts.

Intending labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

32. (*1*) Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with the person before such medical officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom the recruiter's license was countersigned, or, if no medical officer has been so appointed, before such medical officer as the Registering-officer before whom the person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided may direct.

(*2*) The medical officer shall thereupon examine the person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, and is not incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts, give him a certificate to that effect.

If certified to be fit, intending labourer to be brought before Registering-officer.

33. Every person who obtains a certificate under section 32, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependants, shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the Registering-officer having jurisdiction within the local area for which the recruiter is licensed, or before such other Registering-officer as the Local Government may appoint for that local area. The recruiter shall, at the same time, produce and show his license to the Registering-officer.

Examination and registration of intending labourer.

34. (*1*) The Registering-officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section 32 and the license of the recruiter, and, if he finds that the certificate has been duly given and that the recruiter is duly licensed, shall then examine the person brought before him under section 33 with reference to his intended labour-contract, and explain the same to him.

(*2*) Where it appears that the person so brought before the Registering-officer is competent to enter into the intended labour-contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, the period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering-officer shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, such particulars regarding him and the persons (if any) whom he wishes to have registered as his dependants as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe; and the labourer and his dependants (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(*3*) Where any woman is produced before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered under this section, the Registering-officer shall, after such inquiry as may be necessary to satisfy him of the identity of her husband or lawful guardian, as the case may be, and, after such examination as may be necessary to satisfy him of the consent of such husband or lawful guardian, place on record in writing under his own signature that such husband or lawful guardian has consented to her entering into a labour-contract, and such record shall also be subscribed by the husband or lawful guardian with his signature.

(*4*) In the case of any such woman who is alleged to be a widow or of an unmarried woman who is stated to have no lawful guardian living, the Registering-officer shall satisfy himself by the evidence of at least one witness that her husband is dead or that she has no lawful guardian, as the case may be, and shall record such evidence in writing under his own signature.

Arrangements to be made for return to home of intending labourer whose registration is refused.

35. (*1*) Where the Registering-officer refuses to register a person as a labourer under this Act, he shall report his refusal to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and such Magistrate or officer as aforesaid may make such arrangements as he may think necessary for ensuring the return of the person and his dependants (if any) to their homes and for their proper housing and support in the interval. In the case of any male under the age of sixteen years or or any female recruited in circumstances which appear to be suspicious, the arrangements may include the provision of an escort home.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the contractor or recruiter concerned, or both.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

36. The Registering-officer shall furnish to every person registered under section 34, sub-sec-

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901.

(Chapter III.—Recruitment by Contractors, Sub contractors and Recruiters.—Sections 37-46.)

tion (2), a certified copy written on substantial paper of the particulars referred to therein

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

37. Every Registering-officer registering a person under section 34, sub-section (2), shall forthwith forward a certified copy of the particulars referred to therein and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding the person to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which the person is to proceed.

Fee for registration.

38. For every person produced before a Registering-officer for the purpose of being registered under section 34, sub-section (2), the recruiter shall pay to the Registering-officer such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Recruiter when to remove person to depôt.

39. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any person to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering-officer before whom he ought to be brought under section 33, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits as aforesaid, unless and until he has been registered under section 34, sub-section (2).

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

40. (1) After a labourer has been registered under section 34, sub-section (2), the Registering-officer shall direct the recruiter to convey the labour with all convenient despatch to a depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter has been licensed, and shall specify the depôt to which the labourer is to be conveyed.

(2) Every labourer shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Registering-officer by whom the labourer has been registered.

(3) The Registering-officer shall give to every person so deputed a certificate, under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter to provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

41. Every recruiter or person deputed by him under section 40, sub-section (2), shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide the labourer and his dependants (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

42. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a labourer at a depôt, the contractor by whom the depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the depôt is situate, a notice in writing, in such form and containing such particulars as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe, of the arrival of the labourer.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

43. (1) The Medical Inspector shall, as soon as may be after the arrival of a labourer at a depôt, examine the labourer and his dependants (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed, and, in the case of the labourer, that he is also not incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts.

(2) The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied that the labourer and his dependants (if any) are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey, and, in the case of the labourer, that he is also not incapacitated as aforesaid.

On grant of certificate, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

44. Where the Medical Inspector gives a certificate under section 43, sub-section (2), with respect to any labourer, and there is, in the opinion of the Superintendent, no valid reason why the labourer should not enter into the intended labour-contract, the labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the person appearing on behalf of the employer, shall, after the lapse of three, and within thirty, days after the date of the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute the labour-contract in the presence of the Superintendent:

Provided that no labour-contract shall be executed as aforesaid except in the district in which the labourer was registered under section 34, sub-section (2), or at such other place within the Province as the Local Government may direct.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent, and abstract and copies to be made.

45. (1) Before any labourer executes a labour-contract, under section 44, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by him and by his employer or the person appearing on behalf of his employer, attest the labour-contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

(2) An abstract of every labour-contract so executed shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and, after the abstract has been so entered, one copy of the labour-contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or the agent of his employer.

Power for employer to require further medical certificate as to fitness to labour previous to contract.

46. Where the employer with whom any labourer intends to contract, or a person appearing on behalf of the employer, has given notice to the Superintendent that, before any labour-contract is entered into by him or on his behalf with any labourer, the labourer shall be examined by a medical man selected by such employer or person appearing on behalf of the employer and shall be certified by him to be physically and constitutionally fit for labour in the labour-district in which the estate of the employer is situate, the Superintendent shall not permit the labourer to execute a labour-contract, until such medical certificate as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

47. Where the employer or the person appearing on his behalf has directed that the examination referred to in section 46 shall be made by a medical officer in the service of the Government, such officer as aforesaid making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the employer or such person such fees as may be agreed upon, or, if no agreement has been entered into, then such fee for each labourer so examined as the Local Government, by general or special order, may direct.

Fee of medical officer when in Government service for examination under section 46.

48. In any of the following cases, namely :—

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses of return of labourer in certain cases.

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section 43, sub-section (*1*), or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of a labourer, finds that the labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, or that the labourer is incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts, and the Superintendent considers that the labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake the journey; or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of a labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind a labour contract which has been executed; or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom a labourer has been registered does not, after the lapse of three, and within thirty, days after the date of the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section 44, or the employer or the person appearing on his behalf refuses or neglects to execute the contract as required by that section;

the Superintendent may cancel the labour-contract executed by the labourer, and in that event, or if no labour-contract has been executed may order the contractor at once to pay the labourer such reasonable sum as the Superintendent may think necessary to enable the labourer to return to the place at which he was registered or to his native district, as to the Superintendent may seem fit, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take such other steps as he may think necessary for the conveyance of the labourer to such place or district as aforesaid.

49. (*1*) Any labourer who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector unfit to undertake the return journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom the depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake the return journey.

Labourer when to be lodged, etc., at depôt till he can return home.

(*2*) Where the contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment for the labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such reasonable sum as the Superintendent may think necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment as aforesaid.

50. Where an order is made under section 48 with reference to a labourer, any person registered as his dependant, or any other labourer, being his or her wife, husband, son or daughter, may claim—

Like provisions in case of dependants and relatives.

(*a*) to be conveyed, at the expense of the contractor, with the labourer to the same place as the labourer; and,

(*b*) if the labourer is unable to travel, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until the labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses as aforesaid in an order made under section 48 or section 49 with respect to the labourer.

51. Where, upon the arrival of a labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt the labourer or any person registered as his dependant has suffered ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by the recruiter to accompany the labourer, or that the recruiter or such person as aforesaid has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependant with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom the depôt is maintained to pay the labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

52. Where the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependant of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of the labourer was given. The provisions of sections 48 and 49 shall thereupon apply to the dependant as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Procedure when dependant declared unfit to proceed to labour-district.

53. In any such case as is provided for by section 52, the labourer to whom the dependant is attached shall further be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she is the husband, wife, son or daughter of the dependant, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived, such reasonable

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependant.

sum as the Superintendent may think necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered, or to his or her native district, as to the Superintendent may seem fit. If the labourer so returns, then any other persons registered as his or her dependants, and any other labourer, being his or her wife, husband, son or daughter, shall also be entitled to receive a like sum from the contractor.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under sections 48 to 53.

54. On the failure of a contractor for the space of twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum required to be paid under section 48, section 49, section 50, section 51, section 52 or section 53, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependant concerned, and may recover it from the contractor.

Provisions as to escort on journey and way-bill.

55. (*1*) All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey to the place where they are to labour be accompanied by a person appointed by the contractor, and no person shall be so appointed unless he holds a certificate of fitness signed by the Superintendent, who may cancel such certificate for any reason which seems to him sufficient.

(*2*) Every person appointed under sub-section (*1*) shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe; he shall present the way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and he shall carry out all instructions therein contained for his guidance.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITMENT BY GARDEN-SARDARS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Garden-sardars.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardar.

56. (*1*) An employer may grant to any garden-sardar a certificate authorizing him, in such local area within the limits of a single recruiting district as may be specified in the certificate to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which the employer is in charge, and may cancel such certificate at any time.

(*2*) Where any labourer bound by a labour-contract is granted a certificate under sub-section (*1*), his employment under the certificate shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

57. (*1*) Every certificate granted to a garden-sarbar under section 56, sub-section (*1*), shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may prescribe in this behalf.

(*2*) Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardar under section 56, sub-section (*1*), may, before the certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom the garden-sardar is to report himself for orders, the time within which he is to return to his employer, and such other instructions for his guidance as he may think fit.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

58. Every certificate granted to a garden-sardar under section 56, sub-section (*1*), shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardar in the presence of the Inspector or of a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting the certificate resides.

Inspector's or Magistrate's countersignature of certificate.

59. The Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in the certificate, and, upon being satisfied of the truth of the facts so stated, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing the certificate is not employed on an estate of which the person granting the certificate is in charge or is, by character or from any other cause, unfitted to be a garden-sardar, countersign and date the certificate.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

60. (*1*) On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardar, the Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardar or making the inquiry prescribed by section 59, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by the employer to the garden-sardar in renewal of any existing certificate.

(*2*) Every fresh certificate granted under sub-section (*1*) shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the District Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardar to whom it is granted is employed; and the garden-sardar shall, on receiving notice from such District Magistrate as aforesaid, appear before him or any Magistrate specified in the notice and accept and sign the fresh certificate in his presence.

Certificate when to come into force, and duration thereof.

61. No certificate granted to a garden-sardar under this Chapter shall come into force unless and until it has been accepted and signed by the garden-sardar and countersigned by the Inspector or Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting the certificate resides, and also by the District Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardar is authorized by the certificate to enter into labour-contracts, and no certificate so granted shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature by the said Inspector or Magistrate.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act 1901.

(*Chapter IV.—Recruitment by Garden-sardars and Local Agents.—Sections 62-67.*)

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardar.

62. (*1*) Every garden-sardar shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a labour-district.

(*2*) The District or Subdivisional Magistrate shall visit and inspect the accommodation so provided; and every garden-sardar or other person in charge of a place in which accommodation is so provided shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for visiting and inspecting it.

(*3*) The District or Subdivisional Magistrate may delegate the duty imposed on him by sub-section (*2*) to a Subordinate Magistrate or to an officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector.

(*4*) In every such place as aforesaid the garden-sardar providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may prescribe.

Cancellation of certificate in certain cases.

63. (*1*) Where a garden-sardar commits a breach of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder, the Inspector or Magistrate who countersigned his certificate, or the District Magistrate who countersigned the certificate under section 61, or the Superintendent within whose jurisdiction the garden-sardar is employed, may cancel the certificate.

(*2*) Whenever one of the officers aforesaid cancels a certificate, he shall give notice of the fact to the other officers mentioned in sub-section (*1*) and to the employer of the garden-sardar; and, whenever such a certificate is cancelled by the employer, notice of the fact shall be given by him to the officers aforesaid.

(*3*) When the certificate of a garden-sardar is cancelled under this section, any labourers or other persons of whom he is in charge may be forwarded to their destination under the care of any person appointed by the employer for that purpose and approved by the Superintendent.

Local Agents.

Licensing and duties of local agents.

64. (*1*) Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of one or more employers, grant licenses to suitable persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing employers in all matters connected with the supervision of garden-sardars under this Chapter or section 90 or section 91 within such local area and for such period as the employer or employers so applying may desire:

Provided that no contractor and no person who in the opinion of the Superintendent has a share or interest in any contractor's business shall be licensed as a local agent.

(*2*) A local agent shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Selecting agent.

65. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of one or more employers, grant licenses, for such period as the employer or employers may desire, to suitable persons to be selecting agents, for the selection, on behalf of the employer or employers, of labourers recruited by contractors, and such selecting agent shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may by rule prescribe:

Provided that no contractor or local agent and no person who in the opinion of the Superintendent has a share or interest in any contractor's business shall be licensed as a selecting agent:

Provided also that no such license shall be granted for more than one year from the date thereof:

Provided also that a license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Superintendent for any reason which seems to him sufficient.

Prosecution of garden-sardars by local agents.

66. Where any garden-sardar to whom a certificate has been granted under this Chapter by an employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of the employer may prosecute the garden-sardar for that offence.

Cancellation of licenses of local agents.

67. (*1*) The District Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may, by order in writing, cancel the license of the local agent if the employer so requires, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate that the local agent has—

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to recruit or engage on his behalf persons to be labourers; or

(*b*) permitted persons engaged as labourers by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardar under the local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardar under his control to transfer persons engaged as labourers by the garden-sardar to contractors or to their recruiters or to

any employer other than the employer by whom the garden-sardar's certificate was granted ; or

(*d*) himself taken over persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardar with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom the garden-sardar's certificate was granted

(*2*) A local agent may, within three months next after the date of any order of a District Magistrate cancelling his license under sub-section (*1*), appeal against the order to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardars.

Garden-sardar and labourer to appear before Registering-officer for registration.

68. Every garden-sardar who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with the person, together with any others about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependants, before the Registering-officer having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar or before such other Registering-officer as the Local Government may appoint for that local area.

Examination and registration of persons engaged by garden-sardar.

69. (*1*) The Registering-officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardar, and, if he finds that the certificate is in force, shall examine, with reference to the intended labour-contract, the person brought before him under section 68 whom it is desired to engage as a labourer, and explain the intended labour-contract to him.

(*2*) Where it appears that the person so brought before the Registering-officer is competent to enter into the intended labour-contract and understands the nature of the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering-officer shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, such particulars regarding him and his dependants (if any) as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe ; and the labourer and his dependants (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Medical examination.

70. (*1*) Where it appears to the Registering-officer that any person brought before him under section 68 is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, or, in the case of a labourer, that he is incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity, for labour in the labour-districts, the Registering-officer may, before registering him under section 69, sub-section (*2*), if himself a medical man, medically examine him, or, if not himself a medical man, send him to a medical man for medical examination.

(*2*) If upon medical examination any person so brought before a Registering-officer is declared unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district or, in the case of a labourer, incapacitated, by reason of any obvious bodily defect or infirmity for labour in the labour-districts, the Registering officer may refuse to register him.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

71. For every person brought before a Registering-officer under section 68 for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardar who appears with him shall pay to the Registering-officer such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

Labour-contract to be executed.

72. (*1*) Where a person has been registered under section 69 sub-section (*2*), he shall, within fifteen days after the date on which he was so registered, execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract.

(*2*) The labour-contract shall be signed in the presence of the Registering-officer by the person so registered and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardar who appears with him before the Registering-officer. The Registering-officer shall satisfy himself that the labour-contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar ; and, if he is so satisfied, shall, before the labourer signs the labour-contract, personally explain it to him and, after it has been executed as aforesaid, attest it, and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained it to the labourer.

(*3*) An abstract of every labour-contract executed under this section shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Registering-officer, and a copy thereof shall then be given to the labourer and a copy to the garden-sardar or local agent.

(*4*) Where any garden-sardar, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute a labour-contract with a labourer as required by sub-section (*2*) within fifteen days after the date on which the labourer as registered under section 69, sub-section (*2*), the Registering-officer may order the garden-sardar to pay to the labourer such reasonable compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, as the Registering-officer may think fit.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

73. Where the employer of a garden-sardar has, in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar, directed that every labourer engaged by him shall before registration be examined

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(Chapter IV.—Recruitment by Garden-sardars and Local Agents.—Sections 74-82.)

by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, and physically and constitutionally fit for labour in the labour-districts, no Registering-officer shall register as a labourer any person appearing before him with the garden-sardar until such medical certificate as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Fee of medical officer when in Government service for examination under section 73.

74. Where the employer of a garden-sardar has, in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar, directed that the examination referred to in section 73 shall be made by a medical officer in the service of the Government, such officer as aforesaid making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or garden-sardar such fee, for each labourer so examined, as may be agreed upon, and, if no agreement has been entered into, such fee as the Local Government, by general or special order, may direct.

Garden-sardar when to remove labourer to labour-district.

75. Unless and until a person whom it is desired to engage as a labourer under this Chapter has executed a labour-contract under section 72, no garden-sardar shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district.

Garden-sardar to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

76. (*1*) A garden-sardar shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into, to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer, or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the officer by whom the labourers were registered.

(*2*) When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependants) proceeding on their journey to a labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess, or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardar or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

No restriction on number of persons engaged by garden-sardar.

77. A garden-sardar may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of persons as labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section 76 any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

Appointment in certain cases of garden-sardar to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

78. A garden-sardar may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if the employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of the employer, be appointed under section 76 as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

Provision for way-bill.

79. (*1*) Every garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the officer before whom the labourers have executed a contract under section 72 a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe.

(*2*) Every such garden-sardar or other person as aforesaid shall also present the way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated, and shall carry out all instructions therein contained for his guidance.

Garden-sardar to provide food and lodging for labourers and dependants on journey.

80. Every garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour districts shall provide the labourers and their dependants (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

Power for Magistrate in certain cases to award compensation or cancel contract.

81. Where it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of a labourer at any place on the journey, that the labourer or any person registered as his dependant has suffered ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardar or person appointed by the garden-sardar accompanying the labourer, or that the garden-sardar or person so appointed has failed to provide the labourer or any of his dependants with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned the labourer or any of his dependants, the Magistrate may either order the garden-sardar or person so appointed to pay to the labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by the labourer and order the garden-sardar or person so appointed to pay to the labourer such reasonable sum as the Magistrate may think necessary to enable him with his dependants (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered, or to his native district, as to the Magistrate may seem fit.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardar to comply with order.

82. On the failure for the space of twenty-four hours of any garden-sardar or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order made under section 81 to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer

concerned, and may recover it from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar was granted, or from the local agent of the employer.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

83. Any Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, medically examine, and, if not himself a medical man, send for medical examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependant who, while on the journey to the district to which he intends to proceed, appears to the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent, as the case may be, not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Detention and return of labourer declared when *en route* to be unfit to travel.

84. (*1*) Where any labourer or dependant is, on examination under section 83, declared not to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order the labourer or dependant to be detained at such place as he may think proper until in a fit state of health to undertake the journey.

(*2*) In any such case as is provided for by sub-section (*1*), the labourer or dependant, when in a fit state of health to undertake the journey, shall, if the garden-sardar or person appointed by the garden-sardar accompanying him, or the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar was granted, or his local agent, so wishes, be forwarded to the labour-district, or, if otherwise, to his native district or the place where he was registered as to the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may seem ....

(*3*) While any labourer or dependant is detained under sub-section (*1*), he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the expense of the employer with whom the labourer, or the labourer to whom the dependant is attached, has contracted to labour.

Dependants of labourer when to be fed, etc.

85. (*1*) Where an order under section 84 has been made with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependant, and any other labourer being his or her wife or husband, shall be entitled,—

(*a*) until the labourer is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where the labourer is detained, and at the cost of the employer with whom the labourer has contracted to labour, and;

(*b*) to be sent back to the same place if any) as the labourer.

(*2*) Where an order has been made under sub-section (*1*) with reference to any dependant, the labourer to whom the dependant is attached shall thereupon, until the dependant is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, be entitled, if the labourer so wishes, and if he or she is the husband, wife, son or daughter of the dependant, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where the dependant is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom the labourer has contracted to labour; and the labourer shall, if he or she so wishes and if he or she is the husband, wife, son or daughter of the dependant, be sent back to the same place (if any) as the dependant.

(*3*) Where a labourer is entitled and claims to be so fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, or to be so sent back, any person registered as his or her dependant, and any other labourer, being the wife or husband of the labourer, shall be entitled, as the case may be,—

(*a*) to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where the dependant is detained, and at the cost of the employer, until the dependant is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, or

(*b*) to be sent back to the same place as the labourer.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

86. Where a garden-sardar or person appointed by a garden-sardar accompanying any labourer or dependant fails to provide the labourer or dependant with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to send him back as required by section 84 or section 85, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order the garden-sardar or person so appointed to pay such sum as the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent, as the case may be, may think necessary to provide food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to defray the cost of the return-journey of the labourer or dependant; and, on failure for the space of twenty-four hours of the garden-sardar or person so appointed to comply with the order, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent, as the case may be, may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the labourer or dependant concerned, and may recover it from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar was granted, or from the local agent of the employer.

Representative of employer may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

87. (*1*) Where a labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardar on behalf of his employer, any local agent or other representative of the employer may require the labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of his labour-contract.

(*2*) If, when the labourer appears under sub-section (*1*), such reasonable sum as the Superintendent may think necessary to enable the labourer and his dependants (if any) to return to the native district of the labourer or to the place at which he was registered, as to the

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(Chapter IV.—Recruitment by Garden-sardars and Local Agents.—Sections 88-89. Chapter V.—Engagement of Emigrants otherwise than under Chapters III and IV.—Section 90.)

Superintendent may seem fit, and such further sum (if any) by way of compensation as the Superintendent may think reasonable, are paid to the labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the labour-contract cancelled, and, in that event, shall make an endorsement to the like effect on the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, and attest the endorsement with his signature.

Cancellation of contracts of relatives.

88. (*1*) Where the Superintendent declares the labour-contract of any labourer to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer and has entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time.

(*2*) Where a claim is made under sub-section (*1*), the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the local agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as the Superintendent may think necessary to enable him and his dependants (if any) to return to the same place as the labourer.

(*3*) On the failure for the space of twenty-four hours of the local agent or representative to comply with an order made under sub-section (*2*), the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant concerned, and may recover the same from the employer by whom the certificate of the garden-sardar was granted, or from the local agent or representative who appears on behalf of the employer.

Cost of escort for repatriated labourer.

89. When an order is made under section 81, 86 or 88 for payment of the costs of the return journey of any labourer or other person, the Magistrate may order the garden-sardar or other person liable in respect of such costs to pay also the cost of providing such escort to accompany the labourer or other person during his return journey as the Magistrate may think necessary.

CHAPTER V.

ENGAGEMENT OF EMIGRANTS OTHERWISE THAN UNDER CHAPTERS III AND IV.

Special provisions as to engagement of emigrants through garden-sardars.

90. When a notification has been published under section 3, prohibiting the recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting, natives of India, or any specified class of natives of India, to emigrate from the whole or any specified part of a Province to any labour-district or any specified portion of a labour-district otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act therein specified, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that specially employed garden-sardars, not being garden-sardars holding certificates granted under Chapter IV, may, in the part of the province specified in the notification under section 3, engage persons on behalf of their employers and assist persons so engaged to emigrate to such labour-district or specified portion of a labour-district subject to the following provisions, namely:—

(*a*) The employer shall grant each garden-sardar specially employed by him under this section a permit in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may by rule prescribe, signed and dated, specifying the name of the garden-sardar and the recruiting district in which alone the garden-sardar may engage persons on behalf of his employer and assist them to emigrate: Provided that no such permit shall be granted to a garden-sardar who has not resided at least six months on the estate of the employer.

(*b*) The employer shall in the permit certify that the garden-sardar named therein is a person employed on his estate, and shall specify the nature of his employment and the period of his residence on the estate.

(*c*) Every permit shall be presented by the garden sardar named therein in person for countersignature to the Inspector or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the garden-sardar resides, and shall not be valid or have effect unless and until it is so countersigned.

(*d*) The Inspector or Magistrate may refuse to countersign any permit, for any reason, to be recorded in writing, which he may think sufficient, and shall refuse to countersign a permit unless he is satisfied that the garden-sardar named therein is employed on the estate of his employer and has resided at least six months on the estate and is a fit person to engage persons and assist them to emigrate.

(*e*) When a permit is duly countersigned the garden-sardar named therein may proceed to the recruiting district and there himself engage persons on behalf of his employer and assist them to emigrate, subject to the provisions of this Chapter.

(*f*) Every garden-sardar so authorized shall, on his arrival in the recruiting district and before he engages any person to emigrate, in person or in writing, report his arrival, and the place at which he intends principally to reside, to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, and shall, at least three days before his departure from the recruiting district, similarly report his intended departure and furnish a list, in such form as the Local Government may prescribe, containing the names and descriptions of the persons whom he has engaged and is assisting to emigrate.

(*g*) Every garden-sardar shall either himself accompany all persons so engaged by him to the labour-district in which the estate of his employer is situate, or send them there in charge of another garden-sardar holding a permit under this section from the same employer to engage persons in the same recruiting district.

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(Chapter V.—Engagement of Emigrants otherwise than under Chapters III and IV.—Sections 91-93. Chapter VI.—Transport.—Sections 94-96.)

(*h*) No permit shall have effect for more than six months from the date of countersignature by the Inspector or Magistrate as aforesaid.

(*i*) Any permit granted under this section may be cancelled in the recruiting district by the District Magistrate for any reason, to be recorded in writing, which he may think sufficient. The fact of cancellation shall be endorsed by such Magistrate as aforesaid on the permit, and the permit shall thereupon become invalid and cease to have effect. A District Magistrate who cancels a permit under this clause shall give notice of such cancellation to the employer by whom it was signed and to the Inspector or Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Special provisions as to engagement of emigrants through approved agencies or associations.

91. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, in the case of any specified agency or any association of employers for purposes of engaging persons to emigrate formed and conducted in accordance with rules approved by the Local Government,—

(*a*) that garden-sardars working in the Province under the control of such agency or association as aforesaid and holding permits granted and countersigned under section 90 may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the notification, engage persons and assist them to emigrate; and

(*b*) that, in the case of garden-sardars holding certificates under Chapter IV and working in the Province under such control as aforesaid, any of the requirements of that Chapter may be dispensed with or relaxed in such manner as may be prescribed in the notification.

Saving of engagement of emigrants otherwise than under foregoing provisions of Act.

92. Subject to the provisions of section 3 and of any notification issued thereunder, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any person from engaging or assisting natives of India to emigrate to a labour-district otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Chapters III and IV and of sections 90 and 91.

Application of Act to persons engaged under this Chapter.

93. (*1*) The following provisions of this Act shall apply to the transport and employment of persons engaged or assisted to emigrate under this Chapter and not bound by labour-contracts, namely:—

(*a*) in CHAPTER VI (TRANSPORT):—

(*i*) sections 94 and 95 (routes and transport by sea);

(*ii*) sections 96 to 99 (passenger licenses);

(*iii*) sections 100 and 101 (Embarkation Agent's powers and returns by master);

(*iv*) section 103 (medical officer);

(*v*) section 104 (delay in departure);

(*vi*) sections 107 to 110 (Magistrates' powers);

(*vii*) section 112 (disinfection);

(*viii*) section 113 (excess passengers);

(*ix*) section 114 (breaches of Act and rules); and

(*x*) section 116 (delegation of magisterial powers);

(*b*) in CHAPTER VII (LABOUR-DISTRICTS):—

(*i*) section 122 (registers and returns);

(*ii*) section 123 (inspection); and

(*iii*) sections 159, 161 and 162 (repatriation);

(*c*) in CHAPTER VIII (RULES):—

all powers conferred by section 163, except in so far as the same relate exclusively to labourers and their dependants;

(*d*) in Chapter IX (PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE);

(*i*) sections 176, 177, 181, 182 and 183, (offences connected with transport by river); and

(*ii*) sections 185 and 186 (offences by employers); and

(*e*) in CHAPTER X (MISCELLANEOUS):—

(*i*) section 215 (recovery of sums due); and

(*ii*) sections 218 to 223 (fines, etc.), Assistant Inspector, officers' powers, exemption, prior notifications, and repeal.)

(*2*) Except as indicated in sub-section (*1*), nothing in Chapters II to IV inclusive or in Chapters VI to X inclusive shall apply to persons engaged or assisted to emigrate under this Chapter and not bound by labour-contracts.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORT.

Routes, etc.

Routes to be followed and rules observed.

94. Every person who forwards or accompanies labourers or emigrants under Chapter V or their dependants to a labour-district shall forward or take them by the prescribed route, or one of the prescribed routes, and shall conform to the rules made under this Act, in so far as the said rules apply to himself and to the persons emigrating under his charge.

Transport by River.

Transport by sea to labour-districts.

95. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts.

Vessels to carry more than twenty passengers to be ordinarily licensed.

96. (*1*) No master shall receive more than twenty passengers, being natives of India, on board his vessel for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district, unless a license to carry passengers in his vessel

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has been granted to him under this Chapter by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Application for license.

97. (*1*) The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license under this Chapter to carry passengers in his vessel shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

(*2*) Every application made under sub-section (*1*) shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Grant of license.

98. Where the Embarkation Agent to whom an application is made under section 97, sub-section (*1*), is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for carrying passengers being natives of India to a labour-district, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers, being natives of India, who may be received on board.

Fee for license.

99. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may, with reference to the size of the vessel, by rule, direct, shall be paid for every license granted under section 98, and no license so granted shall be in force for more than one voyage:

Provided that a license may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, be granted under the said section to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee, not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

100. (*1*) Any Embarkation Agent may, in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, direct, by order in writing, that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed under this Chapter shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers, being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to the master.

(*2*) In computing the number of persons on board a vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be reckoned as one person only.

Master to make returns.

101. Every master licensed under this Chapter shall keep such lists, submit such returns, and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other officers, cooks, etc.

102. Every master licensed under this Chapter shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependants such supplies of provisions and clothing, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Medical officer to be licensed.

103. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter, unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the Local Government to make such a requisition.

Departure of Passenger-vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

104. Where it appears to an Embarkation Agent that the departure of a vessel in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by the order of a Superintendent or of the Local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of the vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

105. (*1*) No master licensed under this Chapter shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board in respect of whom way-bills are required by this Act or by the rules made thereunder.

(*2*) The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of such labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in the way-bill.

(*3*) The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of every way-bill granted under sub-section (*1*) to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

Labourers not finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

106. No master licensed under this Chapter shall cause or permit any labourer entered in any such way-bill finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of the labourer:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the master of a vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place on the voyage so long as the disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely, to be final, nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers or the transfer of such labourers with their dependants to another vessel in case of accident or unavoidable necessity:

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Provided also that every such accident or necessity as aforesaid shall forthwith be reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which the accident has occurred or the necessity has arisen.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

107. (*1*) Every master licensed under this Chapter shall stop his vessel carrying passengers, being natives of India, at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the Local Government may direct.

(*2*) The master shall, on arriving at such a place as aforesaid, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Power for Magistrates to inspect vessels.

108. (*1*) Any Magistrate may, while a vessel in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board the vessel and inspect it and all persons, being natives of India, on board.

(*2*) The master and officers of any such vessel as aforesaid shall afford to the Magistrate every facility for inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths (if any) which have occurred on board, and any other facts affecting the health of the passengers.

Power for Magistrates to regulate communication between vessels and land.

109. Any Magistrate may, while a vessel in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, regulate the communication between the vessel and the land, and prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel, and all persons on land from proceeding on board.

Power for Magistrates to detain vessels for inspection and to detain sick native passengers.

110. (*1*) Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers, being natives of India, on board a vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter, are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain the vessel and depute the civil medical officer of the district or any other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers as aforesaid and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of the dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

(*2*) On receiving the report of the medical officer so deputed, the Magistrate may order any such passenger as aforesaid who is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment.

Detention of sick labourers by Magistrate.

111. (*1*) Where, on receiving the report of a medical officer deputed under section 110, sub-section (*1*), it appears to a Magistrate that a labourer or any dependant of any such labourer, though not suffering from a dangerously infectious or contagious disease, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which the labourer has contracted to labour, he may order the labourer or dependant to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for his accommodation, support and medical treatment.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.

Power for Magistrate to detain vessel to be cleansed and disinfected.

112. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of a medical officer deputed under section 110, sub-section (*1*), it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow the vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period, not exceeding three days, for the purpose of carrying out those measures.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the master or owner of the vessel.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

113. (*1*) Where it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of a vessel, in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter, that the number of passengers on board, being natives of India, is larger than the number specified in the license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section 100, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred in maintaining passengers detained under sub-section (*1*) and in forwarding them to their destination may be recovered from the master or owner of the vessel.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

114. Where it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of a vessel in respect of which a license is granted under this Chapter, that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder have not been complied with in respect of the vessel, he shall report the fact to the Embarkation Agent by whom the license was

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(Chapter VI.—Transport.—Sections 115-116. Chapter VII.—Provisions as to the Labour-districts.—Sections 117-121.)

granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions as aforesaid have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

115. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules to regulate—

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependants, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destinations:

(*b*) the detention of labourers and their dependants at debarkation-depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destinations and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

(*2*) Any expenditure incurred in pursuance of any rules made under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the employers of the labourers concerned.

Deputation of other officer to discharge the functions of a Magistrate under sections 107 to 114.

116. The District or Subdivisional Magistrate may authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections 107 to 114.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

Annual Rate payable by Employers.

Annual rate payable by employer.

117. (*1*) Every employer shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate, not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee, as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(*2*) On the failure of an employer, for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, to pay any sum due under sub-section (*1*), the same may be recovered from him.

Local labour-contracts.

Labour-contracts executed in labour-districts between employer and native direct.

118. (*1*) Any employer may enter into a labour-contract for a term, not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the labour-contract, with any native of India within the labour-district in which the estate to which the labour-contract refers is situate.

(*2*) Where an employer has under sub-section (*1*) executed a labour-contract within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of the labour-contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate is situate. On receipt of the labour-contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the labour-contract to the labourer and the other to his employer.

Verification and cancellation of such contracts.

119. When, for the first time after the registration, under section 118, sub-section (*2*), of a labour-contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which the labourer is employed, the employer shall cause the labourer to appear before the Inspector for the purpose of having his contract verified, and the labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel his labour-contract; and, if the labourer shows cause sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to justify the cancellation of his labour-contract, the Inspector shall cancel the same and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to the like effect.

Power of Inspector or Magistrate to require labourer who has executed such contract to appear before him.

120. The Inspector or Magistrate may, either on the application of the employer or the labourer or of his own motion, require the employer to cause any labourer who has entered into a labour-contract under section 118 and is employed upon any estate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Inspector or Magistrate, to appear before him for the purpose of having his labour-contract verified; and, if the labourer applies to the Inspector or Magistrate to cancel his labour-contract and shows cause which the Inspector or Magistrate, after considering any cause which may be shown by the employer to the contrary, considers sufficient to justify its cancellation, the Inspector or Magistrate shall cancel the same as provided by section 119.

Labour-contracts executed within labour-district before Inspector or Magistrate.

121. (*1*) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 118, an employer may enter into a labour contract with any native of India in a labour-district for a term not exceeding four years commencing from the date of the execution of the labour-contract, if he appears, or deputes some person to appear on his behalf, with the native of India before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate to which the labour-contract refers is situated.

(*2*) The Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to the native of India, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or the person deputed as aforesaid to execute it in his

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presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest the execution with his signature.

(3) An abstract of every labour-contract executed under this section shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of the labour-contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or the person deputed as aforesaid.

(4) In respect of every labour-contract, an abstract whereof is registered under section 118 or under this section, the employer who executes the labour-contract in person or the person deputed to execute the same on his behalf shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

122. (1) Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, and of their dependants, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate is situate, such periodical returns in writing, as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(2) The Inspector may examine the registers so kept and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within the said local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in the registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Power for Inspector, etc., to inspect lands and houses and to make requisitions and inquiries.

123. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate, and may require that all such labourers or other natives of India as aforesaid, or any particular class or classes or individual or individuals of them, shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of such labourers or other natives of India as aforesaid or any of them; and the employer shall be bound to comply with every requisition and to answer every inquiry so made to the best of his ability.

Regulation of Labour.

Schedule of daily tasks to be prepared.

124. (1) Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which the employer is in charge, and may, from time to time, alter any schedule so prepared.

(2) One copy of every schedule prepared under sub-section (1) shall be filed in a book, which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and translations thereof, in such languages as the Chief Commissioner of Assam may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom the schedule relates.

(3) The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the number of working days in the current month. The number of working days in a month shall be ascertained by deducting the number of Sundays from the whole number of days in the month.

Limitations on tasks and payment of wages.

125. (1) No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in one day.

(2) Every employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage; and, failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

(3) On or before the fifteenth day of each month the employer shall pay to every labourer in his employment the wages earned by the labourer during the preceding month and still unpaid.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to Committee.

126. (1) Where the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may, by order in writing, direct that such reduction as is specified in the order be made in the scheduled daily tasks.

(2) The employer shall at once make the reduction so ordered, but may, if dissatisfied with the order of the Inspector, by notice in writing, require the Inspector to summon a Committee to inquire into the schedule.

(3) Every Committee summoned under sub-section (2) shall consist of—

(*a*) the Inspector,

(*b*) some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be inquired into, and,

(*c*) if practicable, a medical officer.

(4) Where the employer fails to nominate a person within seven days after being thereunto requested in writing by the Inspector, the Inspector, instead of the employer so failing, may nominate a person.

(5) Where the Committee consists only of the Inspector and of a person nominated by the employer or Inspector, the Inspector shall have the casting vote.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*Chapter VII.—Provisions as to the Labour-districts.—Sections 127-133.*)

Committee to revise schedule.

127. (*1*) Where the Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the scheduled daily tasks or any of them are unreasonable, the Committee shall order them to be modified and reduced in such manner as it may think fit.

(*2*) The employer shall thereupon alter the schedule accordingly, and copies and translations of the same so altered shall be filed and affixed in the manner provided by section 124, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

Provision for weakly labourers.

128. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any schedule of daily tasks, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer, who is, in his opinion, unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the schedule, shall receive, in lieu of actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

(*2*) Any subsistence-allowance ordered under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.

Incapacity for Labour.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

129. (*1*) The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction a labourer is employed may release the labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he is, in the opinion of the Inspector, temporarily unfitted, by reason of sickness or any other sufficient cause, for the performance thereof.

(*2*) Every release granted under sub-section (*1*) shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve.

(*3*) Every labourer released as aforesaid shall, during the release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector may think sufficient.

Labourer absent from sickness.

130. (*1*) Where any labourer is compelled, by reason of sickness, to absent himself from work, he shall receive from his employer, for each day on which he is so absent, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick-diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

(*2*) Where the period during which a labourer is so absent exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as that number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of that number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess.

(*3*) The Inspector shall, from time to time, when visiting the estate, on the application of the employer, and may also at any other time, on the application of either the employer or a labourer, endorse on the labour-contract of the labourer, after such inquiry as he may think necessary, the number of days so to be added to the term thereof:

Provided that an employer, who omits to apply for such endorsement as aforesaid at the time when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate, shall, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, be debarred from applying afterwards for endorsement in so far as days of absence which occurred prior to the date of the Inspector's last visit are concerned.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

131. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, a labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver the certificate to the employer of the labourer or to the representative of the employer, and, from the date of the certificate, the labour-contract of the labourer shall wholly determine.

(*2*) Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

(*3*) Every sum so awarded and any such subsistence-allowance as is provided for by section 129 or section 130 may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.

Accommodation for Labourers.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements for labourers.

132. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

Supply of food-grain for labourers.

133. (*1*) Where the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by them at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which they are employed, their employer shall be bound to supply them therewith at a reasonable price.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a reasonable price

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(Chapter VII.—Provisions as to the Labour-districts.—Sections 134-139.)

Provisions for rationing

134. (*1*) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,—

(*a*) direct that, on any specified estate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, all labourers or any specified class of labourers shall be furnished by their employers with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale and for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in the order;

(*b*) direct that any specified labourer shall be exempt from the effect of any general order so made, if he is satisfied that the labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and renew that direction for a like term.

(*2*) The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any direction given under sub-section (*1*) shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which the direction is in force.

Provision for hospital-accommodation and medical attendance.

135. Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, an employer does not provide such hospital-accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of his labourers, as the Local Government may direct, the Local Government may require the employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Enquiry whether employer has failed to provide accommodation, etc., as required by the rules.

136. (*1*) Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, who is himself a Magistrate, may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, inquire whether the employer in charge of the estate has provided for his labourers house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with any rules made by the Local Government under sections 132 or 134 or any notification issued under section 133.

(*2*) At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate.

(*3*) Every inquiry under this section shall be made at some place on, or within ten miles of, the estate to which it relates, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898.

Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Report by Inspector and inquiry by Committee.

137. (*1*) Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, an estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is, at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice, in writing, of his opinion to the District Magistrate, who shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

(*2*) The District Magistrate may also of his own motion summon a Committee, where, either from his own observation or upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or medical officer, he is of opinion that an estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons aforesaid, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers.

(*3*) Every Committee summoned under this section shall consist of—

(*a*) the District Magistrate;

(*b*) the Inspector;

(*c*) the civil medical officer of the district; and

(*d*) one or more employers of labourers:

(*4*) Provided that, if the District Magistrate is unable to procure the service on the Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on the Committee.

Inquiry by Committee by order of Local Government.

138. Where it appears to the Local Government, upon the report of an Inspector, Magistrate or medical officer—

(*a*) that an estate or portion of an estate is, for any of the reasons given in section 137, unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, or

(*b*) that the percentage of mortality of labourers or of any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or on portion of an estate is such as would justify the institution of an inquiry by a medical officer under section 142,

the Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to summon a Committee under section 137; and the District Magistrate shall forthwith proceed to summon a Committee accordingly.

Proceedings of Committee.

139. Every Committee summoned under section 137 or section 138 shall, as soon as may be, inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing it relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof, or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*Chapter VII.—Provisions as to the Labour-districts.—Sections 140-145.*)

Finding of Committee and consequences.

140. (*1*) Where the Committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the estate or portion, or any part of the estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, the Committee shall record a finding to that effect.

(*2*) Where a finding has been recorded under sub-section (*1*), no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which the finding relates, as the case may be, shall be bound by any labour-contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of the estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

(*3*) Where a labourer is released under sub-section (*2*) from the performance of his labour-contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to the same owner or in charge of the same employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion of an estate, on any other portion of the same estate. Where the finding relates to the whole of any estate and the owner has no other estate or the employer has charge of no other estate in the same labour-district on which the labourer may be employed, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of the labourer, and shall thereupon make an endorsement that it has been cancelled on the labourer's copy of the contract, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to the like effect.

Power for Local Government to pass orders on proceedings of Committees.

141. The Local Government may call for the proceedings of any Committee summoned under section 137 or section 138, and, if the finding of the Committee is not unanimous, the Local Government may record any finding thereon which the Committee was competent to record, and the finding so recorded by it shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 140.

Excessive mortality on estates.

142. Where it appears to the Local Government or to the District Magistrate that the number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per cent., the Local Government, or the District Magistrate, may depute the civil medical officer of the district or any other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the cause or causes of the mortality;

(*b*) the want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of the estate or portion thereof, or of the employer in charge of the estate or portion, causing or contributing to the mortality;

(*c*) the fitness or otherwise of the estate or portion for the residence of labourers:

Provided that, when the mortality among any particular class of labourers employed on an estate or any specified portion of an estate exceeds the percentage specified in this section, the Local Government, or the District Magistrate, may direct an inquiry under this section limited to that particular class of labourers.

Medical officer to report.

143. The medical officer deputed under section 142 shall, as soon as may be, inquire into the matters referred to therein and shall hear and record such information relating to those matters as the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect the estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the Local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of the estate or portion, and the Local Government shall cause the employer to be furnished with a certified copy of such report.

Power for Local Government to declare estate unfit for residence.

144. Where the Local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that the mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of the estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, or that the estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, it may make a declaration in writing to that effect, and the declaration so made shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section 140.

Power for Inspector to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

145. (*1*) Where it appears to the Inspector that any estate or smaller area, which has been found, or declared under any of the foregoing provisions, to be unfit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of labourers or of that class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which the estate or area is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him.

(*2*) On the grant of a certificate under sub-section (*1*), all such labourers as are mentioned or referred to in section 140, sub-section (*3*), whose contracts have not been cancelled by

the Inspector under that section, shall again be bound to labour on the estate or area, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates for the unexpired periods (if any) of their respective contracts.

Complaints made by Labourers.

Labourer wishing to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act to be sent by employer to Inspector or Magistrate.

146. Where a labourer states to his employer or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to a Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person as aforesaid, of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule thereunder, the person to whom the statement is made shall forthwith send the labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate:

Provided that, where more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending them to such Inspector or Magistrate as aforesaid, give the Inspector or Magistrate notice, in writing, of their complaint.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed in case of complaint.

147. (*1*) Where a complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate under section 146, or where an Inspector or a Magistrate receives, under that section, notice in writing of a complaint, or where an Inspector or a Magistrate has other reasonable grounds for believing that an employer, or person acting on his behalf, has personally ill-used, or committed any such breach as is mentioned in section 146 in respect of, a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place, not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of the employer, situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of;

Provided that, if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that the ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the ill-usage or breach has been committed.

(*2*) For the purposes of every inquiry made under sub-section (*1*), the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

Untrue or frivolous complaints.

148. (*1*) Where, upon an inquiry made under section 147 on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in that event shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

(*2*) Every endorsement made under sub-section (*1*) shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour voluntarily and without reasonable cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

149. (*1*) Where a complaint is dismissed under section 148, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compenseation on account of the expense incurred by aim in connection with the complaint, and shall hndorse the amount of the compensation so awarded on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract.

(*2*) The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount awarded under sub-section (*1*); and, in default of payment, his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off the amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of the same.

Complaints disclosing grounds for further proceedings.

150. (*1*) Where, upon an inquiry made under section 147 by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, the Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law.

(*2*) Where the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion as aforesaid, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate, who shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Recovery of arrears of wages and compensation.

151. (*1*) Where, upon the complaint of a labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that the wages of the labourer are in arrear for two months after the first day of the month succeeding the month in which they were earned, or where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of a person whose labour-contract has determined have been withheld for any period after determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer or person as aforesaid the amount which appears to be then due to him, and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to the Magistrate seems just.

(*2*) On the failure of an employer to pay any amount awarded under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may recover the same from the employer and pay it to the labourer or other person concerned.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer or accumulation of arrears of wages.

152. (*1*) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that an employer, or any person placed by an employer in authority over a

labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or loss or damage to the property of the labourer, and, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, triable exclusively by the Court of Session; or

(*b*) that an employer or any person placed by an employer in authority over a labourer has been twice convicted of any such offence as aforesaid against the labourer and under the said Code triable by a Magistrate; or

(*c*) that the wages of a labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of his wages for four months; or

(*d*) that a labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person as aforesaid;

the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour contract of the labourer and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

(*2*) Every cancellation under sub-section (*1*) shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

Power to Local Government to cancel contracts of labourers whose condition is unsatisfactory owing to insufficiency of earnings.

153. (*1*) Where it appears to the Local Government that the condition of the labourers on an estate, or of any class or any considerable number of them, is unsatisfactory owing to the insufficiency of their earnings to maintain them in health and comfort, the Local Government, after such inquiry as it thinks necessary, may direct that the labour-contracts of all such labourers be cancelled.

(*2*) No labour-contract shall be cancelled under this section until the employer has been given an opportunity for showing cause why it should not be cancelled.

Power to cancel contract of labourer related to labourer whose contract is cancelled or determined.

154 Where the labour-contract of a labourer is or has been cancelled or has determined under section 119, section 120, section 131 or section 152, the Inspector or Magistrate, as the case may be, may in his discretion and on the application of the labourer concerned cancel the labour-contract of any labourer employed on any estate belonging to the same employer, being the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of the labourer whose labour-contract is or has been so cancelled or has so determined.

Determination of Labour-contracts.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

155. (*1*) Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of determination, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate to the like effect; and, where the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement or give such certificate as aforesaid.

(*2*) The employer shall give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination as aforesaid within one month after the date thereof.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

156. (*1*) Where a labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract, or the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of the unexpired term, the labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he is employed; and, on his depositing such sum as aforesaid with the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer to show cause within one week why the labourer should not be released from his contract.

(*2*) If no sufficient cause is shown as aforesaid, the Inspector shall require the labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that he has been released under this section from his contract, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to the like effect; and shall, in either case, hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of the labourer.

(*3*) The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third and fourth years of the original term of the contract:

Provided that, if a person who has completed four years' service under a labour-contract enters into a new labour-contract for one year, he shall not be entitled to redeem the unexpired portion of such new labour-contract unless on the payment of two rupees for each month of the said unexpired portion.

Power to equalize terms of contract in case of husband and wife.

157. (*1*) Where the labour-contract of a labourer determines at a time different from that of any other labourer who is the wife or husband of that labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the joint application of both labourers, equalize the terms of their respective contracts, and may, for this purpose, add to the term of the contract which expires first, and deduct from the term of the contract which expires last, in such proportions as may appear to him to be equitable.

(*2*) Every addition or deduction from the term of any labour-contract made under sub-section (*1*) shall be certified by the Inspector or Magistrate on the back of both the employer's and the labourer's copies of the contract, or, if those copies are not forthcoming, by writing under the Inspector's or Magistrate's hand, copies of which shall be delivered to the employer and the labourer.

Repatriation of Labourers and Others.

Repatriation of labourer whose labour-contract has determined under section 131.

158. (*1*) Where any labourer, not being a native of the labour-districts, whose labour-contract has determined under section 131, desires to be sent back to his native district, the Inspector may, instead of awarding a sum as receivab e

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by the labourer from his employer, as provided by that section, order the employer to deposit such amount, whether in excess of the three months' wages awardable under that section or otherwise, as shall, in the Inspector's opinion, be sufficient to cover the entire expenses of sending the labourer back to his native district. The amount shall be deposited by the employer in the Inspector's office and shall be expended by the Inspector in sending the labourer back to his native district.

(2) On the failure for the space of twenty-four hours of an employer to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the Inspector may expend the amount specified in the order, and may recover the same from the employer of the labourer concerned.

Repatriation of persons emigrating not under labour-contract who are physically incapacitated.

159. Where any person, being a native of India but not being a labourer, who has emigrated from his native district to a labour-district for the purpose of labouring for hire in any estate situate therein, or, being a dependant of any person who has so emigrated, has no means of subsistence, and is, in the opinion of the Inspector or Magistrate, permanently incapacitated from earning his livelihood in a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate may, on the application of such person, send him back, together with his dependants (if any), to his native district, and may, subject to the control of the Local Government, charge the expenses incurred in so doing to the Labour Transport Fund constituted under section 218.

Repatriation of labourers wrongfully recruited.

160. (1) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, the Inspector or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, detain and may send back to his native district any labourer, together with his dependants (if any), whose contract has been cancelled under section 119 or section 120 on the ground of coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, or of any irregularity in connection with his recruitment or the execution of his contract.

(2) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (1) may be recovered from the employer on whose estate the labourer concerned was under contract to labour.

Repatriation of persons not under labour-contract wrongfully recruited.

161. (1) Where it appears to the Inspector or Magistrate, on complaint made before him or otherwise, that there is reason to suppose that any native of India, not being a labourer, has been induced by any coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation to emigrate to a labour-district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall call upon the employer on whose behalf the person was made or induced to emigrate, or to whose estate he is being or has been conveyed, or, if the employer cannot be communicated with without undue delay, upon his agent or any one who is accompanying or conveying the person or has forwarded or otherwise assisted him to emigrate to any labour-district or estate, to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate and show cause why the person should not be sent back to his native district.

(2) Where the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion, after such inquiry as he thinks sufficient, that such person as aforesaid was engaged or compelled or induced to emigrate by any such coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation as would justify his being sent back to his native district, the Inspector or Magistrate shall record a finding to that effect and shall, if necessary, detain the person and shall send him, if he so desires, together with any other persons dependent on him, back to his native district.

(3) Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, any expenditure incurred under this section may be recovered from the employer on whose behalf the person concerned was induced to emigrate or to whose estate he was being or had been conveyed, or, if the employer is not known, or if there is no employer, the person who is accompanying or conveying the person concerned or has forwarded or otherwise assisted him to emigrate to any labour-district or estate.

Arrangements may be made for escorting persons ordered to be repatriated.

162. (1) Where a labourer or other person is sent back to his native district under section 158, 160 or 161, the Inspector or Magistrate may provide an escort or make such other arrangements as he may think necessary for ensuring that the labourer or person is actually conveyed to his native district.

(2) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (1) may be recovered as part of the amount expended in sending the labourer or other person back to his native district.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES.

General power for the Local Government to make rules.

163. (1) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, the Local Government may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act in the Province.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(b) prescribe what returns and reports shall be made under this Act by any such officers as aforesaid or by any con-

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tractors or local agents within the Province and the form in which they shall be respectively so made;

(*c*) prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates, permits and notices required under this Act with respect to the Province;

(*d*) prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it, and for the registration of labourers or their dependants in any district in the Province;

(*e*) prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Registering-officer in respect of each person who is brought before him in any district in the Province for registration as a labourer or dependant;

(*f*) provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts situate within the Province, and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependants passing through such depôts;

(*g*) provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and their dependants detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district in the Province;

(*h*) prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licences to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*i*) prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the Province, and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependant during the journey through the same; prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants to be carried on board such vessels; and provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependants on such vessels;

(*j*) provide for the detention and inspection of such vessels and of all the passengers, being natives of India, carried in such vessels, while in transit through the Province;

(*k*) declare the routes through the Province by which labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants shall travel to the labour-districts;

(*l*) prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants while proceeding to the labour-districts through the Province;

(*m*) require depôts and rest-houses to be provided by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the accommodation of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants on any prescribed route, and provide for the sanitation and superintendence of such depôts and rest-houses;

(*n*) prescribe the mode and the numerical strength of the parties in which labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants are to travel, the arrangements to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for facilitating the journey of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants, the length of daily marches by road, and the provision to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the carriage of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants when suffering from sickness;

(*o*) regulate the food to be supplied by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents to labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants, and the provision to be made for the proper cooking of such food;

(*p*) regulate the water-supply to be maintained by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for the use of labourers, emigrants under Chapter V and dependants;

(*q*) require suitable hospital-accommodation, medical treatment and maintenance to be provided by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents for labourers, emigrants under Chapter V or dependants when suffering from sickness on their journey to a labour-district;

(*r*) regulate the arrangements to be made by and at the cost of employers, contractors or agents in case of the death of any labourer, emigrant under Chapter V or dependant during the journey to a labour-district;

(*s*) prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts in the Province; and

(*t*) provide for the hospital-accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers.

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(*3*) Where an employer, contractor, agent or other person fails to perform any act which he is by any rule made under sub-section (*2*) required to perform, the Local Government may cause the act to be performed and the cost may be recovered from the employer, contractor or agent, as the case may be.

(*4*) In making any rule under this Act the Local Government may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees.

(*5*) All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Recruitment, etc., in contravention of Act or notification.

164. Whoever knowingly recruits, engages, induces or assists, or attempts to recruit, engage, induce or assist, any person to emigrate in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or of any notification for the time being in force thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Wilful misdescription by recruiter.

165. Whoever, being a recruiter, wilfully gives false information to a Registering-officer regarding the name, caste, native district or village of any person produced before such officer for registration as a labourer or regarding any other particulars required to be entered in the register prescribed by section 34, sub-section (*2*), shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Recruiter removing, etc., unregistered person.

166. Whoever, being a recruiter,—

(*a*) removes, or attempts to remove, any person to a depôt before he has been registered under section 34, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering-officer before whom he ought to be brought under section 33, or aids or attempts to aid him in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits as aforesaid before he has been so registered; or

(*b*) induces or attempts to induce any person who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf the recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees in respect of every such person.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, etc.

167. (*1*) Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by a recruiter to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependant whom he accompanies on the journey to the depôt with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats the labourer or dependant on the journey, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of the fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(*2*) The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under sub-section (*1*) as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependant, the failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

168. (*1*) Any labourer engaged by a recruiter who, having been registered under section 34, without reasonable cause refuses or neglects when at the depôt to execute, in accordance with the provisions of section 44, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of the fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(*2*) Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

(*3*) Every fine levied under sub-section (*1*) shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense as aforesaid was incurred.

Labourer refusing to execute contract with garden-sardar.

169. (*1*) Any labourer registered under section 69 who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute, in accordance with the provisions of section 72, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by the garden-sardar in procuring his registration, whichever amount is least.

(*2*) Every fine levied under sub-section (*1*) shall be paid to the garden-sardar by whom such expense as aforesaid was incurred.

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Garden-sardar failing to report himself, etc.

170. Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—

(*a*) fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate; or

(*b*) fails, without sufficient cause, to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate; or

(*c*) fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both;

and may, if a labourer under a labour-contract, on the application of his employer or of a person acting on behalf of the employer, be sent back or made over to his employer for the purpose of completing his term of service.

Garden-sardar, etc., abandoning labourers, etc.

171. Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV or a person appointed under section 55 or section 76 to accompany labourers to a labour-district,—

(*a*) wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependant on the way to the labour-district; or

(*b*) removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has executed a labour-contract in accordance with section 72; or

(*c*) induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of the garden-sardar before he has executed a labour-contract as aforesaid or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area as aforesaid before he has executed such a labour-contract;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Garden-sardar making over labourers to contractors, etc.

172. (*1*) Whoever, being a garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV,—

(*a*) makes over to any contractor, sub contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardar or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, without authority from his employer, to any other person, any person whom he has engaged or intends to engage as a labourer; or

places any such person as aforesaid in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section 29, sub-section (*2*); or

(*c*) allows any person engaged as a labourer by any contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section 62;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or, with fine, or with both, and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

(*2*) Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Garden-sardar failing to comply with instructions endorsed on way-bill.

173. Any garden-sardar holding a certificate under Chapter IV or person appointed by him as provided by section 76, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts and fails to present a way-bill as required by section 79, sub-section (*1*), or to carry out any of the instructions entered in the way-bill, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Unlawful engagement of emigrants by garden-sardar.

174. Whoever,—

(*a*) being a garden-sardar employed under a permit to engage persons and assist them to emigrate in accordance with the provisions of section 90, infringes any of the provisions of that section; or,

(*b*) being a garden-sardar employed under the control of an agency or association to engage persons and assist them to emigrate in accordance with the provisions of section 91, infringes any of the conditions prescribed by or under that section;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such infringement.

Local agent or selecting agent working with contractor.

175. Whoever, being a local agent licensed under section 64 or a selecting agent licensed under section 65, retains or acquires any interest in the business of a contractor or works for a contractor for hire or reward shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

176. (*1*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being a master not licensed under section 97, in contravention of section 96, sub-section (*1*), knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India; or,

(*b*) being a master licensed as aforesaid, knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under

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section 100 for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each passenger so received.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to the master of a vessel exempted under section 96, sub-section (2).

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

177. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, with intent to defraud, does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that the vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order made under section 100 by an Embarkation Agent, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master not complying with section 102.

178. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section 102, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master not complying with order under section 104.

179. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section 104, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with the order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 106.

180. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, causes or permits a labourer finally to leave his vessel in contravention of the provisions of section 106, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

181. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section 107, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and land.

182. Whoever disobeys any order made under section 109 by a Magistrate, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

183. Whoever, being a master licensed under section 98, or a medical officer in charge of a vessel, wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of the vessel any provision of this Act or any rule thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Labourer deserting, etc., after registration.

184. Whoever, having executed a labour-contract,—

(*a*) deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has executed the labour-contract to a labour-district; or,

(*b*) without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to proceed to the place where he is to labour or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, etc

185. Whoever, being an employer, refuse or wilfully omits to kee such registers or to mak such periodical returns i writing to the Inspector as may be prescribed b any rule made under this Act, or knowingl keeps an incorrect register or makes an inco rect return, or wilfully omits to prepare, h or affix a schedule as required by section 12 shall be punishable with fine which may exten to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 123.

186. Whoever, being an employer, or actin under the orders or on th behalf of an employer, wil fully obstructs any entry inspection or inquiry, c omits to comply with any requisition made unde section 123, shall for every such offence b punishable with fine which may extend to tw hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

187. Whoever, being an employer, or actin under the orders or on th behalf of an employer compels any labourer to per form any labour knowing that he is at the time unfi to perform such labour, shall be punishable wit fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

188. Whoever buys any rations which hav been furnished under sec tion 134 to a labourer and whoever, being a labourer, sells any ration so furnished to him, shall be punishable with im prisonment for a term which may extend to on month, or with fine which may extend to fift rupees.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, etc.

189. (*1*) Whoever, being an employer, wil fully omits to pro vide house-accommodation water-supply, sanitary ar rangements, food-grains or rations in accordanc with the provisions of this Act or any rule there under, shall be punishable with fine which ma extend to five hundred rupees; and the convict ing Magistrate may order him to comply wit such provisions within a reasonable time to b fixed in the order.

(*2*) If the employer wilfully omits to comply with the order within the time so fixed, he

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shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which the omission continues.

(3) If the employer fails to pay the fine imposed under sub-section (2), the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay the same.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital-accommodation.

190. Whoever, being an employer, fails to provide such hospital-accommodation for, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of, labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which the default continues.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit for residence.

191. Where any estate or portion thereof has been found under section 140, or declared under section 144, unfit for the residence of labourers or any class of labourers, as the case may be, every employer who, until a certificate has been given under section 145, causes or permits such labourers or class of labourers to reside or labour upon the estate or portion shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Unlawful absence from work.

192. (1) Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of absence. When any employer so sends any statement, he shall, at the same time, notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

(2) Every Inspector who receives any statement so sent shall, if the employer so desires, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom the statement relates are employed, inquire into each case of absence in the presence of the labourer concerned, and, if satisfied that the labourer has voluntarily and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each day of absence, endorse the days of absence on the labour-contract of the labourer, and add them to the term of the contract.

(3) The Inspector may also, at any time other than that of his visit to the estate, on the application of either the employer or the labourer, after due inquiry, endorse the days of absence on, and add them to the term of, the labour-contract:

Provided that an employer who omits to apply for the endorsement of such days on any labourer's labour-contract when the Inspector is actually visiting the estate shall be debarred, in the absence of sufficient reasons to the contrary shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector, from applying afterwards for such endorsement so far as days of absence reported in statements sent to the Inspector previous to the date of his last visit are concerned.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of a labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, shall be deemed to be reasonable cause within the meaning of this section.

Labourer absent without cause.

193. Whoever, being a labourer, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and, in case the absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of a labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, shall be deemed to be reasonable cause within the meaning of this section.

Statement of deserters.

194. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing in such form as the Local Government may prescribe containing the names of all or any of his labourers who have deserted from his service during the preceding month, or who, having deserted at any previous time, have been absent during the preceding month, or who, having deserted during the month or previously, have been arrested or have returned to his service during the preceding month.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

195. (1) Where any labourer deserts from his employer's service, the employer, or any person authorized by him in this behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest the labourer wherever he may be found:

Provided that, if the labourer is found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

(2) Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person authorized by him in this behalf.

(3) Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

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196. (*1*) The police-officer in charge of such station shall, on the appearance of the parties, take down in writing the statements of the labourer arrested and of the person arresting the labourer.

Procedure at police station.

(*2*) If the labourer admits the contract and does not claim to be forwarded to a Magistrate, the police-officer may permit the person arresting the labourer to convey him to the estate on which he is under contract to labour, and shall then transmit the statements recorded and a report of his proceedings to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(*3*) If the labourer does not admit the contract or claims to be forwarded to the Magistrate, or if, for any reason, it appears to the police-officer desirable that he should be so forwarded, the police-officer shall forthwith send the labourer, together with the statements recorded as aforesaid and a report of his proceedings, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the police-station is situated.

(*4*) If the estate on which the labourer is under contract to labour is not situate within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in sub-section (*2*) or sub section (*3*), the Magistrate shall forward the statements and report received by him from the police to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate. He shall also, when the labourer has been sent to him by the police, either forward the labourer to, or take security for his appearance before, such other Magistrate as aforesaid.

(*5*) On receipt of such statements and report the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate is situate may, after making such inquiry as he considers desirable into the case, pass such order in accordance with law as he thinks proper. For the purpose of any such inquiry the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the labourer arrested has not been sent to or appeared before him, require the labourer to appear before him.

197. Where an employer or a person acting on behalf of an employer complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from the employer's service, the Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of the labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

198. (*1*) Whoever, being a labourer, deserts from his employer's service, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with both.

Punishment for desertion.

(*2*) For a second conviction for a like offence the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

(*3*) For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

199. (*1*) Where it appears to a Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, the Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom or at whose instance the labourer was arrested.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

(*2*) The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of the fine levied under sub-section (*1*) be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

200. Where a labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of the labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of the cancellation; or, if that copy is not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate to the like effect.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

201. Whoever, being a labourer, is guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregards any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which the labourer is employed, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week, or with fine which may extend to five rupees.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

202. (*1*) The employer of a labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for the employer, may apply to the Magistrate that the labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

(*2*) On an application being made under sub-section (*1*), the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that the labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer; and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the sentence passed on the labourer or any unexpired portion of the same, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of the cancellation, or, if that copy is not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of the cancellation.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 200.

203. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in the making over or forwarding of the labourer; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray that expense.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

204. (*1*) On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment passed on a labourer for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section 200, make the labourer over to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take

Conviction not to operate as a release.

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charge of him ; and no conviction under this Act or imprisonment thereon shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract.

(*2*) Where no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer on the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward the labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

(*3*) Any expenditure incurred under sub-section (*2*) may be recovered from the employer of the labourer concerned.

Endorsement on contract of imprisonment for offence against Act.

205. (*1*) Where a labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act other than an offence under section 193 or section 198, the Magistrate shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the term for which the labourer is so sentenced.

(*2*) When a labourer is convicted of unlawful absence under section 193 or desertion under section 198, the Magistrate shall endorse the period of the labourer's absence or desertion on the employer's copy of the labour-contract.

(*3*) In a case of desertion falling under sub-section (*2*) no endorsement shall be made if the labour-contract has been cancelled under section 200, or if more than one year has elapsed from the expiry of the original term of the labour-contract or more than three years have elapsed from the date when the labourer deserted, to the date of his conviction.

(*4*) The term of imprisonment to which a labourer is sentenced under section 193 or section 198 shall be deducted from the term of service to which he is bound by his original contract or by any endorsement made under sub-section (*2*).

(*5*) No endorsement shall be made in a case of desertion under sub-section (*2*) unless the employer has duly reported the particulars of the desertion as provided in section 194.

Endorsement on contract of period of any other imprisonment.

206. Where a labourer is sentenced to imprisonment for any time not exceeding three years for any offence other than an offence under this Act, the Court or Magistrate so sentencing him shall, if the employer or a person acting on behalf of the employer so requests, endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period for which the labourer is sentenced to imprisonment, or, if that period exceeds the unexpired term of the labour-contract on the date of the sentence, so much of that period as is equal to the unexpired term.

Periods endorsed to be added to term of contract.

207. The periods endorsed under section 205 or section 206 shall be added to the term for which the labourer contracted to serve ; and the labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract until he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the periods so endorsed.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

208. (*1*) Whoever, knowing that a labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice the labourer to leave his employer, or harbours or employs any labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) The convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, award to the employer with whom the labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under sub-section (*1*).

Failure to forward contract under section 118 or to cause labourer to appear under section 120.

209. Whoever, being bound under section 118, sub-section (*2*), to forward any labour-contract to the Inspector, or under section 120 to cause any labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate, wilfully omits or neglects so to forward the labour-contract to the Inspector at or within the time specified, or to cause the labourer to appear before the Inspector or Magistrate within a reasonable time, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 146.

210. Whoever, being bound by section 146 to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send the labourer or to give the notice, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, etc.

211. Whoever, being an employer,—

(*a*) refuses or wilfully neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his labour-contract as required by section 155, or

(*b*) detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract ; or

(*c*) fails to give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination as aforesaid within one month after the date thereof ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of a labourer to redeem unexpired term.

212. Whoever, being an employer or a person acting for an employer, refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section 156, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Abetment.

213. Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence against this Act or any rule hereunder, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence. XLV of 1

Place of trial for offences.

214. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule hereunder shall be triable for the offence in any place in which he may be found, as

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(Chapter X.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 215-218.)

well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recovery of sums due under Act.

215. Every sum recoverable under this Act from any person may be recovered on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to that person.

Wages due under labour-contract a charge upon estate.

216. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom the labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or, if he has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that estate upon which he for the time being actually labours.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

217. (*1*) Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of the labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound thereby, and shall have the same rights and remedies under it as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved.

(*2*) No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of the labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be owner.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to Labour Transport Fund.

218. (*1*) Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure, V of 1898
1898, to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, the Local Government shall credit all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration to a fund to be called the "Labour Transport Fund".

(*2*) The Labour Transport Fund shall be at the disposal of the Local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed by it under this Act and their pensionary and leave-allowances, for meeting the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act and any rules made by the Local Government hereunder.

(3) The annual surplus accruing in the Labour Transport Fund shall be applied to reducing the annual rate or the registration-fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

219. Every Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Powers of officers under this Act to be exercisable from time to time.

220. All powers conferred by this Act on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector, Emigration Agent or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Power to exempt labour-district from Act.

221. The Chief Commissioner of Assam may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district or local area therein shall, on and with effect from a day to be fixed in the notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act; and from the day so fixed such labour-district or local area as aforesaid shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Notifications not to affect prior acts, etc.

222 The publication of any notification under this Act shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Repeal.

223. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the forth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM OF LABOUR-CONTRACT BETWEEN LABOURER AND EMPLOYER.

(*See section 5.*)

This contract, made under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, between *A B* (hereinafter called the labourer) of the one part and *[*C D* (representative, local agent or garden-sardar) on behalf of] *E F* (hereinafter called the employer) on the other part, witnesseth that the said *[representative or local agent or garden-sardar on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour† on the $\frac{\text{X estate}}{\text{Y estates}}$‡ of his said employer in the labour-district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on the said $\frac{\text{estate}}{\text{estates}}$, pay or cause to be paid to the said labourer monthly wages at the rate of Rs. § for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of a representative, local agent or garden-sardar.

† State nature of labour, if the labourer is to be required to work under the ground.

‡ As the case may be.

§ State rates for various periods of contract.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(*The First Schedule.—Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.*)

the said Act,* and when such task as aforesaid is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during the said period he, the said employer, will supply to the said labourer rice at a price of Rs. per maund and will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer which the Local Government may prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands at this day of 19 .

Signature of Labourer and of Employer (or of his Representative, Local Agent or Garden-sardar).

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Residing.	Descriptive marks.
			D H	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Dated at } Signed
This day of } *Superintendent or Registering-officer or Inspector or Magistrate.*

[*Endorsements on labourer's copy of contract to be filled up when the contract is determined or cancelled.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time.

Dated at } *Signature of Employer or Inspector.*
This day of }

* [During the first six months of the contract the employer is to pay a full wage for half the daily task, unless an Inspector certifies that the labourer is able to perform a full task.]

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901.

(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been cancelled under the provisions of section of Act .

Dated at
This day of } *Signature of Inspector or Magistrate.*

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 223.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1882	I	The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882.	The whole.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of section 2 and the first schedule as relates to Act I of 1882.
1893	VII	The Inland Emigration Act, 1893.	The whole.
1897	V	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1897.	So much of section 2 and of the first and second schedules as relates to Act I of 1882 and Bengal Act I of 1889.
		Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	
1889		The Inland Emigrants' Health Act, 1889.	The whole.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th March, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, be taken

into consideration. He said :—"I explained, when I introduced this Bill, that its object was to strengthen the hands of the executive in dealing with cases of forest-fires by (1) extending to protected forests the provision of the Forest Act, which at present applies only to reserved forests, by which, when a fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence, the exercise of rights of pasture or to forest-produce in the forest so burnt can be suspended by the Local Government, and (2) making all persons enjoying forest-rights liable to punishment unless they turn out of their own accord and render assistance in extinguishing a forest-fire.

"The Select Committee has proposed, as explained in their Report, some small alterations in the language of the Bill which will have the effect of (1) enabling the Local Government, when suspending rights in a burnt forest, to not necessarily suspend the rights of all right-holders but only of those who are immediately responsible, actively or passively, for the fire, and (2) limiting the cases when persons can be punished for not rendering spontaneous assistance to those of forest-fires."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHALES RIVAZ presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines. He said that he proposed, with His Excellency's permission, to ask the Council that day fortnight to take the Report into consideration.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION BILL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"It may perhaps be of convenience Hon'ble Members, and may facilitate the course of the present debate, if tate at its commencement the course which the Government propose to opt. As to the merits, and the desirability of the greater part of the Bill ich we are asked today to pass into law, there are, I understand, no two nions. This legislation is not merely required, but is accepted as salutary l essential by all the different parties concerned. There is, however, one provision in the Bill, namely, that to make a slight increase to the statutory wage of the Act-labourer on the tea-gardens of Assam in the second and third years of his service, which has been the subject of much controversy, and about which opinions are sharply divided, both among the outside public and in this Council. Intimately connected with this question is that of the present condition of the tea-industry, which is alleged by its spokesmen to be in so depressed a condition as to render unwise, if not unjust, any increase to its burdens.

"The Government desire to approach both these questions with absolute impartiality. Though this Bill is a Government Bill, we have throughout shown our readiness to meet criticism or objection by the substantial concessions that have been made in Committee in the proposed increase of wages. We wish that the question should be examined by this Council with as much freedom from bias or from external influence as we have ourselves endeavoured to apply to it. The case is one that should, in our opinion, be decided exclusively upon its own merits, and by the unhampered discretion of this Council.

"We do not of course propose to divest ourselves of our duty, as the body charged with the administration of this country, to give advice to this Council as to the manner in which it should proceed. We are ourselves convinced, after repeated and most careful discussion of the clause, that the case for a modified and reasonable increase in the wage has been made out. That conviction we shall be prepared fully to vindicate in the debate that will presently ensue: and for it the Government will, without exception, vote. Hon'ble Members will thus be in a position to hear both sides of the question. They will

be acquainted with the planters' views; and indeed the latter will bear me out in the statement that I have ensured to them the fullest possible opportunity for giving expression to their opinions by placing two seats upon this Council, and upon the Select Committee, at their disposal, exclusive of those Hon'ble Members who were known in advance to sympathise very strongly with their desires. On the other side will be heard the views of the Government and of the Chief Commissioner of the Province, though, as is known, he would wish to go a good deal further than the Government have been prepared to follow. It should not be difficult for any Hon'ble Members of this Council, who have not previously made up their minds, to decide upon the issue that will thus be placed before them.

"I will now pass to the second point. There is, I think a legitimate distinction between the acceptance of a proposal as justified in itself, and the insistence upon its enforcement at a particular time. For instance, a man may perfectly well hold that a case for the increase of the Act-coolie's wages in Assam has been made out, and he may resolve to vote for it. But he may also hold that, owing to the present condition of the industry, it would be inopportune, and might be harsh, to bring that increase into operation at the present moment, or for a fixed period of time. Now, I understand that the representatives of the tea-industry propose to ask this Council to reject *in toto* that clause of the Bill which provides for any increase in the wage. They are of course quite entitled to do so; and if they were to succeed, the Bill would not be lost, but that particular clause would disappear. If, however, this Council accepts the advice of Government and retains the clause, and if any Hon'ble Member were then to bring forward a further amendment to the effect that the operation of the wage clause of the Bill should, for special reasons, namely, the present condition of the industry, be postponed for two years, he will have my permission to do so, and, in the event of a good case being made out for such postponement, the Government will not stand in the way of its acceptance by this Council. They will even be prepared to vote for it themselves. We cannot divest ourselves of our responsibility to secure to the labourer that additional statutory protection to which we consider him to be entitled. But we have no desire to secure it at a time or in a manner that may be oppressive to a hard-hit industry, which, not less than the coolie, has a claim upon our dispassionate consideration.

"This then is the course which the Government propose to adopt. We shall ourselves support the compromise offered with our consent by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz in Select Committee—in the shape of a modified increase of wage in the second and third year: and we believe that the reasons which we shall adduce in favour of this course will be such as will commend themselves to a majority of this Council. Should our advice be accepted, Hon'ble Members will then be invited, after listening to the discussion, to vote upon the question of a two years' postponement of the operation of the clause—which in practice will mean that the enhancement will not commence to take effect until the close of the third year from now; since it is only in the second year of the coolie's service that it will begin to operate, while it will not become fully operative until the first batch of coolies to whom it applies have been for three years upon the plantations. I venture to entertain the hope that this course may vindicate the impartiality, without any abnegation of the responsibility, of Government, and may conduce to a harmonious solution of the disputed problem that lies before us."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour-districts of Assam, and on the Bill to make better provision for the health, supervision and control of Emigrants proceeding to or from the labour-districts of Assam, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I explained, when introducing this Bill eighteen months ago, that its main object was to remedy the abuses and malpractices which have sprung up in connection with the system of assisted emigration to the labour-districts of Assam which is permitted by the present law as contained in Act I of 1882 and its amending

Act VII of 1893. These Acts, while providing in a minute and careful manner for the licensing of contractors and recruiters, for the recruited labourers being brought before a Registering-officer in the district of recruitment, for the execution of labour-contracts after such registration, and for the conveyance of the labourers thus put under contract under proper safeguards and official cognizance to Assam, allowed a system of so-called 'free emigration' to be carried on outside the elaborate provisions which I have just mentioned. The consequence was that a horde of unlicensed and uncontrolled labour-purveyors and recruiters sprang into existence who, under the guise of assisting 'free emigration,' made large illicit gains by inducing, under false pretences, ignorant men and women, chiefly from the most backward districts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, to allow themselves to be conveyed to Assam, and by practically selling these people to the planters for the purpose of being placed under labour-contracts in that province. These evils were forcibly exposed by a Commission which was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, in 1895, to enquire into the whole labour-question. The Commission, on which the Indian Tea Association was represented by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Begg, reported in 1896, after visiting the recruiting districts, that the cost of importing labour to Assam was steadily increasing owing to the abuses arising from the competition of unlicensed professional recruiters, and they made various recommendations for the adoption of measures to check such abuses which, after consulting the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, were generally accepted by the Government of India and embodied in the Bill now before the Council. Briefly, the Bill first provides for a system of recruiting by licensed contractors and recruiters and by certificated garden-sardars, subject to close supervision and control. All persons thus recruited will have to be brought before a Registering-officer in the district of recruitment, and after being registered and medically examined they will be placed under a labour-contract in the district of recruitment, or at all events at some other place within the same province as the Local Government may direct. They will then be conveyed under proper supervision to the estate in Assam where they have bound themselves to serve. The Bill further enables, on the one hand, the Local Government of a recruiting province to prohibit, with the sanction of the Government of India, all persons from recruiting, or engaging or assisting, any native of India to emigrate from any specified part of its territories to any labour-district or any specified portion of a labour-district otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, and on the other hand enables the Local Government with similar sanction to allow, after such a prohibitory notification has issued, a system of assisted emigration by specially employed garden-sardars acting under permits granted by their employers, as described in Chapter V of the Bill. A means is thus provided of putting a complete stop to the present unlicensed and uncontrolled system of free recruiting, and of substituting for it a system of *bonâ fide* assisted emigration by garden-sardars who will be deputed by individual planters to bring up coolies from the recruiting districts to the planter's particular garden, and who will not be required to register their coolies or to place them under contract before taking them to Assam. Provision has been made for withdrawing at any time the concessions which are thus proposed for these specially employed garden-sardars if they are found to be abused.

"As regards the work of the Select Committee, the modifications which we have proposed after giving the Bill our most careful consideration are all aimed at the main object of keeping professional recruiters under strict control, and encouraging recruiting and assisted emigration by *bonâ fide* garden-sardars. These modifications are fully explained in the Committee's report, which has been in the hands of Hon'ble Members for the past fortnight, and I need not take up the time of the Council by repeating the explanations already given. It will be seen that, for the sake of simplicity and convenience, we have proposed the incorporation of the provisions of the Emigrants' Health Bill, which was introduced as a separate Bill, with those of the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill.

"So far I have referred only to the recruitment provisions of the Bill under our consideration. I explained, when introducing it, that it was not proposed

to make any alterations in the labour-system which was constituted by Acts I of 1882 and VII of 1893 except in the one matter of the minimum statutory wage. The minimum wage-rate fixed by Act I of 1882 for a completed daily task was five rupees a month in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of a labour-contract, and six rupees in the case of a man and five in that of a woman for the fourth year. The Bill as introduced provided for six rupees a month in the case of a man and five in that of a woman as the minimum wage-rate throughout the whole period of contract. The Bill as now amended proposes to maintain the present wage-rate of five rupees for a man and four for a woman in the first year, to raise it by eight annas a month both for men and women in the second and third years, and to keep the present maximum rate of six and five rupees, respectively, for the fourth year. It is further proposed, as explained in the paragraph of the Committee's report which deals with clause 5 of the Bill, to afford special protection to the newly-joined labourer by entitling him to receive a full wage for the performance of a half task during the first six months of his contract unless the Inspector certifies that he is physically fit to perform a whole task. As this one clause of the amended Bill, clause 5, has not been accepted by all the members of the Select Committee, and as I see that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Buckingham intends to move an amendment regarding it, I will defer making any further remarks on the wage-question until I reply to my Hon'ble friend's motion."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"Clause 9 is the outcome of the wholesome desire to respect marital rights. The practice of spiriting away (as it were) of a wife in defiance of the wishes of the husband is, as remarked by the Select Committee, a scandal, but it is a scandal which needs, in my view, to be qualified by a somewhat pungent epithet. I should, however, have been better satisfied if the original provision in the Bill were left alone, *i.e.*, if the consent of the husband was made a condition precedent rather than the absence of it a subsequent invalidating incident. It too often happens that the wife is, so to speak, smuggled away without the husband having the least scent of it. In such cases the husband, whose waking hours are mostly occupied in labouring for daily bread out of doors, comes to know of the exact cause of his wife's disappearance or of her whereabouts rather too late, *i.e.*, after the inducement to keep her from straying from the straight path has given way to the depressing sense of irreparable outrage perpetrated against him. This is as undesirable as demoralising. Nothing would be easier, if some little trouble were taken, than for the recruiter, or for the many officials through whose hands the recruit is made to pass, to get at the husband and obtain his consent at the outset and at first hand. Practical objections are stated to have necessitated the alteration of the clause from what it was at first. It seems to me that no amount of practical objections—be they real or exaggerated—ought to have weighed against the strictest recognition of the sensitiveness of man on this, the tenderest of his feelings—feelings which are no less keen in the labourer than in the well to-do. So strongly have I felt on this point that my first thought was to frame an amendment and urge it. But the words in clause 34, sub-clause (*3*)—the words which import that the Registering-officer should 'satisfy himself of the consent of the husband,'—might be extended to and made to embrace enquiry from the husband direct or from witnesses of a reliable kind, notwithstanding the fact that, whereas the words 'evidence' and 'witness' occur in sub-clause (*4*) as regards widows, &c., they are absent in sub-clause (*3*), as though they were deliberately omitted in order to make a distinction between the two classes of cases. I trust that the officers, who are charged with the duty, will be proof against plausible arguments based on allegations of such fancied distinction.

"On the provision in the next sub-clause (*4*) of clause 34, I feel some difficulty and doubt. It is possible elsewhere perhaps for widows or other species of women who are not wives to remain outside lawful guardianship; but wherever Hindu law applies, either expressly in terms or by adoption as a body of binding usage as is widely done, a woman without a lawful guardian, for civil purposes, is an unmeaning expression. I am not aware that the buck

of the classes from among whom the emigrant labourers are drawn are clean outside such limits. *If they are not*, then the fact must be realised that the provision in question, so far as it applies to widows and other women who are not wives, runs counter to established laws and valid usage among the people of this country. As yet, the spectacle is rare of women, floating, as so many drifts, on the stream of Hindu society in ordinary times: and the evil would only be precipitated if facilities were offered for social moorings to snap asunder, so as to permit of lapses to multiply and, by slow degrees, undermine the inter-dependent household, held together by long traditional sentiments in the main.

"Another aspect of the conjugal relationship is apparently unnoticed or unconsidered. It is not unoften that a husband skedaddles, if I may use an expressive colloquial word, under a sudden impulse of glowing, migratory ambition, leaving, in the lurch, wife and children—not to speak of aged parents—to shift for themselves as best they might. Such instances occurred in connection with emigration to Mauritius within my knowledge, and the wife only woke up to the dreary reality months after the scamp of the husband gave her leg bail. One result of it shall remain nameless. It appears to me that, for every one labourer who might thus be gained for a planting employer, society, and eventually the State, would have, thrown upon its hands, not a few she-waifs as well as orphans for no fault of theirs. It may be a question, worthy of more than a passing thought, whether the scrutinising, intermediate officers between the initial recruiter or garden-sardar on the one hand and the ultimate employer on the other hand should not be authorised to institute an enquiry in this regard and to see to the forsaken family being either, if fit, enrolled as well among the recruits or to arrangements being made to allot to the members of the family, so left behind, a definite part of the earnings of the runaway bread-winner, such as he is. Cases such as this are only the converse of the cases for which provision is made under clause 50, whereby the labourer is entitled to secure the manumission of his wife, daughter or mother, when he himself has obtained his own repatriation. I believe that it will serve a useful purpose, if also a humane and economical purpose, if express directions should be issued to watch and note cases of this kind, in view to an amendment of the Act, if such cases grew appreciably numerous enough. Attention to matters of this description will be found, in the long run, to facilitate rather than retard the cause of emigration. Public policy requires it."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"The question raised by my Hon'ble friend was very carefully considered by the Select Committee, and we intentionally made a distinction between the case of women who are recruited by the professional recruiter and women who are recruited by the garden-sardar. As I have said before, the whole object of our Bill is to encourage recruiting by garden-sardars and to place material restrictions on recruiting by professional recruiters. Therefore, in the case of recruiting by garden-sardars, we thought it sufficient to provide that a woman may be recruited, unless her husband or guardian comes forward and objects, whereas in the case of the professional recruiter we have placed a definite obligation on the Registering-officer who is required by sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) of clause 34 of the Bill to satisfy himself that the husband or lawful guardian, where there is one, actually consents to the woman being recruited."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM moved that for the first portion of sub-clause (*4*) of clause 5 of the Bill, as amended, from the beginning down to but excluding the provisos, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

> "(*4*) No labour-contract shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, and six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth year of such term."

He said:—"My Lord, the amendment standing in my name is, that in clause 5 (4) of the amended Bill the wages of coolies should not be increased for the second and third years but should remain as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 5 for a man and Rs. 4 for a woman.

"With Your Excellency's permission I will now state my reasons for moving this amendment.

"I stated in my note of dissent that 'wages in Assam are generally higher than in the tea-districts of Bengal, where coolies emigrate under a free system for a similar description of labour.'

By the last Assam Immigration Report (for 1899) the number of Act coolies is given as	131,958
Number of non-Act	267,985
TOTAL	399,943
Non-Act children	240,639

"Average monthly pay given in Immigration Report earned by Act coolies during 1899 was—

	R a. p.
Men	4 12 0
Women	3 11 3
Ditto non-Act—	
Men	5 4 4
Women	3 12 0
Children	2 4 10

"Taking the proportion of 1¼ children per man and woman, we have an average of Rs. 2-4-10 to be added to the family earnings, making the earnings per family of Act coolies to be Rs. 11-4-3 and non-Act Rs. 11-13-4. As, however, some gardens do not enter all the ticca earnings, the returns are not of much value in ascertaining actual wages.

"It should be noted that although I have taken the total number of Act and non-Act coolies in the Province, representing 757 gardens, 11 gardens were not inspected and therefore not included in the wage-statement in the Immigration Report. On this account, therefore, the wage would be somewhat higher than that given. To the above should be added various perquisites the coolie receives, such as medical comforts, sick allowances, diet to sick coolies given free, loss on rice sold to coolies, land given free of rent, free housing and firewood, amounting in all to an equivalent of about Re. 1 per mensem per adult and 8 annas per child. In 1893 Sir William Ward alluded to the collateral means of livelihood of the coolie in the following terms:—'The fact is,' he said, 'that the statement of wages when reduced to a tabular form is not of much value in enabling an idea to be formed as to the actual condition of the labourer,' and in the Special Report of 1890 it was pointed out that many of the circumstances which led to low average pay are such as tend to make a garden popular with coolies, some coolies working only a few days in the month, their pay being included in the average.

"I may here mention that in the Indian Association's letter to the Government of India it is said that in the Assam Administration Report for 1894-95 the Chief Commissioner desired that the returns of wages should be accompanied by an account of the extent to which collateral means of livelihood other than garden-work were available to coolies. It is said that subsequent reports contain no reference to the subject, and hence it is inferred that no such means of livelihood exist. The order referred to was given by Sir Charles Lyall in paragraph 33 of the Annual Labour Immigration Report for 1893. The remarks of District-officers on the subject are quoted or summarised just after the wages statements in the reports for 1894 and 1895, and the subject is briefly referred to in the same place in the report for 1896. The last enquiry on the subject was made in 1889, and is described in paragraph 150 of the Special Report of 1890.

"It is a significant fact that since 1891 the yearly reports have not given a statement showing the highest wages earned by Act and non-Act coolies.

"In the Immigration Report for 1890 the following figures were given for the Assam Valley :—

	R	a.	p.	
Non-Act men drew wages up to	18	0	0	per mensem
Non-Act women	14	8	6	
Act men	15	4	0	
Act women	14	0	0	
and children as much as	8	12	0	
In 1891 Act men drew as much as	15	4	5	
Women	17	2	8	
In 1891 non-Act men	21	0	0	
In 1891 non-Act women	20	13	0	

This statement, I think, disproves the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's remarks in his note on the Bill when he says the great mass of labourers get little or nothing from overtime work.

"Mr. Cotton gives a range of wages in Bengal from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 8 to Rs. 9. Regarding Duars labour, we find in a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Government of India that the mean earnings, including extras, from twelve typical gardens amounted to the following :—

	R	a.	p.	
Men	4	14	0	per mensem.
Women	3	2	7	" "
Children	1	6	0	" "

"Mr. Cotton's statement that Duars labour is better paid than Assam does not therefore appear to be correct.

"These coolies are brought to the Duars gardens by contractors, who receive advances, such advances being all charged against the coolie, and cut monthly from his pay amounting in many cases to Re. 1 per mensem. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor alludes to these stoppages in the fourth paragraph of his letter to the Government of India, dated the 15th September, 1900.

"Again, is it fair to compare temporary emigration to coal-mines, and factories, near the coolies' own homes, with emigration to Assam? In the former case they go with the intention of making money, and returning as soon as possible to spend it elsewhere. In the latter, they live the true type of an emigrant, finding a home for life.

"I most emphatically deny that the coolie in the Duars gets practically all the advantages of the Assam coolie which Mr. Cotton asserts he does. In addition to the above-mentioned stoppages, the Duars coolie gets no pay for Sunday, no pay for extra or sick leave and no pay for incompleted tasks.

"The expenditure on hospital and housing accommodation is a mere cypher compared with what it is in Assam, and I am informed, that dieting sick coolies at the factory expense is unheard of, and what perhaps is the heaviest tax we have in Assam, *viz.*, to provide rice at Rs. 3 per maund, the Duars planter is exempt from, his coolies having to provide themselves with rice at market-rates. The fact is, there is no occasion for these extras; the coolie is well off without them. At one garden in Assam, where the yearly pay-bill amounted to Rs. 32,530-14, I found Rs. 5,868-6-6 were expended on coolies' Sunday and other leave, showing that they actually get 20 per cent. of their pay for no work at all. As to the loss on rice, one of the largest companies in Assam lost in one year £5,340 sterling in rice, equivalent to 2½ per cent. on its capital. Others lost in the same proportion. Mr. Cotton, in his letter to the Government of India, says, 'the rate of wages current in Bengal may also be taken as a guide in determining what minimum rates should be specified in penal contracts in Assam.' He then goes on to quote the wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers in Bengal from Mr. O'Conor's *Prices and Wages in India* from 1873 to 1897. These wages are quite useless for comparison with coolie wages, for they are all compiled on the assumption that the coolie works every day in the month, and not on what he *actually* earns, as Assam coolies' wages are calculated. Mr. O'Conor, in his evidence before the Currency Commission in London in 1899, questions the often-stated assertion that the wage of unskilled agricultural labour *has* increased

during the last twenty years, and he tells me he still adheres to this opinion; and yet Mr. Cotton suggests that the coolie should share in the general rise in wages.

"Another reason given by Mr. Cotton for the raising of wages is that the price of nearly all food commodities have increased, and in paragraph 19 of his letter to the Government of India he says: 'Statistics of the price-current are not available, but it will suffice to say that the other articles besides rice are all ordinarily imported from Bengal.' This is hardly correct, for the ordinary bazar of the coolies, with the exception of clothes (and these are one-third of the price they were thirty years ago), is procured in the local markets; for example, oil, ghee, dal, sugar, fowls and ducks, fish, vegetables, etc. I laid before the Select Committee a statement showing the present cost of food-commodities in Assam and in the Duars, comparing them with the prices paid twenty years ago in Assam, and they show in nearly all cases a decrease. I presume it cannot be disputed that the price of liquor has fallen; if it has, my Lord, I may mention that one witness—*vide* '*Collection of Government Papers relating to Excise*,' deposed that, whereas some years ago it would have cost him four annas to get drunk, he could now get dead drunk for one anna.

"The Chief Commissioner himself states in his letter to the Government of India that 'there is no higher authority on the subject of labour-immigration into Assam than Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, the Civil Surgeon of Shillong.' On this account, therefore, I think I am fully justified in quoting his letter to the Chief Commissioner on the increase of wages and status of the coolies.—

'No. 439, dated Shillong, the 9th November, 1899.

'From—Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. CAMPBELL, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Shillong,

'To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 186 L. & L.—4528J., dated Shillong, the 1st November, 1899, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Campbell, I.M.S

'WITH reference to the communication as per margin, I have the honour to forward my opinion on certain of the provisions of the Bills.

'*1.—Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1900.*—The two important points in which this Act differs from Act I of 1882 are—(1) the proposal to raise the monthly minimum wage from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 in the case of a man, and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 in the case of a woman; and (2) initial registration and execution of labour-contract in the district in which the labourer is recruited. I will consider these in detail.

'(1) *Minimum monthly wage.*—The arguments in favour of the proposal to raise the monthly wage are: (*a*) the present rate is too low, regard being had to the rise in prices; (*b*) the higher rates which labour commands outside Assam. In my opinion, this change is not only unnecessary and uncalled for, but inadvisable as being a decided hardship and tax on the tea-industry.

'The only grounds on which this proposal might have been supported are: (*a*) that the pay of the labourer is such that he cannot live on it in comfort owing to the rise in prices, or (*b*) that by raising the wages a better class of labourer may be attracted. Regarding the former, *i.e.*, the question of the labourer being unable to exist in comfort on his present pay, it is a well-known fact that a labourer and, more especially a family man, after a few years in Assam, is really well off and wants for nothing as far as his desires can go.

'Let us now enquire how far the rise in prices has affected the labourer. His house costs him nothing more to build, in fact, it never has cost him anything, though it costs the employer more, as he has to build better houses than were supplied twenty years or more ago. His food, the chief staple of which is rice, costs him no more, though it may cost the employer considerably more, as he must supply it at the same price as twenty years ago, *i.e.*, Rs. 3 per maund. No. instead of his food costing more, it is probably cheaper and certainly more varied and more easily procurable than twenty or thirty years ago, because communications are much better, and there are more *hâts*, and they are nearer at hand, at which the labourer can procure vegetables, fish, etc.

'His firewood costs him no more and his clothing is not more expensive.

'I think the labourer is as well off, nay, better, than twenty or thirty years ago, though his minimum monthly wage has remained the same. He is better housed, all his sanitary arrangements, as the water-supply, etc., are much improved, and there is a marked difference in the arrangements made for his medical care and treatment. His expenses have not increased as I have shown above, and he can really make more on most gardens, as gardens are better supplied with labour than in the old days, and so kept in better order, and the tasks necessarily lighter, and at certain seasons of the year a much larger wage can be made than the minimum one. On the other hand, the employer or importer of labour has to pay much more than twenty or thirty years ago. It is he that has to pay for the rise in prices. The initial cost of the labourer is much greater. The labourer has to be clothed,

fed and generally cared for from the date he leaves his home till he arrives on the garden, and everything costs more than it did quarter of a century ago outside Assam.

'After reaching the garden, the labourer is better cared for, better housed, has a better water-supply, better medical arrangements, and is fed and nurtured if unable for full task work. This feeding may have to go on for some time till the labourer is accustomed somewhat to the life and surroundings and fitted for ordinary task work. The medical arrangements are infinitely better and far more expensive, as in most gardens there is now general European supervision, and, in all of any size, good native doctors are resident. It seems to me, therefore, that the rise in prices, not to say the cost of improvements in housing the healthy and treating the sick, affects only the employer of labour and not the labourer, and that this argument in favour of raising the minimum monthly wage is worthless.

'The labourer is, as a rule, contented and well-to-do, many of them possessing poultry, pigs, cattle, and even rice-fields to cultivate where such are close to the garden.

'It is possible that, if the minimum wage is raised, some of the employers may raise the tasks and diminish the rate paid for *ticca* so as to equalise matters, and that the labourer may, on the whole, have harder work and get no more pay than he at present receives.

'2. The higher rates which labour commands outside Assam is the second argument in favour of raising the minimum wage. By raising the wage, will the class of labourer be improved? I think not. The same class would still emigrate even if the minimum wage was increased 50 per cent. Will labourers emigrate in greater numbers if the minimum wage is raised? I think not Of course, if the rates in places outside Assam attracted labour so that it was difficult to procure labour or the proper class of labour for Assam, without raising the minimum wage, this would necessitate the change; but no such state at present exists, and, as long as a sufficient supply of suitable labour can be procured at the present rates, why should the present rates be changed when, as has been shown above, the labourer not only is paid sufficient for all his wants, but is really well off?

'Many tea-concerns could not stand the extra charge of 20 per cent. in the case of the man's wage and 25 per cent. in the case of the woman's, for many can only just pay their way, and some cannot do that, with the present rates.'

"It is worthy of notice also that only three or four of the officers in the Assam Commission agreed with the Chief Commissioner's proposal to raise wages. Again, in answer to Mr. Cotton's assertion that the price of food-stuff has risen, I read to the Select Committee extracts from the Report of the Commission sent up in 1867 from Bengal to report on tea and the condition of coolie-labour. The Commission (composed of Messrs. W. Ainslie, H. Steward Reid and J. M. Cunningham) said, coolies were actually unable to procure dal, oil, ghee, salt, fish, and they generally were without them because there was no market near (paragraph 132). Then again in 1873 Mr. Edgar in his report, page 15, said, 'Surplus food in tea-districts is very little, and food for imported labour had to be imported; there was no machinery for the distribution of food, and thousands died through mere want.' Also at page 17 he said, 'Food scarce and dear'; and at page 20, 'the number of imported labourers far exceeded the supply of food available.' Very gradually communication improved, food became cheaper, coolies took to cultivating, supplying to a great extent their own requirements, and the conditions of their life became thoroughly satisfactory. The chapters on wages and food in the Special Report of 1890 on the working of the Act fully bears me out in this statement. Mr. H. W. Stevens at page 15 in the *Collection of Papers relating to the Excise Administration 1890*, stated in his evidence before the Commission that he considered the price of food during the last twenty years had not increased, *i.e.*, in normal years.

"A convincing proof also, I think, that food-commodities have not increased in price, is that in 1871 the yearly cost of feeding prisoners in the jails of Assam was Rs. 34-9 against Rs. 33-10-9 in 1899, and I believe about the year 1884 their diet was raised.

"Such evidence as I have given above appears to me to entirely refute Mr. Cotton's statement as to the increase in the price of the necessaries of life to coolies

"It will naturally be asked, what does it cost a coolie to live in Assam, and does he simply get a mere living wage? In the Special Report of 1890, page 232, it will be seen that one coolie with his wife and two children gave their monthly cost of living at Rs. 7-11-3 when their combined earnings amounted to Rs. 11. The man said he had bought a Kabuli blanket for Rs. 6, also a silk cloth

for Rs. 8; he had given his wife Rs. 8 worth of jewellery; he also possessed a cow; he had worked on for four years on the garden; coolies, therefore, living together in a family can maintain themselves in comfort at a cost of from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per head per mensem, and, as a further proof of this, I may mention that one coolie usually charges another for keep Rs. 3 a month, and this he would not do unless he made something over the transaction. Even Mr. Cotton said in the Emigration Report for 1897, paragraph 45, 'With the high prices at present prevailing, Rs. 3 a month is probably the smallest amount on which a coolie *can live and keep in good health*, and it is the duty of inspecting officers to enquire carefully into each case in which this maximum in not attained, and in the absence of special reasons to the contrary to direct that the person concerned be fed in the general mess till such time as he or she is able to earn Rs. 3 per mensem at least.'

"After giving such instructions to his officers it does appear extraordinary that he should have written the following to the Government of India on the 25th December, 1899. Alluding to our resolution at the Tezpore Conference, *viz.*, to give men Rs. 3-8 a month and women Rs. 3 for the first two years of their indenture, irrespective of the work they do, Mr. Cotton said that—

'such a proposal should have been brought forward is an illustration of the unsatisfactory footing on which the recruitment of labour for the tea-gardens of Assam now rests. It is contemplated apparently that the labourers when they first arrive in Assam will be so weak and sickly that for two years they will be unable to perform the tasks required to earn the satisfactory minimum wage, which is in most cases much less than a full day's work. During that time it is proposed they should be given *a miserable pittance* not *sufficient to keep body and soul together* or merely fed and clothed at the expense of the employer without receiving any wages'!!

"As to cost of living I also notice in the Immigration Report for 1899 that the average cost of diet per diem in the Government dispensary shelter at Sylhet was 1 anna and 1 pie per head or Rs. 2-1 per mensem.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton also quotes from *Prices and Wages in India* that the average monthly wages of an able-bodied agricultural labourer in Assam in 1897 rose to Rs. 8·27; in 1892 it was Rs. 8·4. These of course are originally his own figures. All these, however, are on the assumption that the labourer works every day in the month. Fifteen to twenty days a month is the outside the independent labourer works; therefore his average pay, according to Mr. Cotton's figures, would be reduced to nearer Rs. 4 than Rs. 8. Gardens in many places are able to secure village-labour at 3 annas per diem or at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem, no pay being given for Sunday.

"It is true that the average rate of pay for the Assam constable, the process-server or chaprasi varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 a month, but their wives and children earn nothing; so how can this be compared with tea-garden earnings, where the women and children are bread-earners and can easily contribute between them Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 per mensem? Municipalities in Assam offer as much as Rs. 11 a month, and are unable to get sufficient voluntary labour, and this very circumstance is produced as a proof that wages have risen and that we do not pay our coolies sufficient. In my opinion it proves the reverse; the coolies prefer the tea-garden system and its family earnings and the general advantages a tea-garden gives. If it did *not* prove what I say, why do not time-expired coolies (of whom there are thousands) flock to the municipalities for Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month? And now let us see what pay the Assam Administration gives to witnesses attending the Criminal Courts. I will quote their rules—

'(*a*) for the ordinary labouring class of native two annas per diem,

'(*b*) for natives of higher rank in life four annas per diem.'

And this is all they get if they have to perform a journey of 100 miles. Surely we may call this 'a miserable pittance.'

"The average prosperity of the people of India cannot, therefore, be identified by the wage-test. To guage the value of the daily wage-quotation, it will have to be shown that daily employment is obtainable. The experience of owners of industrial factories is, that the free labourer earning a daily wage on piece-work does not work continuously throughout the year, that he takes holidays frequently, and absents himself for long periods to suit his inclination.

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor says—

'The figures given by the Chief Commissioner in paragraph 14 of his letter are surprising; it appears that for three years, 1873-75, the wages of free agricultural labour, *i.e.*, of coolies entertained otherwise than under the contract-system of the Emigration Act, ranged from Rs. 6·53 to Rs. 6·94. After fluctuations, which show that the returns may be relied on, as faithfully following the actual changes of the market, wages settled down for five years, ending in 1889, between Rs 6 and Rs. 7. Since 1889 they have been far below Rs. 7, but apparently they have not been much above it. In 1897, the famine year, and its successor they rose to Rs. 6-4. It thus appears that till the very exceptional period of the great famine, there has been no material rise in the wages of free labour in the open market. It cannot be denied that these unexpected figures give considerable support to the argument that an enhancement of the minimum wage of the contract coolie is *not required* on the ground of absolute justice to him.'

"Mr. Cotton, in commenting on our resolution at the Tezpur Conference to give coolies Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 a month irrespective of work done (letter dated 25th December, 1899, to the Government of India), says he 'does not consider the law should encourage by *any form of recognition* the practice of importing coolies so debilitated as to be incapable of doing a day's work;' and yet in his note on the Bill he states he is thankful the Committee have been pleased to accept a reduction of tasks for newly arrived coolies. I would ask, my Lord, if this is not a recognition on the part of the law that coolies are unable at first to do a day's work? His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considered that Inspectors should utilize more freely the powers under section 117, *viz.*, that of reducing tasks. Mr. Cotton's answer to this was that his executive is not powerful enough; but in paragraph 23 of the letter above quoted he says that as regards house-accommodation, medical assistance and water-supply the law affords ample power to Inspectors 'for insisting on adequate provision being made;' why not as regards tasks it is difficult to understand. I cannot follow the Chief Commissioner when he says:—

'It is not correct to say, as was said at the Tezpore Conference, that coolies under contract are not affected by fluctuations in the price of rice.'

"We maintained that the coolie did nor suffer when market-price of rice was over Rs. 3 per maund, but that it was an equivalent of extra pay to him. From the year 1866 to 1890 the coolie was beneficially affected to the extent of over Re. 1 per mensem in his pay if he cared to take rice regularly at Rs. 3. In the famine year 1896-97 he was beneficially affected to the extent of Rs. 2-8 per mensem, taking the consumption at 30 seers per mensem per man. Coolies, therefore, do receive an equivalent of a rise in pay. Wages rise with the cost of living, and generally move upwards more slowly than the price of food. If the value of rice expresses a rise that has taken place in the cost of living in Assam, then residents, who under statutory enactments, or from privilege, are protected from an increase in the cost of the staple food, must be no worse off than they would have been in previous years, and in some respects may be better off. They must be better off than the indigenous labourer and compared with those who receive a wage in other employment. This was verified by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the 29th April, 1897, when he said at the meeting held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that 'immigrants are well off, and they benefit the Province from every point of view.'

"Mr. Cotton says in his letter to the Government of India that during the ten years 1865 to 1874 the average retail price of common rice throughout the Province of Assam was about Rs. 2-3-5 per maund. *Now the inference from this* would be that, having to sell rice to coolies at Rs. 3 per maund, we must have made a profit during those ten years. In paragraph 29 of the Commission's Report they say that in 1867 for many months rice cost Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and even Rs. 10 a maund; the above statement, therefore, of the Chief Commissioner is most misleading; the average price is no criterion whatever, for when rice is high we lose an enormous amount in selling it at Rs. 3. We also have to keep a large stock in store, and this, when prices fall, has to be sold to coolies at current rates. I may mention that, in 1896-1897, 1½ million maunds of rice were imported into Assam.

"Among other collateral means of livelihood I may mention one garden where 307 acres of paddy are cultivated by coolies, producing approximately 4,605

maunds, valued at Rs. 8,058. The Government rent on this land would have been Rs. 3 per acre; coolies are charged 7 annas 6 pies. The gain, therefore, to coolies by thus cultivating would be Rs. 8,835-16, which sum is as good as extra pay, but this sum actually goes against the planter in his wage-return, for coolies get leave to cultivate this land and the average wage shown in Government returns is thereby stultified. A census of cattle taken a short time ago by order of the Chief Commissioner showed there were 947 cows and buffaloes on this garden, 513 young stock, 41 sheep, 390 goats, 15 ponies, 164 ploughs and 102 carts. Are all these statistics pigeon-holed in Shillong? They appear to be.

" Mr. Quinton said in his Special Report:

'The coolies with other means of livelihood in addition to garden-work are undoubtedly better off than they would be in their own country; *but excluding these*, and taking into consideration only such coolies as are entirely dependent upon the garden for their living, the tasks required and the wages earned are such that every coolie in ordinary health or of ordinarily industrious habits can get a sufficiency of food and yet be able to save.'

" In the statement I placed before the Select Committee of coolies' earnings there was one company employing 14,412 coolies (men 6,311, women 6,210, children 1,891): men earned for the year an average per mensem of Rs. 6-3-5, women Rs. 4-14-8, and children Rs. 2-8-6, or an average of Rs. 12-1-0 per family in hard cash. With perquisites the average per family was Rs. 12-15-3. At another garden employing 6,557 coolies, the average per family was Rs. 11-11-8; at another 3,301 coolies=1,413 families earning Rs. 13-0-10 per family. In fact, the average pay for 51,322 coolies per family was just Rs. 11-8. I find that new coolies' pay averaged even higher than old coolies' in many cases, and in this I am supported by a statement shown in the Special Report on Act I, paragraph 146, before alluded to, where Act I women earned on an average more than non-Act women. The average pay of non-Act men was slightly in excess of Act men.

" In advocating an increase in wages, the Chief Commissioner seems to try and smoothen matters by stating in his letter of the 25th December, 1899, paragraph 23, that employers will be justified in raising the task-rates, and insisting on the performance *of a full day's work* for a fair wage. We next find the Chief Commissioner slightly moderating this statement, by saying we are entitled to a *fair day's labour* for the legal wage; then again in his letter to the Government of India, dated 10th September, he says, this increase will immensely benefit the great mass of labourers, who will get through a *slightly augmented task*. These statements are so conflicting, that I am afraid the amendment made, that coolies for the first six months should have full pay for half tasks, would, according to Mr. Cotton's theory, be no amendment at all; for a full day's work of nine hours certainly represents just double what is expected out of the coolie at present. Mr. Cotton says that the 'mere fact of tasks being light, and that overtime payments are allowed, afford a strong consideration in favour of raising wages.' It is plain, therefore, that he advocates the abolition of work of an optional character, so dear to the coolie, and so universal throughout the whole of India. Is Mr. Cotton ignorant of the fact that the coolie is master of the situation, and that the present system of labour has grown up for generations? Ought not legislation, therefore, to aim at the regulation of methods which the immigrants have themselves adopted, rather than to attempt to force the current of emigration back into channels of its own creation?

" Such changes in pay and in tasks may easily be taken by coolies as an indication that the Government distrusts employers. I know such is not the case, but this may and probably will be the view taken by coolies, and such an impression is not likely to promote the good relations between employers and labourers.

" An increased rate of payment leads to a lesser task instead of an augmented task, the coolies taking out the balance, so to speak, in the only form of luxury which appeals to an Asiatic, *viz.*, the luxury of sitting still and doing nothing; for instance, at one of the collieries in the Asansol District, where labour is scarce, the outturn was very small and they did exactly as Mr. Cotton would have done; they raised the rate per ton of coal cut, hoping thereby to stimulate

the coolie to increased exertion; what happened? The outturn diminished. The fact was, the coolies were thoroughly satisfied with their previous income, and on a higher rate they merely worked a fewer number of hours. A similar result must follow if wages are increased in Assam. At page 17 of the Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission it is stated that coolies will not do more work than they are obliged to do, and are only anxious to earn enough to live on, and when they have collected enough for a few days eating, they take themselves off—they live only for the day.

"We hear everywhere of wages being reduced instead of increased: take for instance what Mr. Muir said on the 3rd December last at a meeting of the Duars Tea Association. He said—

'When considering the proposal of reducing pay, under the existing system, the labourers really worked about three or four days a week, and lower wages would necessitate their working six days with a corresponding benefit to the garden; it was proposed and carried that wages should be reduced one rupee in case of men and eight annas for women.'

"Compare this with Mr. Cotton's proposal that wages should be increased and tasks augmented. In practice we should find that less work would be done, and we should have to import more labour. In Coorg, on the 24th April last, the reduction of wages was considered. The institution of overtime work, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal describes,—

'as one not infrequently adopted in English industries and is indeed an excellent and proper system for industries where the employment is monotonous or where from the shortness of the labour-supply the most has to be made of a limited number of labourers. It is universal in the tea-gardens of the Bengal Duars.....It is difficult to avoid the uneasy feeling that we must be on wrong lines when we remedy the evils on a minority of badly managed gardens by upsetting the system of the good ones, which are the majority, or force the good gardens to depart from a system which experience elsewhere as well as in Assam shows to be essentially the best.'

"The system the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner wants to upset is described by himself as the payment of a minimum wage for a light nominal task supplemented by a liberal overtime wage for overtime work. I need hardly say that such a proposition will meet the greatest opposition among coolies themselves; and even Mr. Cotton acknowledges in his letter to the Government of India, dated the 25th December, 1899,—

'that some inconvenience will no doubt be caused by a general alteration of task-rates, but there is no reason to suppose it will be serious. It must be remembered that every industry is subject to occasional disturbance from fluctuation in the rate of wages, and it cannot be expected that the tea-industry will entirely escape such inconvenience.'

"Such direct interference with the liberty of employer and employé, my Lord, is unwarrantable, and, I may say, unheard of. Mr. Cotton argues that the coolie's ignorance and helplessness entitles him to protection in pay as well as in other directions. Can it possibly be proved that there is general ignorance or helplessness?

"Only last year the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton in his letter to the Government of India stated that the *great mass of coolies comprising more than half of the total number imported under the Act who are recruited by contractors* know nothing about Assam.

"In the Immigration Report for 1899 the following figures are given:—

In	1896	18,870	contractors' coolies	only out of a total of	61,308 adults imported.
„	1897	18,127	„	„ out of	66,328 adults imported.
„	1898	10,559	„	„	35,516 „
„	1898	11,065	„	„	25,872 „

"Surely the total number of coolies imported should be taken and not those only under the Act.

"Out of the 4,000 to 5,000 sardars annually sent down, coolies cannot be so

ignorant of the circumstances of Assam as the Chief Commissioner makes them out to be. Even ten years ago Mr. Quinton said :—

'In the latter (alluding to the new recruiting grounds), coolies may be ignorant of the conditions of life on a tea-garden and liable to be imposed upon; but in the former (old recruiting grounds), with a constant flow of emigrants between Assam and the recruiting districts, anything like misrepresentation on a large scale, except solitary cases seems impossible.'

"I notice in the resolution on Inland Emigration, Bengal, that, in 1899 67 per cent., and in 1898, 70 per cent, of the registered coolies were collected by garden-sardars, many of them from outside Bengal.

"As the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton in his note on the Bill alludes to the death-rate of coolies, I am glad to have this opportunity of correcting an erroneous idea that certainly seems to be in the minds of some regarding this subject.

"An officer of the highest standing in the Assam Commission, in his letter to the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 21st December, 1899, says :—

'The average death-rate during the last ten years of Act-labourers has been 53·6 per mille.' He continues, 'Comment is superfluous. That amongst an adult population of over one lakh all in the *prime of life* there should be, year in and year out, a constant death-rate of 53·6 per mille indicates something radically wrong. The fact is certain and cannot be explained away.....The coolie (during the term of his contract) remains and dies at a rate which, if it occurred among the prisoners in our jails for a series of years together, would infallibly draw forth the most scathing comment of Government.'

"Now, in the first place, Mr. Cotton tells us that all the beggars in the bazar, men and women of bad health, or idle, and of dissolute habits, who have failed to make a living in their native districts, are swept together and sent up to the gardens of Assam, where for a year or two at least they will not do a full day's work and swell the returns of sickness and mortality.

"The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar in report for 1894 wrote :—

'I do not think it can fail to strike any one who looks at a number of batches of newly arrived coolies that most of them are not average specimens of the labouring classes of India, but people of inferior physique and constitution, who, having failed to make a living in their own country, emigrate to Assam as a last resource.'

"Can coolies, I ask, such as these, and those who are weak and emaciated by famine, fail to swell the returns of sickness and mortality ?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton himself owns to this fact, and yet an officer in the Assam Administration *says it cannot be explained away*. Again, can the prime of life be applied to such people ? I maintain that at forty years of age the native of India is long passed his prime of life. I should be inclined to call them old, and for the sake of full rates being paid many a coolie over forty is smuggled in.

"The exultations of the Assam Administration over a slightly reduced mortality in their jails for 1898 must have been sadly marred by the result of 1899, when the Director General remarked that 'in face of these figures congratulations were at least premature.' The figures of mortality alluded to by the Director General for the last four quinquennial periods in Assam jails were 45, 48,55 and 51 per mille.

"The average death-rate for the last ten years *among all classes of the coolie population is 35·8 per mille*. In 1899 the death-rate was 27·5 per mille, being considerably less than among the general population. I certainly should not have alluded to this excessive mortality in jails unless comparison with tea-gardens had been drawn.

"In paragraph 58, Provincial Report for 1900, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick remarked that—

'the climate of Assam under the most favourable sanitary arrangements is fatal to new arrivals. We must,' he said, 'make up our minds to accept the above as one of the drawbacks to emigration ; but only people who are unwilling or unable to view the position as a whole, and who ignore the fact that the bulk of those who emigrate to Assam would have far more evils to face in their own homes than this additional risk to die, would contend that there is any reason for stopping or discouraging emigration.'

"It has frequently been asserted that the penal system of the Act is responsible for not only low wages but also for the high rate of mortality among Act-coolies. This is not the case. Take, for instance, Assam and the Surma Valley. The average pay earned per family by Act-coolies in Assam for 1896 was Rs. 11-11-1, against Rs. 10-4-4 in the Surma Valley, or Rs. 1-6-8 in favour of Assam, and for non-Act coolies per family in Assam Rs. 12-9-6 against Rs. 10 14-10 in the Surma Valley, or Rs. 1-10-2 in favour of Assam; and yet Assam with more than 90,000 Act coolies in excess of the Surma Valley showed a mortality of only 37·6 per mille against 34·3 per mille in the Surma Valley, showing plainly that the wage-question need hardly be considered The Chief Commissioner's attention was directed three years ago by the Government of India (see Report on Labour Emigration, 1897) to the fact that a number of sick and destitute coolies had been noticed in the Tippera District of Bengal travelling on foot from the direction of Assam. The tea-planting community were saddled by the Government of India with the responsibility attached to these coolies; and the Chief Commissioner, appealing to our feelings, impressed upon employers of labour the responsibilities which rested upon them of co-operation with Government officers in grappling with the difficulty. Mr. Cotton said he had observed for himself the consideration and humanity displayed by the great majority of employers towards coolies who had worn themselves out in the service of their garden, and he called upon all to support him to the utmost of their power in remedying the evil.

"It is satisfactory to find in the report (Immigration Report, 1898), dealing with the subject, that the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar was unable to trace a single case of a worn out or sickly coolie being turned out of a garden.

"As to the tea-industry not being in a position to bear such an additional tax as the enhancement of wages would mean, I am of the opinion that to raise the rate of wages for two years would similarly affect wages at any period. It would in the first place be impossible to import Act labour on one scale and non-Act on another scale of wages. We invariably treat Act and non-Act coolies on the same footing: if Act labour get rice at Rs. 3, it would be unfair to deny this privilege to non-Act. Coolies themselves fail to recognize a difference. The effect, therefore, of raising wages eight annas would be an additional charge of 10 per cent. on labour-charges. The expenditure on a garden on account of pay for labourers is calculated at nearly three-quarters the actual total expenditure in placing tea on the market; this would mean, therefore, an increase of 7½ per cent. on our present expenditure, or an equivalent of nearly 2 per cent. on the capital invested in tea.

"The accounts for 1900 have not yet been closed, but the results are certain, as far as profit and loss are concerned. The bulk of tea now sold in Calcutta and London is being disposed of at three farthings or one penny per pound below cost price, and more than 75 per cent. of tea-gardens will be worked at a loss. A continuation of such conditions must assuredly lead to a collapse of the tea-industry.

"In paragraph 12 of Mr. Cotton's letter to the Government of India, he says:—

'The insufficiency of the wages paid to labourers under contract has repeatedly been the subject of notice in official reports; it will suffice here to refer to the remarks contained in paragraph 35 of report for 1896, paragraph 45 of report for 1897, paragraph 44 of report for 1898.'

"This, I think, is misleading, for we may certainly infer from the above that other reports, besides those mentioned, take up the subject of low wages. Such, however, is not the case. We have only to refer to reports for 1893, 1894 and 1895 to see that Sir C. Lyall and Sir W. Ward make no reference to low wages as telling against the coolie, but confirm the evidence given in the Special Report.

"The reports referred to by Mr. Cotton (it is almost needless to say) are those compiled during his administration.

"I maintain that in 1896 the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton could not possibly have had an opportunity of either seeing for himself the status of the coolies or of consulting with his officers on the wage-question. In fact, in Mr. Cotton's report, dated the 25th January 1899, No $\frac{126}{410}$, Emig., it is stated (alluding to the

question of raising the minimum wage and of reducing the term of contract, that they are reserved for further consideration, and that 'on these two latter subjects Mr. Cotton adheres to the opinion he has already expressed and has nothing to add to them.....The Chief Commissioner has written it while on tour and has not consulted the officers or any representatives of the tea-industry in regard to the proposed legislation.'

"In the Immigration Report for 1896, Mr. Cotton quotes some remarks of Mr. Monahan, Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, in report for 1894, with which he says he fully agrees. In the *same report* Mr. Monahan (alluding to the occupations of coolies), says, 'as a rule, however, their occupations, or at any rate the most profitable of them, are confined to coolies who have been *a year or two* on the gardens, during which time, if they keep in good health and are industrious, they may be able to acquire the small capital necessary.' This of course was not quoted by Mr. Cotton.

"My Lord, I do not think it is sufficiently realised what the ultimate effect of a rise in wages will mean, not only to the tea-industry but to the coolies themselves. There are benevolent people at home who denounce fox-hunting, little thinking that, if such a proposition was carried into effect, it would cause a wholesale slaughter and extermination of that animal we take such a pride in preserving. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton with his philanthrophic ideas is similarly dealing a death-blow not only to the coolie but also to the industry we have such a pride in sustaining. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's recommendations for raising wages were based upon the view that the abolition of free recruiting would lower the cost of importing labour (see paragraph 8, Bengal letter of 29th December, 1896).

"Sir Charles Lyall did not say that he agreed to the raising of wages, but simply that he would like to see the rate raised, but that it must be left to Assam. Sir John Woodburn considers that an increase in the minimum wage might disastrously injure the system under which tea is produced without substantially benefiting the labourer.

"The real question is this, the minimum legal rates are already exceeded by arrangements which have gradually grown up and which suit both employer and labourer. Are there sufficient reasons for disturbing these arrangements? The burden of proof is on him who asserts there are sufficient reasons. He has to prove—

(1) that wages are insufficient ;
(2) that the proposed re-arrangement will result in sufficient wages being paid ;
(3) that the arrangement can be carried out without undue disturbance of the labour-system ; and
(4) that the industry *can meet* the financial burden of the proposed increase in wage.

"Not one of these points have been proved. How can the fact that tasks are light, such as can be performed in much less than a day, and that overtime payments are allowed, afford (as Mr. Cotton says) a strong consideration in favour of raising the statutory rate of wage ?

"Your Excellency said at Tezpur :—'In the long run a problem of this sort will not be settled by Labour Commissions or by Government Bills ; it will be decided by the immutable laws of supply and demand ; you cannot make water run up-hill, and you cannot provide labour for an industry below its market-price.' I need hardly say, my Lord, we accept this responsibility.

"I trust I have clearly demonstrated by the foregoing remarks that no reasonable grounds for enhancement of wages have been produced, and that coolies financially are in a better position than they ever have been, wages earned being considerably in excess of their requirements.

"With Your Excellency's permission I should like to place on the table extracts from the last Land Revenue and Excise Reports, the former showing to what extent immigration has benefited the Provinces. The Land Revenue Administration Report for last year shows that, at the end of 1899-1900, 85,881 acres of Government land were settled direct with immigrant cultivators, *viz.*, 71,159 acres with *ex*-tea-garden coolies and 14,712 acres with other immigrants. The area settled with *ex*-tea-garden coolies increased by 10,558

acres during the year. In 1890-91 the area settled direct with immigrants was not more than 30,000 acres, nearly 24,000 acres being settled with *ex*-tea-garden coolies. In 1880-81 the area settled direct with immigrants was just over 3,000 acres; almost all settled with *ex*-garden coolies. During the last nine years the area settled direct with immigrants has increased by about 56,000 acres, or at the rate of over 6,000 acres a year, the area settled with *ex*-garden coolies having increased by 47,000 acres, or at the rate of over 5,000 acres a year. These figures by no means represent the whole cultivation of immigrants; large numbers also cultivate as sub-tenants of grant-holders or Assamese *raiyats*.

"It is estimated that the number of *ex*-tea immigrants (including their Assam-born childern) who have left tea-gardens and settled down in the Assam Valley, chiefly in the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur and in the Tezpur Sub-division of Darrang, is at the present time probably something between 150,000 and 200,000. This represents the actual colonisation work done by the tea-industry. In 1891 the colonists numbered something between 80,000 and 90,000. In 1881 they numbered not more than 25,000. Including tea-gardens, the total number of persons of the immigrant classes, including those born in the province, in the four upper or tea districts would not fall far short (if at all) of 500,000, or more than one-third of the total population of those districts. In 1891 the total number of persons of these classes in these districts was less than 300,000. In 1881 the number could not have been more than 150,000 at the outside; and in 1872 probably not more than 40,000.

"The above shows the work done by the tea-industry in populating and colonising the province in the Assam Valley only. I have no doubt that the record in the Surma Valley is equally satisfactory. When we add to the above the fact that the tea-industry in this province affords a livelihood to a labour-population of about two-thirds of a million and to over 50,000 emigrants annually, especially in times of famine or scarcity, we shall be in a position to realise the obligation which the Assam province chiefly, but also, to some extent, the other provinces from which the emigrants come, are under to the tea-industry.

"In 1899, Rs. 6,38,573 were realized from liquor-shops in Assam and Rs. 3,66,868 from ganja The Chief Commissioner acknowledges that this 6¼ lakhs are almost wholly derived from coolies. I calculate it amounts to over Rs. 5 per annum per drinking head. Mr. Davis says regarding the consumption of ganja :—

'The labouring emigrant population which furnish the bulk of our ganja-consumers increased by 33,725 or 26·99 per cent. in five years; the consumption has increased from 36 maunds in 1890-94 to 53 maunds in 1896 97 or by 32 per cent. In addition to this the revenue from rum, chiefly consumed by garden-coolies, amounted to Rs. 6,177.'

"The revenue derived from opium also amounted to Rs. 15,81,991, a large proportion of this drug being consumed by coolies. The figures given above for spirits and ganja are for licenses only, so we may add nearly 50 per cent. for vendors' profits drained out of coolies new and old, who, according to our Chief Commissioner, are unable to earn a living wage."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said :—"As I cannot accept on behalf of the Government of India the amendment which my Hon'ble friend has moved, I must ask the forbearance of the Council if I give my reasons for the position we have taken up at some length. I trust I shall be able to show that in this matter we have good reasons for our belief that some improvement in the statutory wages of the tea-garden labourer of Assam is called for, and that we should be parties to one-sided legislation if we failed, when amending the Act of 1882 in so many respects in the interest of the employer and when altering the recruiting law in accordance with his wishes, to do something also for the labourer who is the subject of these penal contracts. The penal contract system has become so familiar to the tea-industry of Assam, that there is a tendency to regard it as something quite normal, and to question the right of the Government to revise for the better protection of the labourer any of its details. But in reality the whole system is entirely opposed to the conditions ordinarily existing between employers and employed, and a heavy responsibility rests upon the Government which allows it to continue. The Gov-

ernment is bound to see that the wage, as well as all other conditions of service, is reasonable, and in insisting that it shall be increased on the state of the labourer being shown to be unsatisfactory, the Government is acting strictly within the limits of the responsibility which it has accepted in sanctioning the continuance of the penal contract system.

"My Hon'ble friend states that the minimum legal rates are already exceeded by the arrangements which have grown up between the employers and the labourers: and he throws the burden of proof on us that the present wages are insufficient. I am content to meet him on these two points. His first contention is, that the minimum legal rates are already exceeded, and the evidence he relies on practically amounts to this, that the average earnings of what he considers a normal family, that is, an able-bodied man, an able-bodied woman and an able-bodied child and a further quarter of an able-bodied child, amount to a trifle over Rs. 11 a month. But, on his own showing, the wage of the individual man and of the individual woman is less than the prescribed minimum wage, and what we have to look at is the individual and not the family. Therefore, I cannot allow that he has proved his first point. As to his second point I am quite willing to grant that the expert acclimatised labourer who has retained his health and has adapted himself to his new country earns in one way or another a fair subsistence. But, if anything has come out clearly in the course of the discussions which our proposal has evoked, it is this, that the condition of the emigrant in the first years of his contract is far from satisfactory. My Hon'ble friend has cited the opinions of officers who, writing generally of the condition of the labourers in Assam, describe them as fairly prosperous. Against these opinions I am content to set the opinion of the present experienced Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, who, with wider and more mature knowledge than his subordinate officers and with sympathies strongly inclining towards the employers, has strenously insisted on the necessity for discriminating between the condition of the old and expert labourer and that of the labourer in the first years of his contract. The condition of the latter, he has emphatically said, requires to be safeguarded. His opinion was endorsed by the conference of planters and officials at which he presided, and which put forward a proposal that a minimum wage, sufficient to purchase food, should be secured by law to every labourer, irrespective of task, for the first two years of his contract. What was this but an admission that the present minimum wage, as it actually works in practice under those arrangements which my Hon'ble friend states 'have gradually grown up,' fails to secure the labourer a living wage? This is the evil to which we cannot shut our eyes, and which justifies our decision that the revision of the law for the benefit of the employers in their recruiting operations ought to be accompanied by some improvement in the wage-scale.

"My Hon'ble friend has not alluded to the fact that the present average wage of the labourer under penal contract is, taking it all round, less than the legislature 35 years ago intended it should be, as my Hon'ble friend the Chief Commissioner of Assam has pointed out in his note which he has appended to the Report of the Select Committee. This is a very remarkable fact, which it is well to bear in mind, when we are told of other 'arrangements which have gradually grown up.' I doubt if there is any other place in India where the cash-wage of today is substantially less than the cash-wage of 35 years ago. When the system of a penal labour-contract was instituted by Bengal Act VI of 1865, a fixed minimum monthly wage was prescribed, which was Rs. 5 for male adults and Rs. 4 for female adults. This system of a fixed monthly wage was altered by Act I of 1882 to the present system of a minimum wage-rate contingent upon the completion of a daily task, the regulation of which is practically in the hands of the employer. I doubt if the full effect of this alteration was realised by the legislature. The effect has been that even in the busy season of the year, when the labourer gets overtime earnings, the prescribed minimum wage-rate of Rs. 5 per man and Rs. 4 per woman is in many cases not earned; while at other times of the year it is seldom, if ever, earned, at all events by the newly-joined coolie during the first two years of his contract. The annual returns of the average monthly wage earned in each district of Assam show that, even including payment for overtime, the average

wage of the whole year round in almost every sub division of the province is less than Rs. 5 per man and Rs. 4 per woman. As the skilled workers admittedly earn on good gardens more than the minimum wage, the only possible explanation of these figures is that the newly-joined and unskilled members of the labour-force earn materially less than the minimum wage-rate. When we bear in mind that, when this minimum wage-rate was fixed, it was fixed on the supposition that even the newly-joined coolie would be able to earn it by performing a fair day's work for 26 days in the month, we must in my opinion, recognise that this failure on the part of a considerable section of the labour-force to earn the prescribed wage constitutes a very strong argument for the enhancement of the present wage-rate which is proposed in the Bill now before Council. For we have, I repeat, the undeniable fact that for the first years of their service on the gardens the labourers do not receive the wage which the legislature supposed in 1865 and again in 1882 it was guaranteeing to them. I know that it has been said that though the legislature may have intended that no labourer should receive less than Rs. 5 a month if a man, or Rs 4 if a woman, yet the law was impracticable, and that it was found convenient to depart from these benevolent intentions, and to convert the monthly wage into a daily wage contingent upon a fulfilment of a task fixed by the planter. But the change was to the detriment of the labourer, and to it must be ascribed the evil which, as I have said, is admitted to exist. I cannot help thinking that the practice of strictly enforcing the daily task and of keeping down the labour bill by the method of '*fractional hazirís*,' that is, of paying half or three-quarters wage for short tasks, has grown of late years. It is not noticed as a prominent abuse in the report of the Committee of Enquiry which preceded the enactment of the Act of 1882. Any one reading that report would come to the conclusion that the full monthly wage was ordinarily earned by the coolie in those days, and that tasks, if set, were only for the punishment of the able-bodied labourer who was wilfully idle. That at all events was the view taken by the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, in the course of the debate on the Bill. Replying to the objections taken in certain quarters to the wages fixed in the Bill as being too low, Lord Ripon said that they were minimum rates, designed to secure that under no circumstances should the labourer get less than a living wage, and that the Government was convinced that the real earnings of the great majority of the labourers would far exceed this minimum. We know that these anticipations have not been realised, and that under the task-system as practised today in Assam the living wage which the minimum rates of the Act are supposed to represent is not earned or earnable by a considerable proportion of the labour-force. Therefore, I say that the lot of the labourer is worse than the legislature in 1865 and in 1882 intended that it should be, and that this fact alone would amply warrant a larger increase in the monthly wage rate than we propose.

"But the case for raising the wage does not stop here. When I introduced the Bill two years ago I stated that, since the wage was first fixed in 1865, a great rise had occurred in the prices of food and in the wages of labour. The fact seemed to me too notorious to require demonstration. Every one who has long experience of India is conscious that money will neither purchase as much food or labour as it did twenty or thirty years ago. As my Hon'ble friend has alluded to Mr. O'Conor's evidence on this point before the Currency Commission of 1898, I have looked up what Mr. O'Conor actually said. He said that there had been a great increase all over India in the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers. He subsequently stated that in the case of the wages of agricultural labourers the rise was largely disguised in the official returns by reason of their still being paid in kind This is perfectly true, but, as we are here dealing with cash wages, it does not affect the question before us. If we test Mr. O'Conor's evidence by the Assam figures, we find that, whereas for the ten years preceding the enactment of Act I of 1882 the average price of rice in the Province of Assam was over 19 sers the rupee, for the ten years preceding the present time the average is less than 13 sers. Measured in rice, therefore, the minimum wages fixed in 1882 are not the minimum wages of today: that is, the sum Rs. 5 or Rs. 4 a month purchases less rice now than it did in 1882. It has been argued that the prices of other commodities have fallen in Assam

owing to improved communications and establishment of local marts. I am ready to admit that this may be the case. But the ruling figure in the coolie's budget is what he spends on rice, and the evidence to my mind is clear that rice is much dearer today in Assam than it was when the present wages were first fixed. The labourer is, I admit, provided by his employer with rice at Rs. 3 the maund, the equivalent of a rate of 13·3 sers per rupee. But my contention is that in old days rice on the average was far cheaper than this in the province. I think, therefore, that, on the ground of prices alone, a case could be made out for raising the minimum wage. We have also the fact that wages of free labour have risen of late years in Assam, and that they are considerably higher than the wages of the penal contract. We have also the fact that, in the districts from which the planters seek to draw their labour-supply, there is an active and increasing competition for labourers for mills and mines and the colonies, and that much higher rates are offered than the present minimum rates of the Act. Putting all these things together, it is impossible to avoid the inference that not only prices of food, but also wages of labour of the particular kind required by the planters, have risen.

"My Hon'ble friend has attempted to show that the Act-labourer in Assam is better off than the free labourer in the Duars. The circumstances between a free-labourer and a labourer under a penal contract are so radically different that such a comparison is of little real utility, even if we accurately knew all the facts about wages and tasks and overtime in the Duars. It is, however, clear that the lowest wage-rate in the Duars for a man is Rs. 6 a month, and that he can earn this by performing a very moderate task for 20 days. When my Hon'ble friend states that the average wage actually earned by adult male labourers on certain selected gardens in the Duars is under Rs. 5 a month, he omits to notice the important qualification supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of the district that many of the labourers have other occupations, and that they do not on an average work on the tea-gardens more than 18 or 20 days in the month. The Duars planter cannot compel them to work as an Assam planter can his Act labourers. The comparison is thus vitiated by this circumstance alone. We also have it in evidence that labour prefers to go to the Duars rather than to Assam, and we quite recently have been told in the correspondence columns of the *Englishman* that labour in the Duars is more expensive than in Assam. I cannot, therefore, see that there is any force in the argument about the Duars.

"I now return to my statement that the actual condition of the labourer under penal contract is not satisfactory, at all events during the first two years of his contract, and that it requires to be improved. In the first place, the Labour Commission of 1895 distinctly recognized the fact by saying in their Report that, if Government took measures for reducing the cost of importing the coolie into Assam, it would be fairly entitled to demand some increase in the pay of the coolie and some reduction in the term of contract. In the next place, the Bengal Government in forwarding this report to the Government of India expressed an opinion that, if the recommendations of the Commission on the subject of recruiting were carried out, the term of contract ought to be reduced to three years and the minimum wage also raised to Rs. 6 for a man and Rs. 5 for a woman throughout the period of contract. The then Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Alexander Mackenzie) expressed a very decided opinion that wages were kept at too low a level in Assam, even allowing for all the expenses of the present system of recruitment. When the report of the Commission was circulated to the other Local Governments and Administrations concerned, there was a consensus of opinion on the part of the North-Western Provinces Government, the Central Provinces Administration and the Assam Administration that the minimum wage-rate ought to be enhanced as proposed by the Bengal Government, and provision was made accordingly in the present Bill as introduced. Since the introduction of the Bill, opinions on this point have no doubt changed in some quarters; still all concerned are agreed that something ought to be done for bettering the present position of the coolie during the first two years of his contract. The remedy proposed by His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to reduce the statutory task; but it was found that the planters were opposed to

this solution, and it was consequently dropped. Another proposal which was put forward at the Conference convened by the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts at Tezpur to discuss the Bill was that the labourer during his first two years in Assam should be guaranteed, if a man Rs. 3-8 a month, and if a woman Rs. 3 a month, for this period irrespective of task. This proposal was, however, considered insufficient by the Chief Commissioner and was also eventually rejected by the planters themselves. We had, therefore, when considering the Bill in Select Committee, to fall back on some other solution of the question, and it seemed to us that, as increased protection of the newly joined labourer was the matter of foremost importance, this end could best be attained by providing that he would be entitled to earn a full wage by performing half an ordinary task during the first six months of his service. This, however, taken alone fell considerably short of protecting the coolie for the first two years of his contract, which, as I have just said, has been generally admitted to be required. The representatives of the planters on the Committee were opposed to applying the half task rule to a longer period than six months. We therefore provided, while maintaining the present minimum wage for the whole of the first year subject to the half task rule for the first six months, a very moderate increase of eight annas a month for the second year of the contract, nor did we go beyond this moderate increase for the third year. The present wage-rate for the fourth year has been left untouched. I think I may reasonably claim that in doing this much, and this much only, we have shown the planters all possible consideration compatible with the obligation of Government towards the coolie whom it allows to be placed under a long term of penal contract ; and it must be remembered that the small proposed enhancement of the wage-rate is not accompanied by any reduction of the period of contract at present allowed, although such a reduction was pressed upon the Government of India by the Secretary of State in 1893 and was, as I have already said, contemplated by the Labour Commission in 1895.

"Coming now to the practical effect of the moderate enhancement thus made in the wage-rate of the second and the third years, let us see what it comes to. The aggregate earnings of a man during the four years of his labour-contract would amount, under the present wage-scale, if he earned the full wage throughout, to Rs. 252 and of a woman to Rs. 204. The increase in these aggregate earnings will be Rs. 12 only, that is, less than 5 per cent. in the case of a man and less than 6 per cent. in the case of a woman Now, as I have already pointed out when speaking earlier today, the main object of the Bill before the Council is to cheapen the cost of importing the coolie into Assam by abolishing the present unlicensed and uncontrolled system of so-called free recruiting and encouraging recruiting and assisted emigration by *bonâ fide* garden-sardars. The Labour Commission estimated that the cost to the planter of each contractor's coolie was from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150, while the average cost of the coolie recruited through the garden-sardar was Rs. 60 to Rs. 65. The Report on Labour Emigration into Assam for 1899 estimates the average cost of importing coolies from about Rs. 50 for a sardari recruit to Rs. 120 for a labourer recruited through a contractor. It may therefore be fairly estimated that the difference in cost between a labourer obtained from a contractor and one recruited by the garden-sardar comes to at least Rs. 50. Setting aside for the moment the Surma Valley, where in a labour-force of over 160,000 there are only 12,000 Act labourers, statistics show that about 18,000 coolies go annually to the Assam Valley, of whom about 12,000 are obtained at present through professional recruiting. It is evident, therefore, that there is considerable room for substituting the cheaper sardari recruit for the more expensive contractor's coolie in the Assam Valley, supposing, that is to say, that, as is alleged on behalf of the planters, the labour-supply in the recruiting districts is ample if only the garden-sardar is given fair play. By the present Bill we are giving him fair play by virtually carrying out all the recommendations which were made in this direction by the Labour Commission; and if, after the garden-sardar has been freed from the illegitimate competition of the unlicensed contractor and recruiter, he finds himself unable to procure an adequate supply of coolies for his employer, I think all will admit that it is a legitimate inference that

the wage offered, even if enhanced as proposed in the Bill now under consideration, is insufficient to attract a proper supply of labour, and that the employers will have to offer further better terms on their own initiative. It has, however, been urged on behalf of the planters that the increase in the wage-rate contemplated by the present Bill will not only affect the price of Act labour but also of labour outside the Act. I am not prepared to admit this. In the Surma Valley it certainly will not, for, as I have just mentioned, the proportion of Act labourers to non-Act labourers is so small that the proposed small rise in the wage-rate of Act labourers cannot possibly affect the wage-rate of the non-Act labourers Then, as regards the Assam Valley proper, where the number of Act labourers and non-Act labourers are about equal, Mr. Melitus, the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, has shown that the average wage of the non-Act labourer is materially higher in that part of Assam than the average wage of the Act labourer. This being the case, there seems no reason for supposing that our proposed very moderate increase in the wage of the Act labourer need necessarily have the effect of increasing the wage-rate of the non-Act labourer.

"I trust I have shown sufficiently that the increase which we propose to make in the wage-rate is in reality an exceedingly moderate one, that the interests of the planters have received all possible consideration, and that this increase in the wage-rate will not have the damaging effect on the tea-industry which has been so vehemently asserted in some quarters."

The Hon'ble MR. HENDERSON said:—"My Lord, I desire to make a few remarks in support of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham.

"It would naturally be expected that, before the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton introduced a Bill affecting in such a serious manner the very important interests of a great industry and the welfare of the great population depending on that industry, he would have made careful personal investigation in every district in the Province, and his failure to inspect a single estate during the years of his Chief Commissionership must detract considerably from the value which would otherwise attach to his opinions.

"His predecessor, Sir William Ward, whose long residence and great experience in the labour districts made him peculiarly qualified to speak with authority, has not recorded any opinion that the enhancement of wages is advisable, nor has any previous Chief Commissioner done so.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton's experience of Assam has been limited in the first place to a residence of a few years in a portion of the Province which is not a labour-district, and in the second place to hurried tours through the Province.

"I am not aware that during these tours he has ever made even the most superficial inspection of any tea-estate in the Assam Valley, and he has certainly not done so in the Surma Valley.

"It is obvious therefore that the very strong views he has expressed as to the necessity for increase in wages are not the result of personal observation, nor can they be based on the reports of the District-officers; for I find that the Commissioner of the Assam Valley, an official of great experience, is opposed to him on this question, and amongst eight Deputy Commissioners in charge of labour-districts he has only succeeded in finding one supporter.

"With Your Excellency's permission I desire to criticise the reasons given by him for his dissent from the Report of the Committee.

"I would point out in the first place that he has made no reference in his memorandum to the general rise in the cost of articles consumed by the labourer, which he originally gave as a principal reason for the proposed increase of wages. I do not know whether we are justified in concluding that the reason of this omission is that he has already realised the fact that the statement could be effectually refuted.

"With reference to the concluding paragraphs 6 to 15 of his memorandum, I would submit with all due deference that they are full of inaccuracies and exaggerations.

"In paragraph 6 I find the extraordinary statement that the general rise of wages of unskilled labour in Assam has on an average amounted to 44 per cent. in 25 years. The Hon'ble Member who represents the Assam

Valley has dealt with the question so far as regards the Asssm Valley and the rest of India.

"Of the Cachar and Sylhet Districts, where local labour is more plentiful than in the labour-districts of the Assam Valley, I have had a very extensive experience dating since 1880. I can assert most positively that in that year the pay earned by unskilled local labour was not lower than that earned in recent years, and that actually at the present time the rates of pay for such labour in Cachar are lower than I have ever known them.

"During the twenty years from 1880-1901 I have been a very large employer of local labour, and in no case have I ever paid more than four annas per working day, and frequently less.

"The rates quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton in his paper entitled *Wages in Assam* are overstated to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent. in case of the two districts above referred to.

"I should be inclined to think that the explanation of the high figures quoted there is that the rates quoted are those prevailing in the sadr stations, where living is more expensive, or are those paid to skilled labourers, and possibly in some cases they refer to labour impressed for Government service, which is always unpopular.

"If you add to the wages paid to the imported tea-garden labourer the cost of house-accommodation provided, medical attendance, medicines, sick allowances and the numerous other advantages enjoyed by the coolies, it will be easy to show that the tea-garden labourer is at no disadvantage compared with the outside labourer.

"The statements in paragraph 8 that the Duars coolie earns higher pay than his neighbour in Assam have been shown to be incorrect, and comparison between Calcutta and Assam rates of pay is manifestly unfair unless accompanied by a comparison of cost of living.

"It is specially stipulated both in the present Bill and in Act I of 1882 that labourers imported into Assam shall not be bound to perform underground labour, and this recognition of the special nature of this employment entirely vitiates comparison between the Assam coolie and the mining one.

"I am unable to agree with the statement in paragraph 9 that the minimum rate of wage has proved insufficient to attract an adequate supply of suitable labour.

"It is true that estates in Assam for which Chota Nagpur labour is alone suitable have serious difficulty in securing the number of labourers required, partly because this district has already been depleted of its surplus population by many years' recruiting, and partly because the system of free recruiting for the Duars is more popular.

"The result has been that there has been very severe competition and consequently very high prices for labour from that district.

"To state the price of contractors' coolies at Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per head is an obvious exaggeration. I do not consider that the average figure should be over Rs. 80 for all contractors' coolies imported to Assam, and the allegation that a saving of 13 lakhs would be effected by a higher rate of pay reducing cost of recruitment is utterly absurd.

"There is no reason to suppose that an increase in wages would result in any reduction of cost of importation: or in any improvement in the class of coolie.

"To assume, as is done in paragraph 10, that an increase in the rate of wages would result in such an improvement in the physique and class of labour that a reduction of 50 per cent. in rate of mortality would occur is as unreasonable as it is to place an arbitrary valuation of Rs. 130 per head on the presumably inferior class of coolies who have succumbed.

"Cases may have occurred, but I am certain they have been very rare, when an insufficient living wage is paid; but an increased rate of wages would scarcely affect this evil unless at the same time an increase in tasks is prohibited.

"The remedy in such cases—a very minute minority—is to be found in more stringent control by District-officers and not by special legislation.

"In any case, it is probable that the low earnings referred to were the

result and not the cause of the unhealthy labour-force on gardens where such cases have occurred.

"There is no doubt that the tea-industry cannot afford to pay higher rates of pay than it is doing at present, and unless the proposed increase of pay is accompanied by an increase of tasks the ruin and closure of many estates will result, and the labourer himself will eventually be the principal sufferer from this ill-judged effort to benefit him.

"Assuming that the increase of tasks corresponds to the proposed increase of pay, it is evident that the lazy and inefficient labourer will not benefit in any way, and the strong, healthy, efficient coolie will suffer, because a larger proportion of his work will consist of daily task work and less time will be at his disposal for the performance of the more highly paid and more congenial ticca work.

"All employers of labour will cordially agree with the remark of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the system of over-time work and remuneration is an excellent and proper system.

"Any legislation which would have the effect of making the labourer's earnings depend on daily task work to the exclusion of ticca work would inflict an injury on the best class of labourer as well as on the employer, who would require to largely increase his labour-force if the labourer were discouraged from doing over-time work.

"I trust that in coming to a decision on this important question Your Excellency will give full consideration to the serious effect of a rise in wages on the industry in its present very critical state, and that by your decision you will not further aggravate the almost overwhelming difficulties which we have at present to face."

The Hon'ble MR. ASHTON said:—"My Lord, I support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend and beg Your Excellency's leave to state my reason as follows.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill commenced his argument by stating that the existence of a penal contract is not a normal condition of things. Of course it is not normal, because other conditions are not normal. It is an effort to give to a coolie in the only possible way an ability which he did not before possess—the ability to make a contract to better his condition, and has no sinister significance. It is a survival of a more patriarchal condition of things suitable for the society for which it is devised. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the aboriginal coolies are poor beyond the poverty that is measured in rupees and pice. A civil obligation is unknown to them; so that the penal contract is the only form of contract possible between them and the planter. This being admitted, Government is called on only to see that the coolie is not deluded into a situation less desirable than that which he desires to leave. The law, aided by the private interest of employers, however, goes far beyond this, and that it does so with practical effect there is abundant evidence. The Hon'ble Member of Council who has so warmly advocated an increase in the minimum wage has indeed argued that the opposite is the case; but there is overwhelming evidence against him. The minimum wage for a minimum task is only one out of many advantages that the coolie secures. He secures, for instance, a master whose direct interest it is to keep him well and happy, because a tea-manager who fails in the treatment of his labour fails in everything. He secures his housing, his doctoring. His staple food, rice, must be furnished him at a price that is not allowed to exceed Rs. 3 per maund. In further evidence of how carefully he is looked after I may instance a tea company for whom my own firm are agents, who, in the year 1899, spent Rs. 62,610 on medical officers and medicines for the benefit of coolies. The company virtually pays the premiums of a sick insurance fund at the rate of Rs. 4-4 per head of the men, women and children employed, which premiums are expended on the sick at an average rate per head, the amount of which I have not ascertained, but which must be far beyond the reach of a coolie. In one year alone the same company spent Rs. 11,565 in condensed milk for coolie children, most of them born in Assam. Would the parents have been able to give them this? I think not. It is beyond argument that many lives are saved annually by the care, attention and money which tea-gardens expend on their labour-force. It is only necessary to study

the financial columns of the newspapers to see how many gardens there are that, as a matter of fact, exist mostly for the benefit of the coolie. Shareholders have had nothing; the manager toils for a salary that allows him to save nothing; yet the coolie continues happy in the knowledge that he has exchanged the fear of famine for a certain livelihood and modest savings. Add a little heavier burden and these gardens are closed and the coolie's livelihood ends.

"Much has been made of the cost of securing and landing coolies in Assam It must be more costly than of old, because regulations are more complicated and thus give a handle to those who trade on the fact. Just as it is necessary to pay a skilled barrister to pilot one through the perilous and tortuous channels that lead to justice, or a patent agent to help one to find protection for an invention, so it is necessary to employ a forwarding agent to shepherd the coolies through the police and inspectors who hang on the line of their march from their own country to the gardens. If abuses occur, it is in fact in the recruiting districts, but not on the tea-gardens. The broad facts are that the coolies are badly off in their own country and well off in the tea-gardens. I think that this fact has been prominently brought forth in this discussion by the prominence that has been given to the weak and emaciated condition of the coolies on their first arrival at the gardens, as may be expected, seeing the famine-stricken districts from whence they come, and by the fact that special provisions are made in order to give the gardens sufficient time to reconstitute their health and strength by care and attention. The difficulty is to get them from the one to the other without hardship or abuse, and the obvious remedy is to make the road from the coolies' forest home to the gardens plain and easy, and it is towards this end that effort should be directed. Every tea-manager is at one with every Hon'ble Member of this Council in a wish to see the coolie well, happy and contented and his lot improved. Remedies for the coolie's lot may be required, but of this I am certain, that the raising of the minimum wage is not the one for which we ought to seek."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said :—"My Lord, instead of recording a silent vote against the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, I beg, with Your Lordship's permission, to make a few remarks on the motion before the Council, and, by adopting this course, I hope on this occasion to exonerate myself, at least to some extent, from the general charge, just made by the Hon'ble Member, of being an Asiatic and doing nothing.

"No sensible person, my Lord, can underrate the difficulties which exist with regard to legislation of the class to which the Assam Labour Bill belongs. The first question which comes to one's mind with respect to a legislation of this nature is, why the contractual relations between labourers and their employers, instead of being left to be governed by the ordinary law of contract, should be subjected to a legislative enactment of an exceptional character, and why the whole thing should not be left to regulate itself by the economical laws of supply and demand, and the contracting parties allowed to settle their own terms, but, on the contrary, the legislature should intervene to fix the rates of wages which the employers have to pay to the labourers. These points do naturally force themselves upon one's attention in considering the question before the Council. But it appears that the existence of circumstances of a very peculiar nature induced the Government, in time past, to have recourse to special legislation on the subject of emigration of labourers to Assam, and that the continuance of those circumstances, though now changed to a considerable degree, has led the Government to still retain that legislation, with such necessary alterations and modifications as the exigencies of the time require.

"My Lord, had it been the case of two contracting parties standing on a footing of equality as regards intelligence, knowledge, experience and facility and opportunity to get sound advice, a wholesale repeal of the law on the subject would have been the most acceptable course to be adopted by Government. But in reality such is not the case. Of the two contracting parties, in the first stages of the negotiations which ultimately result in the contract, on one side we have the astute and shrewd recruiting agent or labour-contractor, who receives large premia to procure labourers for the tea-plantations, and whose measure of pecuniary gain depends upon the number of labourers he succeeds in securing for his employers. On the other side, we have the villager, simple, illiterate,

ignorant and not possessed of the capacity to fully comprehend the consequences or realize the nature of the liabilities to which he is subjected by the terms of the contract into which he is led to enter by the contractor's persuasive words, blandishments and rose-coloured accounts of the place to which he is to be taken —that place being so distant from his native home. These contracts are not of a purely civil nature, but breaches of their terms, real or assumed, make the labourer liable to criminal punishment by a Criminal Court.

"My Lord, it was the consideration of the helpless condition of the men engaged as labourers, and the gross abuses which had been found to exist at the time in the system of recruitment, which first forced the Government to have special legislation on the subject, and Act III of 1863 was the first enactment passed by the Bengal Council—Assam in those days forming a part of the Government of Bengal.

"The avowed object of that legislation was the protection of coolies and the removal of abuses in the system of recruitment. But in subsequent legislations on the subject, on the representations made by the planters, penal clauses have been added from time to time, their object being to give greater facilities to the planters to enforce, by the machinery of the Criminal Courts, terms of the contracts entered into by the labourers.

"Act VI of 1865 of the Bengal Council, passed in the Spring of that year, fixed for the first time the minimum monthly rates of wages—Rs. 5 a month for an adult male and Rs. 4 a month for an adult female. Additions to, modifications of, and alterations in the different provisions of the Assam Labour Law were made from time to time by the Bengal Council as long as the tea-districts remained under the Bengal Government, and by this Council after the constitution of Assam into a separate Administration. But the amount of minimum rates of monthly wages to be paid to the labourers has continued the same as they were fixed thirty-six years ago. A general rise in the rates of wages has taken place throughout India, prices of food-grains have arisen all over the country, and cost of living has increased to a considerable extent in almost all the provinces of the Indian Empire. Those who advocate the retention of the minimum rates of wages laid down in the law at present in force do not take into their consideration these factors. According to them no advance in the way of raising the standard of minimum wages to be paid to the poor Assam coolies should be made by the Government, but legislation in this respect should remain as severe and stereotyped as the laws of the Persians and the Medes.

"My Lord, the ordinary wages earned by the labourers in their own districts were much lower in 1865, when the law for the first time fixed the minimum rates. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been a general rise of wages of the common labourer, in many places such rise averaging between 25 and 33 per cent., and in some as high as 50 per cent. In 1865 the demand for labour in the tea-districts of Assam was not so high, because at that time the number of plantations was not so great as it is now.

"There is a consensus of opinion of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces and of others from which places many of the labourers are recruited, in favour of raising the minimum monthly wages.

"A glance at the table of monthly wages received by both of the classes of labourers, those governed by the Act of 1882 and those not so governed, shows that the labourers of the latter class in most cases are much better off in respect of the wages received by them than their brethren of the former class. I have refrained from quoting figures in support of my proposition, as I understand that other Hon'ble Members, in particular the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who can speak with the greatest authority on the point, are going to speak on this subject.

"My Lord, it is said that there is a danger looming in the distant horizon, threatening the prospects of the tea-industry in this country, and that the present is not an opportune time for raising the minimum rates of wages. That danger may actually be realized or not, but its mere apprehension should not outweigh the proved necessity for raising the wages of the poor labourers.

"My Lord, an increase of only eight annas a month in the wages of labourers, during the second and third years of their engagements, does not go

far enough to completely meet the circumstances of the case. One rupee a month, as provided in the original Bill, would have been more appropriate. But, as there is no amendment before the Council to restore the rate originally proposed, I am obliged to support the one now fixed by the Select Committee as a sort of compromise.

"It is a matter of regret that the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the only Indian member on the Select Committee of this Bill, was able to take part only in four or five of its sittings. During the rest of the deliberations of the Committee there was no Indian member to represent the views of the Indian community respecting such an important measure.

"So far as I know, there is no expressed desire on the part of the planting interest to have a repeal of the law governing coolie-labour. The existence, in that law, of provisions favourable to the interest of the tea-planters may account for their desire for its retention. If the special legislation containing penal provisions unfavourable to the interests of the labourers is to remain, no valid objection can, I think, be raised against the proposed small increase in the minimum rates of wages—an increase completely justified by change of the circumstances in the labour-market.

"I therefore vote against the proposed amendment of sub-clause (*4*) of clause 5 of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON said:—"The freedom which, I understand, may be exercised by the official Members in voting on this motion places before me the plain duty of voting in accordance with my personal and independent judgment. I may say that I came to this Council with a mind entirely open on this subject, that I have since studied it with great care, that I am in no sense, directly or indirectly, interested in the tea-industry, and that I have formed my final judgment with strict impartiality on the materials before me, guided also by my personal knowledge and experience, so far as they apply. The conclusion to which I have been brought—and I regret that it differs from that of the Government of India—is this, that the case for an increase of the minimum contract wage has not been made out; and I must accordingly vote in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's motion. I am in no doubt as to the necessity of facilitating the earning of a full wage by the weak and unacclimatised coolie during the early stage of his stay in Assam, and I am glad to find that the motion leaves untouched the important proviso of the Bill on that point. I have also concurred in the introduction of the new section which will empower the Local Government to cancel the contracts of labourers on any garden where the earnings cannot be such as to maintain them in health and fair comfort. These two provisions appear to me to do all for the labourers that the existing circumstances demand, and I have personally not been convinced by the arguments advanced in support of the raising of the wage. In fuller explanation of my vote I am constrained to notice those arguments on which the greatest stress is laid; but I will do so briefly. It is said that the wages of agricultural labourers in Assam are much higher than those of the garden-coolie. That is so, but it affords, to my mind no ground for raising the garden-coolie's wage. Local labour in Assam is scarce, and the labourer is able to impose his own terms. His appears, therefore, to be, not a necessary, but a special wage, which cannot be taken as a guide in fixing the pay for labourers imported from a distance at great cost. It should be remembered also that the agricultural labourer whether in Assam or elsewhere, does not obtain work throughout the year, and that, therefore, with a higher rate of monthly wage it does not follow that his earnings for the entire year exceed those of the garden-coolie, who is assured labour and remuneration for every working day of the year. Comparison has, again, been made between the wages of the garden-coolies and those which are paid to the mill and mine hands in Bengal; but it is open to the coolies who emigrate to Assam to seek work in the mills and mines of Bengal, and, if they do not, or are not an acceptable class, it can hardly be urged that their wages in Assam should be regulated by those paid to men who are actually employed on such labour. Finally, a general increase is said to have taken place in the wages of labourers, from the benefit of which the

garden-coolie should not be excluded. There is evidence of such increase in the towns, but it cannot be affirmed that it has extended to the class of agricultural labourers in the interior, employed by zamindars, middlemen and well-to-do tenants, from which the emigrants to Assam mainly come. These labourers are paid chiefly in kind, receiving little more than a bare subsistence wage, and their lot is certainly inferior to that of the garden-coolie.

"It seems to me that these arguments do not point out the true tests of the sufficiency of the garden-labourer's wage, but that the adequacy of the wage should be tested, first, by the willingness or otherwise of the coolie to emigrate to Assam, and, secondly, by his condition generally in that Province. We are left in no doubt on the first point. Thousands, acquainted with the conditions of labour on the tea-gardens, willingly emigrate every year from Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the inference is reasonable that the wage attracts and is deemed sufficient. On the second point there is much testimony to the well-being of the coolies in Assam generally. Many cultivate patches of land and own cattle, goats and pigs, they spend a good deal on what may be termed luxuries, and they also make remittances to their native districts. So far, therefore, as it is possible to form an opinion without intimate personal knowledge of the life of the coolies in Assam, it does not appear that the wages earned are insufficient. There are necessarily exceptions, but for such cases relief will be available in the two provisions of the Bill to which I have alluded.

"If the tea-industry were prosperous, an argument might be found for raising the wage, even though its insufficiency were not clearly proved, in the principle that the labourer should have a share with his employer in the prosperity to which he largely contributes. We have, however, evidence on all hands that the industry is passing through a period of extreme depression, and the time is certainly inopportune for adding to its burdens. An early and continued improvement must be the hope of all, and in that hope it is gratifying to learn that the Government is prepared to consider favourably a proposal to suspend the increase of the wage for some time."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"My Lord, I support the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in opposing this amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, and in doing so I fear I shall be obliged to trespass on Your Excellency's indulgence in addressing the Council at considerable length upon a question which has excited an unusual degree of interest in Assam and in Calcutta. My excuse is that the responsibility for the proposal to raise the wages of contract labourers on tea-estates in Assam rests mainly on my shoulders, and that its justification must in some measure depend on the arguments I may be able to adduce in its support.

"In the first place, I must ask for Your Lordship's permission to advert to the considerations which have made it necessary to fix by law the minimum rate of wages under penal labour-contracts, and I must point out that there seems to be the more occasion for doing this as these considerations have been conspicuously ignored in some of the arguments which have been advanced against the proposal to raise the minimum rate. Let us therefore clearly understand that the conditions in Assam are not those of the ordinary labour-market, where the rates of wages can safely be left to be regulated by the economical laws of supply and demand. The whole of the special legislation regarding labour-immigration into Assam is based on the assumption that the conditions of the labour-market on Assam tea-gardens cannot be regulated by those economical laws. The existence of a penal contract is justified on this ground. The protection of the labourer is justified on the same ground. The law as it stands, and in an equal degree the law which the Council will be to-day asked to pass, impose on the labourers serving under contract thereunder in the tea-districts penal provisions of extreme stringency—to such a point that the coolie who is conveyed to the labour-districts under this law ceases legally and practically to be a free man. My Lord, I will not go so far as Sir George Campbell did, who, when the Act of 1873 was under consideration, declared from his place as President of the Council that the coolie was reduced to the position of a slave. I do not wish to use

any expression which would cause offence, but I will say that the coolie is compelled to labour to the end of his contract as a man not free or his own master. He is bound down for a term of years not only by penalties under the law, but by physical subjection to his employer, who, on a labourer attempting to run away, is empowered to seize him and bring him back to work. In a country where the tea-plantations are generally far removed from authority that is a tremendous power given to employers over their labour-force. I do not deny that it is necessary in the interests of the tea-industry to confer this power; but, when I say this, I venture to remind the Hon'ble Members of this Council that the recognition of this necessity by a provision in the Statute-book affords sufficient evidence of the length to which the Legislature has deemed it proper to go in order to give something more than mere moral support and encouragement to the industry. It is not too much to say that the material support accorded to the tea-industry by the provisions contained in the Labour Law for the enforcement of labour under a penal contract is the mainstay of the industry, and it is simply amazing to hear, as we have so often heard in the recent public discussions on the subject of this Bill, that the Government affords no assistance to tea in Assam. It is needless for me to add that the Bill now before the Council in no way ameliorates the condition of the tea-labourer in regard to his deprivation of freedom while he is under contract. But, my Lord, the legislature has another duty to perform, and, while the Statute law of the country has deprived the labourer of his status as a freeman, it has also always recognised that a corresponding obligation rests upon the Government to compel the employer to provide for the labourer's wants, to protect him against overwork, to shield him from ill-usage of all kinds and to secure to him a reasonable wage. The law before us therefore provides for all these things. A penal labour law and Government protection to the labourer are correlative terms, and it follows from the peculiar nature of a penal contract that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the labourers who enter into such a contract to make it by law obligatory upon the employer to pay a reasonable wage for their services.

"When we speak of the interests of the tea-industry, we are accustomed to mean the interest of the proprietors of tea-gardens, of the share-holders of Companies, of the agents in Calcutta and London, and of the employers of labour; and this customary use of the expression is a true indication of the fact that we are too apt, not only in our language but also in our thought and actions, to contemplate the interests of the industry exclusively from the capitalist's point of view. And so it is not surprising to find that, in the somewhat stormy agitation which has taken place outside these walls regarding the rate of coolies' wages, the question has been looked at solely from the attitude of the capitalist. When an industry is carried on under normal conditions, when labour is free and wages are regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, a claim for increase of wages, if one is made, is naturally put forward by the labourers themselves. If the claim is resisted, the labourers have their own remedy for endeavouring to enforce it. Trades-unions and strikes are the means by which the operatives of the West can make their power felt. Eventually a settlement is come to after discussion during which both parties have been heard. The Press is catholic enough to ventilate the case on both sides, and the sympathies of the public are as often with labour as with capital. But the circumstances now before us are very different. The labourers in Assam are an ignorant and voiceless community, and they have no organ to press their demands; while, on the other hand, the whole of society and all the newspapers of the British Press are pledged to the hilt in the defence of their own interests. The truth is that we are now confronted, in a very singular manner, with the old struggle between capital and labour: there is no need to comment on the energy and ability with which the capitalists are represented in this Council; but there is no Labour Member to argue the coolies' cause, and I have therefore felt it peculiarly incumbent upon me, as representative and Head of the Province concerned, to state the case on their behalf as temperately and completely as it is in my power to do.

"My Lord, I am not indifferent to the praise or blame of my own countrymen, and on the contrary I attach such value to their good opinion that it is with very

painful feelings that I have taken up a position which, for a time at least, has alienated from me their sympathy. I do not wish to vapour about a sense of duty, but in this Council at least it will be admitted that I am animated by a high sense of responsibility: I am not undertaking a pleasant or agreeable task: I am adding to the obloquy I have already incurred: but I am convinced of the justice of the cause and of the righteousness of the claim I have put forward on behalf of labour, and I apprehend that with the mass of facts, figures and reasoning I shall now lay before the Council I shall have little difficulty in persuading Hon'ble Members to agree with me that the raising of the Assam coolies' wage is a necessity which we are bound to face.

"By Act VI (B. C.) of 1865, a minimum monthly rate of wages was first fixed by the legislature. The rate so fixed 'after communication with persons who had a thorough acquaintance with the state of the labour-market in the Eastern Districts,' and which the Select Committee of that time were 'assured by those deeply interested in the cultivation of tea to be an equitable and reasonable minimum rate,' was Rs. 5 for male adults and Rs. 4 for females. This is the rate which prevails up to the present time. But the important point connected with the legislation of 1865, to which I invite the attention of the Council, is that the status of the labourer thereunder is that of a monthly labourer receiving a certain wage, which could not under any circumstances be reduced by the employer. It was only by order of the Protector of Immigrants or on conviction before a Magistrate that the labourer could receive less than the statutory rate. The object of prescribing a fixed wage was thus explained by the Select Committee in its Report on the Bill:—

'We think that such minimum rate should be fixed, not so much with reference to the amount of profit which a labourer, leaving his own district to labour for a term of years in one far distant, might reasonably and fairly expect to make, but rather with reference to the great practical difficulty which now exists in ensuring that the labourer really knows what rate of pay it is he is undertaking to contract for. At present he agrees to perform work according to a schedule of tasks, the real practical effect of which agreement neither he nor his employer is in a position to know. It has been found that the result of this is that under such agreement men who thought they were engaged for liberal wages have in fact received less than the wages ruling in the districts from which they were taken. Proceeding on this view of the matter we have fixed the rates mentioned in section 4, which, while interfering as little as possible with the economical law of supply and demand, will save the labourer from the possibility of making in his ignorance a contract which shall be a positive loss to him, even if it does not bring him to the very verge of starvation.'

"I have quoted these remarks because they are strictly applicable to the present situation. 'The practical difficulty in ensuring that the labourer really knows what rate of pay it is he is undertaking to contract for' still remains, and it has not been overcome by any subsequent legislation. It was met by the law of 1865, but that law was evaded and ignored. It was found in practice impossible to enforce the payment of a fixed wage, and, as one of my predecessors, Sir Steuart Bayley, reported in 1880:—'The alternative universally adopted, and, I may add, universally accepted by the Magistrates, is to have a fixed scale of *hazirí* or tasks, and payment is made, not by the day or hour but by the task.' This is the practice to which the legislators of 1865 had objected, but which they were powerless to stop. Accordingly by Act I of 1882, which is the present law, the practice was recognised and the payment of monthly wages is prescribed at the rate of Rs 5 and 4 for a completed task, and, when such task is not completed, provision is made for the payment of monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done.

"I hope I have made it quite clear what the meaning of the legislature was when the present rates of Rs. 5 and 4 were first fixed in 1865, and what these rates have come to mean now. In 1865 the labourer was engaged on a monthly wage of Rs. 5. He might, and no doubt did, in many cases by overtime earn more, but he could not earn less than five rupees, and his employer could not, on account of his absence from work or laziness, reduce his wage below the statutory minimum. The rate was then, what it purported to be, a *minimum* rate.

Now, it is not too much to say that, excluding from consideration overtime payments, which are only earned by a certain number of labourers and which existed, though perhaps not to the same extent, under the old system, it is a *maximum* rate, for it is only by performing a full task for every working day in the month, without exception, that five rupees can be earned.

"It follows that under the operation of the Act of 1882 the status of the coolie has been practically altered to that of a daily labourer. That Act gave effect to the practice which was allowed to prevail generally—the old law and Government orders notwithstanding—with the tacit consent and approval of Assam District-officers. But the Act in giving legal sanction to this practice could not shake itself free from the old fiction of the monthly minimum, and obscured the effect of the change which it introduced by declaring that five rupees could only be earned by completing as many tasks as there were working days in the month, and by detailing the method of arriving at the number of working days in the month. This arrangement, so unnecessarily complicated and cumbrous, is reproduced in the present Bill, although the same result might have been arrived at in a more direct and intelligible manner by declaring specifically in section 5 the daily wages for each class of labourer. I urged in Select Committee that this change should be made and that a statutory minimum daily rate should be adopted in place of a monthly rate. I regret that this proposal was not accepted, for it is calculated to meet the difficulty of the Committee of 1865 by ensuring that the labourer shall really know what rate of pay he is going to get. A crucial objection to any system of fixed pay is that it is inevitably attended by much compulsion to work. It is not likely that planters who are required to pay a coolie irrespective of task will allow him to sit idle, and there is a risk of a sick or incapable coolie being bullied to work. The failure of the law of 1865 is not, therefore, a matter for much regret. What is wanted is a law which shall secure to the labourer the wages which he believes he will get when he enters into his contract. The Act of 1882 does not provide for this, and the Bill now before the Council does not provide for it. The labourer does not find, till he gets to his destination and begins to work, that he will not get five rupees a month or five rupees eight annas or six rupees, as the case may be, but he finds that he is paid at these rates according to a daily task, and that, unless he completes a full task every working day in the month, he will not get that wage. I do not hesitate to say that under the present system a tacit deception is practised when the terms of the contract are explained to an intending emigrant. He is induced to believe, and actually believes, that he will get a monthly salary, but he does not get it. My Lord, I endeavoured to persuade my colleagues in the Select Committee to agree to a daily rate of wage, which the labourer would have readily understood, in place of the monthly rate which he understands only so far that he is deceived by it; and I do not cease to deplore that I was unsuccessful in persuading them to adopt this amendment.

"I shall now show to the Council that the wages fixed for the labourer under the Act of 1865, even if he worked no overtime whatever, are higher than the average wages, including overtime, advances and sick allowances, actually earned in any of the past seventeen years by labourers under the Act of 1882. It will be wearisome to give the figures, but I shall proceed to do so. In the year 1883 a statement, based on Inspection Reports, was first included in the Provincial Annual Immigration Report, giving details of wages earned by Act and non-Act labourers in the various districts of the Province. In 1888 a statement was, in addition, first included in the Report, intended to show the wages earned in each district during the busy or manufacturing and during the slack or non-manufacturing seasons. The accuracy of the figures contained in these statements, which are obtained from the employers' accounts, is perhaps open to question, and there is reason to believe that the averages returned in recent years are in excess of the wages actually earned. Personally I share in these doubts, but, overstated as they probably are, I am willing to accept the figures as they stand. The following statement shows the

average wages earned throughout the province in each year since 1883, calculated from these two sets of figures :—

Statement showing Provincial average Wages of Tea-garden Coolies under Act I of 1882.

Years.	Average wages of Act coolies based on figures obtained during inspections of gardens.		Average wages of Act coolies, being the mean of wages earned during the manufacturing and non-manufacturing seasons.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1883 . . .	4 5 3	3 7 0	.....	.....
1884 . . .	4 7 4	3 9 6	.....	.....
1885 . . .	4 8 8	3 8 5	.....	.....
1886 . . .	4 6 6	3 12 7	.....	.....
1887 . . .	4 8 9	3 9 11	.....	.....
1888 . . .	4 7 5	3 10 0	4 7 11	3 10 3
1889 . . .	4 6 5	3 8 2	4 6 6	3 7 4
1890 . . .	4 12 1	3 9 1	4 6 11	3 6 9
1891 . . .	4 4 9	3 7 2	4 4 1	3 5 11
1892 . . .	4 9 10	3 7 11	4 15 4	3 14 0
1893 . . .	4 11 2	3 9 10	4 12 6	3 11 4
1894 . . .	4 9 9	3 8 5	4 8 11	3 10 3
1895 . . .	4 12 3	3 12 1	4 12 0	3 11 6
1896 . . .	4 11 5	3 15 5	4 12 2	3 13 6
1897 . . .	4 12 5	3 12 5	4 11 0	3 10 10
1898 . . .	4 11 2	3 9 6	4 11 7	3 11 3
1899 . . .	4 11 2	3 11 3	4 11 7	3 11 3
Average . .	4 9 2	3 9 11	4 10 0	3 10 4

"In paragraph 145 of the Special Report of 1890—this is the report to which our particular attention has been drawn by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Buckingham—it was pointed out that the calculation of average wages in the past had been vitiated by the neglect to include such items as advances, overtime, and sick allowances. To correct these errors and to ascertain exactly the average wages earned, returns showing the average wages earned in two months—one in the rains and one in the cold weather—in selected gardens in each subdivision were submitted for inclusion in the report of 1890. The statement will be found in paragraph 146 of the Special Report. I give the Provincial average for Act labourers, which was not struck in the statement:

	Rs. As. P.
Act men	4 3 8
Act women	3 7 5

"The returns of which this is the net result were prepared with special care and may be taken to accurately represent the wages of Act labourers ten years

ago. In recent years, advances, overtime and sick allowances are always included in the calculation of average wages, and the returns since 1890 are not open to the objections taken in paragraph 145 of the Special Report.

"I have quoted these figures with the definite object of showing that the average wages of labourers under Act I of 1882 have never reached what is euphemistically called the statutory minimum. These labourers draw less salary now than it was intended by the legislature of 1865 that they should receive. I now pass on to establish my next point, which is that there has occurred in recent years in Assam a general rise in the wages of unskilled labour, in which tea-garden coolies under penal contracts have not participated.

"I have already shown that the Act I labourer is in no sense a monthly but a daily labourer. It seems right, therefore, and here I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, that, so far as the present question is concerned, regard should be had to daily and not to monthly wages. The two things are by no means the same, and fortunately comparison is facilitated by the fact that in the official returns daily wages are given. The following statement compiled from Provincial Administration Reports show for each district the daily wages of unskilled labourers for the past 26 years :—

Statement showing Daily Wages of Unskilled Labourers.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cachar	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0
2. Sylhet	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
3. Goalpara	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
4. Kamrup	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0
5. Darrang	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
6. Nowgong	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0
7. Sibsagar	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 0 0	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0
8. Lakhimpur	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 6 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 7 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 4 0 to 0 8 0

	1891-92.			1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.						
	18							25						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cachar	0 4 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
2. Sylhet			0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6				
3. Goalpara		0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6		0 5 0
4. Kamrup	0 4 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 9 0		0 9 0	
5. Darrang	0 6 0			0 5 0	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5			5 6				
6. Nowgong	0 4 to 0 5	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 8 6	0 6 6		0 6 6			0 7 0	
7. Sibsagar	0 5 to 0 8	to 0 6 0	to 0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 6			0 6 6	
8. Lakhimpur			to 8			0 7 0		0 7 0	0 7 0	0 9 0				

"A rough examination of this statement is sufficient to show that a general rise has everywhere taken place, but, to make the figures more intelligible, I give for the Surma Valley which contains less than 10, and the Assam Valley which contains over 50, and for the four Upper Assam Valley districts which contain 90, per cent. of the Act population of the Province, the daily wages in each of the five quinquennial periods between 1874-1875 and 1898-99 :—

—	1874-75—1878-79.	1879-80—1883-84.	1884-85—1888-89.	1889-90—1893-94.	1894-95—1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Averages for—					
Surma Valley	4·8	5·8	5·0	5·3	5·7
Assam Valley	4·1	4·8	5·1	5·6	6·4
Four Upper Assam Valley districts (Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur).	4·3	5·1	5 5	5·8	6·3
All plains districts	4·28	5·0	5·06	5·5	6·2

"Adopting a useful device used by the Statistical Department, I repeat the last statement, denoting in each case the figure for the first quinquennial period by 100, with a view to illustrate the percentage of fluctuation in each case :

	1874-75—1878-79	1879-80—1883-84.	1884-85—1888-89.	1889-90—1893-94.	1894-95—1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surma Valley	100	120	104	110	118
Assam Valley	100	117	124	136	156
Four Upper Assam Valley districts (Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur).	100	118	127	134	146
All plains districts	100	116	118	128	144

"It will be noticed that the general rise in Assam amounts on an average during the past twenty-five years to 44 per cent.

"I will now advance to the next step of my argument and show that the present average rate of wages paid to unskilled labour in Assam is more than double that of the wage prescribed by law for Act coolies. The present daily wages of an Act I labourer in a month of 26 working days amounts to three annas a day, and this is the rate at which all *hazíris* in the province are calculated. Denoting this daily rate at 100, I commend the following highly significant table to the consideration of the Council :—

			Annas.
Present daily wages of an Act I labourer		100	or 3·0
Average daily wages of an unskilled labourer during the quinquennial period 1894-95—1898-99 in	Cachar	162	5·0
Ditto	ditto Sylhet	208	6·4
Ditto	ditto Goalpara	149	4·6
Ditto	ditto Kamrup	267	8·2
Ditto	ditto Darrang	172	5·3
Ditto	ditto Nowgong	208	6·4
Ditto	ditto Sibsagar	192	5·9
Ditto	ditto Lakhimpur	254	7·8
Ditto	ditto the Surma Valley . . .	185	5·7
Ditto	ditto Assam Valley	208	6·4
Ditto	ditto four Upper Assam Valley districts	205	6·3
Ditto	ditto all plains districts . . .	201	6·2

"The average daily wage of an Act I labourer who does full tasks is three annas, the average daily wage of an unskilled labourer in Assam is a little over six annas or more than twice as much. These are the facts. They speak for themselves, and comment on them is superfluous.

"It is, indeed, obvious that the minimum statutory wage should not be lower than the average wage current for ordinary unskilled labour in the district in which the contracting labourer is to serve, due allowance being made for any additional expenditure imposed by law on the employer, which can properly be included in wages. I cannot admit that the cost of the medical and sanitary arrangements, which the Legislature requires to be provided for large bodies of coolies living in an unhealthy climate, should be included in wages. But such items of expense as the cost of free coolie lines and the cost of medicines and subsistence money or diet given to sick coolies may properly be included. When, however, these items are taken into account, they will in no way compensate the contract labourers for the fact that the rate of wages they receive is less than half the current market-rate.

"I will now allude to the cost of living in Assam and show that it has increased, notwithstanding the assertion of my Hon'ble friends to the contrary. They have not been able to furnish any authoritative figures on the subject, and I am not careful to disprove or dispute the statement that calicos and salt and probably tobacco and pepper are cheaper in 1899 than they were in 1882. I have had some difficulty in getting figures myself, and the only official statistics I have been able to procure in regard to the price of staples are those which refer to cleaned rice in ordinary use, to pulses in ordinary use and to wheat. A reference to the Bengal Administration Report of 1871-72, a year of normal prices, shows that the average price of rice in Assam was then 22 seers a rupee, of pulses 20 seers, and of wheat 20 seers. The average price now is approximately 12 seers for rice, 12 seers for pulses and 10 seers for wheat. It is true that employers are bound to supply rice to their Act labourers at the rate of three rupees a maund, which comes to about 13⅓ seers for a rupee; but the fact remains that in regard to these main staples of food the price has greatly risen. When the minimum was first fixed in 1865, it was the rule for employers to bind themselves to supply rice to their coolies at the rate of one rupee a maund. This was gradually relaxed to two rupees and then to two rupees eight annas, and it was in Sir George Campbell's time that the three-rupee rate was established. In any case, it is untrue to say that coolies under contract are not affected by fluctuations in the price of rice. The prescribed rate of R3 a maund is the maximum price at which employers are bound to supply rice when the market-price rises above that limit, but in most of the tea-districts it has until recently been below R3 a maund and coolies are left to make their own arrangements for their supply. It is in the Dibrugarh gardens only that the price of rice to the coolies has practically remained constant at R3 a maund. But it is among the Dibrugarh gardens, as I have ascertained by personal enquiry, that the objection of the employers to raising the rate of wages is comparatively slight. The rate of six rupees a month has already in the most important gardens of that district been accorded to the labourers employed therein.

"The rates of wages on Assam tea-gardens are sometimes compared with the rates current in the districts from which the tea-coolies are recruited; but this is not a fair comparison. Although wages may be low in the country of recruitment, they are not low in the vast field for labour in the vicinity thereof. Coolies from Chota Nagpur, Behar and the North-West and Central Provinces migrate in large numbers for work to Eastern Bengal, to Calcutta, and the districts near it, and look to these places for employment as much as to their native districts. They are in demand in the coal-mines of Raniganj, the jute-factories around Calcutta and at Narainganj, and the tea-gardens of the Duars, and it is not to be expected that they will willingly emigrate to Assam under a penal contract at a lower rate of wages than they can obtain by free labour so much nearer their homes. It is a truism applicable to all classes of workers in all parts of the world—as much to the Hon'ble Members of this Council as to tea-coolies—that they will expect a higher rate of wages far from home than when employed in or near to their own country.

"Upon the subject of wages earned at coal-mines in Bengal I cannot do better than quote paragraph 44 of the Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission of 1896. The Commission wrote :—

'From the experience already gained, there is but little doubt that on good mines a hard worker should earn his 8 to 10 annas a day cutting coal, and so far the average has been above that. At Gaurangdi 12 annas a day were being earned when the President visited the place. On some mines these amounts cannot be earned, but even on them a North-Western Provinces miner can earn three times the amount he would be able to get in his own country; and when the supply of labourers is at present less than the demand, miners will not stay unless they get good pay. What amount a coal-carrier would be able to earn it is difficult to say, and North-Western Provinces people are hardly likely to carry coal except as members of a gang, when they would of course share with the coal-cutters. Where coal-carriers are engaged separately, they generally earn from 3 to 6 annas a day.'

" From the statement furnished by the Jute Association, which is given in paragraph 101 of this Report, it appears that for 'general coolies' work at jute-mills the minimum rate of wages is Rs. 5 a month and the maximum Rs. 9 a month. For different kinds of work suitable for women the rates vary from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 9 a month. The statement in Appendix O to this report, which is the only detailed information I can find, shows that wages at the Shamnagar jute-mill, which employs more than five thousand workmen, are higher than the above, the rates for 'general coolies' ranging from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 9 a month. In Calcutta the wages of labour are usually paid at a daily rate which is certainly not less than four annas a day, and jungly coolies such as those required for Assam are, when engaged on a monthly salary, paid at not less than 9 rupees a month. With regard to the Duars tea-gardens, full information is supplied in the letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Forrest, dated 21st August, 1900, which is among the papers laid by the Bengal Government before the Council. He writes, 'the monthly rate for men's work (which is practically entirely confined to hoeing and pruning) is the same all over the district, *viz.*, Rs. 6 for a man who performs his *haziri* every day in the month except Sunday.' The rate for women, he explains, varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. He adds that the supply of efficient labour is at present not equal to the demand, and that, although theoretically this state of things should lead to a gradual rise in wages, the fact that it has not yet done so is due to the imperfect mobility of coolie-labour, to combination among managers who are controlled by superintendents in charge of large concerns who regulate tasks and wages according to a uniform principle, and, lastly, to the all powerful influence of custom. 'It is the *dustoor*,' he writes, 'to pay Rs. 6 per month for a *haziri*, and the coolie accepts this as fair pay for his daily labour and is content.' In addition to this salary the coolies enjoy all the miscellaneous additional advantages which are allowed to a tea-coolie in Assam. Mr. Forrest writes, 'a coolie's minimum requirements are a good thatched house, free medicine, a fairly abundant supply of water, a sufficiency of fuel and a market close at hand; and he will not go to a garden where any of them are not complied with.' He does not get rice at three rupees a maund, but rice is cheaper in Jalpaiguri than in the Assam Valley, and coolies are able to procure rice without the intervention of the planter at a lower price than three rupees a maund.

" My Lord, these are the wages which a jungly coolie is able to command in Bengal without the paralysing condition of a penal contract in a distant province for a term of years. The contract labourer who is expected to serve for five rupees a month in Assam as an *adscriptus glebæ* is able to earn from six to ten rupees a month in service as a free man much nearer to his home. I should be justified in declaring that for this reason alone the minimum rate of wage prescribed by the present law should be raised. But I can go further. This minimum rate has never been sufficient to procure suitable labour for the Assam tea districts. So long ago as the 27th December, 1868, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir William Grey, wrote :—'The simple fact is that the wages * * * are not sufficient to induce people who are in good circumstances to run the risks of emigration in order to secure them. It is perfectly clear that the wages paid will not tempt in ordinary years and for a continuance anything like first class labourers.' What was true more than

thirty years ago is now more true than ever. I have long since found it impossible to avoid the conclusion that the inadequate rate of wages offered is the principal, if indeed it is not the sole, cause of the difficulty of obtaining labour which has resulted in such a keen competition for labourers and in the enormous premia paid to labour-contractors. Coolies of good physique and constitution, willing to emigrate to Assam under a penal contract, are not to be obtained in the labour-market at the present rates, and, to meet the demand, contractors are compelled to search far and wide for people who are in such a state of destitution that they are prepared to emigrate on any terms as a last resource. Men and women who owing to bad health or idle or dissolute habits have failed to make a living in their native districts, beggars collected in towns of Bihar and the Central and North-Western Provinces, are swept together and sent up to the tea-gardens of Assam, where for a year or two at least they will not do a full day's work but will only be an expense and burthen to their employers and swell the returns of sickness and mortality. The recruiter or *arkati* lies in wait for wives who have quarrelled with their husbands, young people who have left their homes in search of adventure, insolvent peasants escaping from their creditors. In carrying on his business he has to display considerable activity and resource; he has to incur unpopularity and even physical danger; he must bribe chaukidars, police underlings and zamindari servants. Occasionally he brings himself within the meshes of the criminal law. When unsuitable coolies are recruited their names and castes are changed before they are sent up to the labour-districts; and if his frauds are discovered or any irregularity in the recruitment is brought to light, the contractor is liable to have the coolies returned on his hands. It is not surprising that for such difficult and risky work the contractor demands a high rate of remuneration which the keen demand for labour enables him to obtain.

"There is indeed a regularly established business of 'buying and selling' labour, and employers now pay for every labourer recruited under penal contract a sum varying from Rs. 120 to 150, whereas a quarter of a century ago they paid for the same class of coolie about Rs. 50 or 60. The difference in price, or on an average about Rs. 80 for a coolie, represents the increased cost now incurred by the tea-industry in procuring labour. The average number of Act I labourers imported by contractors into Assam during the five years from 1895 to 1899 inclusive is 16,093, and at a cost of Rs. 80 per head the average annual net increased loss to the industry during this period has been nearly 13 lakhs of rupees. This money has filled the pockets of an army of middlemen—agents, contractors, *duffadars* and *arkatis*. It is money which would not have been spent if the rate of wages offered were as sufficient to secure suitable labour as it was twenty-five years ago. The rate was notoriously insufficient then, and it is by the measure of this difference the more insufficient now. The total annual loss incurred by the tea-industry on account of these buying and selling transactions, which are so objectionable on other grounds, cannot be estimated at less than 16 lakhs of rupees.

"These transactions are a great curse to the recruiting districts. In too many instances the subordinate recruiting agents resort to criminal means, inducing their victims by misrepresentation or by threats to accompany them to a contractor's depôt or railway-station where they are spirited away before their absence has been noticed by their friends or relations. The records of the Criminal Courts teem with instances of fraud, abduction of married women and young persons, wrongful confinement, intimidation, and actual violence—in fact a tale of crime and outrage which would arouse a storm of public indignation in any civilised country. In India the facts are left to be recorded without notice by a few officials and missionaries. I would refer those who are curious in this matter to the reports of my late lamented friend, Mr. Grimley, who was for six years Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and to the note of the Reverend Father Hoffman, which was submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1899.

"Upon the tea-industry of Assam the effects of the system are, if possible, even more disastrous. They are seen in the appalling rate of mortality among contract labourers, which is due to the importation of unsuitable labour and to insufficient feeding, the result of inadequate wages; in the frequent desertions;

in the wretched worn out and diseased coolies who find a miserable end in the public hospitals or by the way side. The importation of a bad and even of the worst class of labour has always been a great practical difficulty with the tea-industry, and it augments year by year. It is the principal cause of the excessive mortality among Act labourers in Assam, which during the past thirteen years from 1887 to 1899, inclusive, has averaged 53·2 per thousand. It must be remembered that this is the mortality among adults in the prime of life. It amounts to what would be considered a very heavy mortality if all ages were included. It is at least twice as much as it would be if the rate of wages were sufficient to enable the employers to reject all but healthy labourers. I have examined the rate of mortality during the year 1899 for the whole province of Assam among persons from 15 to 40 years of age, and find that it amounts as nearly as possible to 24 per thousand. The rate of mortality among Act coolies is therefore quite double that of the mortality among the general population. In regard to the death-rate among prisoners in jail, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham will be glad to hear that, whatever the sad mortality may have been in former years, it has fallen in the past year, 1900, to 23 per thousand. The total average mortality among Act labourers in the Province during the past thirteen years has been 6,175. If half of these could have been maintained alive, an annual saving at the estimated rate of Rs. 130 per head, amounting to Rs. 4,01,310, would have been effected. Apart from all considerations of humanity, the industry is thus a heavy loser from paying wages on a scale which is insufficient to attract strong and healthy labourers.

"My Lord, this is the real canker that is eating at the vitals of the tea-industry. One of the most important principles of the present Bill is to encourage sardari recruiting and to discourage recruiting through contractors. This is a most sound principle and it meets with my hearty concurrence. It means that recruiters should be labourers employed on the estate, who are sent down by their employers to their own country to recruit among their own people and near their own homes where they are known, who are understood and trusted by those among whom they operate, and who are able to explain fully to them the circumstances and conditions of labour on the garden from which they come. Such men are able to certify that the garden is a healthy one, that the coolies are well treated, that their tasks are light, and that they can easily earn overtime money in addition to the legal wages under their contracts. This would indeed be an ideal state of things, and if all recruiting were carried on in this way there would be little or no necessity for special legislation. But unfortunately recruiting is not, and cannot, so long as the present rates of wages continue, be carried on in this way. It is only in years of scarcity in the recruiting districts that even well-managed gardens are able to recruit coolies of a good class through garden-sardars at present rates, and it is only a very small number of employers who are able to recruit all the coolies they require through garden-sardars. The late Mr. Huttman, who was for thirty years or more the Superintendent of the important Jorhat Tea Company, wrote in 1890: 'Now-a-days we have to send away 100 sardars for 300 or 400 coolies required. Formerly we calculated on getting 15 to 20 coolies for each sardar.' When Mr. Huttman was a young man, the rate of wages was more adequate than it is now, and sardars were able to return from the recruiting districts with 15 or 20 men apiece. Those halcyon days, alas! are gone. In 1890 garden-sardars were able on an average to bring only four or five recruits apiece. But since then things have gone from bad to worse, and I find from the last report which has been submitted to Your Excellency's Government that in 1899 the average number of recruits per sardar amounted to only 1·4. How often have I not seen for myself on the river steamers sardars returning to their employers empty handed! 'Why have you not brought recruits?' I ask. 'What could I do, Sahib?' is the reply,' the harvest is good and no one will come.' It is the old story that the wages are insufficient. During the year 1899, 5,411 garden-sardars were sent from Assam into the recruiting districts and they brought back with them only 7,571 coolies. The number of contractors' coolies imported in the same year was also below the average, but it amounted to 11,065. The official explanation is: 'this was due not to a decreased demand for labour, but to the difficulty of ob-

taining coolies during a year of plenty in the recruiting districts.' In other words, the wages offered were insufficient to attract recruits. During the past year the influence of famine had made itself felt, and a great stimulus has been offered to recruiting. But even so the supply of labour has not been equal to the demand for it, and the Hon'ble Members who represent the tea-industry on this Council are, if possible, even more alive than I am myself to the fact that there is a grave deficiency in the supply of labour to the province. My Lord, it is generally unwise to venture on prophecy, but I do not think I am betraying myself in a moment of indiscretion when I say from my seat in this Council that the well-considered and well-intentioned provisions of the Bill before us are not calculated to facilitate the importation of labour into Assam. That has been our object, but it will not be attained until a reasonable market-rate of wage is offered to Assam coolies. Until that is done, and our present Bill does not do it, sardari recruiting will be no more successful in the future, except during a famine year, than it has been in the past, and it will always be necessary to buy coolies, the very scum and riffraff of the labour-market, at an extravagant and, I fear, increasing price which, with such difficult and risky work as the crimping of labour involves, will always be demanded by the contractor. No one knows this better than the employers themselves; and there was remarkable evidence to this effect in the speeches of Messrs. Ashton and Hart at the recent special meeting of the Tea Association on the 22nd of February, when it was urged that this Bill would not reduce the cost of importing coolies and that the planters would still have to bribe recruiters and police-officers and village-chaukidars to obtain recruits.

"The question may be asked, why it is that, if the market-rate of wages and the demand for labourers have increased, the wages of tea-garden coolies have not also increased, and why it is that the rates of premium paid to contractors have enormously increased instead. Now, I have already been told, as is perhaps natural enough, that the planters know their own interest better than I do, and that it is their own look-out if they prefer to pay their money to middlemen rather than to their coolies, and to lose their labourers by death and sickness and desertion rather than pay wages which will secure the service of healthy and contented employés. But, when the issue is set up in this form, it is impossible for the Government to look on with unconcern, and I cannot forget that one of the highest duties imposed upon me as Head of the Administration is to protect against their employers these very labourers who are entrusted into their hands with all the rigours of a penal contract for a term of years. I altogether repudiate the contention that the rate of wages is no concern of mine. I am aware, however, that the ordinary principles of political economy have very little application to the question, and that the real answer is to be found in the peculiar conditions of the tea-industry. Wages in Assam tea-gardens, having been fixed at the outset at the minimum statutory rates, which were then comparatively high rates, have been kept from increasing by concerted action among employers. I think it may be said that in all avenues of business employers combine as much as they can to keep down wages: that is one of the normal points of antagonism between capital and labour; but in the Assam tea-industry such combination is exceptionally strong and effective, not only because the labourers are very ignorant and helpless, but also because, being bound by a penal contract, they are unable, as operatives are elsewhere, to strike for an increase of wages. If they were to strike, they would be sent to prison. On the other hand, a rise of wages has not yet been forced on employers by the impossibility of obtaining labourers at the old rates. Contractors still continue to supply labour at those rates, but they do so with increasing difficulty and risk for which they are compensated by a rise in the price of coolies, while, at the same time, the quality of the labour has perceptibly diminished. The question how much longer contractors will be able to supply coolies at the old rate of wages is another matter, but it is evident that there must be a limit beyond which employers cannot allow the price of coolies to rise and a limit below which they cannot allow deterioration to fall. The legislature has now stepped in and is proposing some amelioration in the rate of wages. In my opinion we are not going far enough, but we are at least

preparing an unwilling industry for a further increase in the rate which, in a short time, will become inevitable.

"I have often heard it said, but I regard it as a mere utterance of despair, that an increase in the rate of wages will not improve the quality of labour. That it will do so I conceive to be a truism which admits of no serious discussion; and I presume that the same argument which is held to be applicable to the highest officers of State—the argument which was brought forward by the Chamber of Commerce for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature for instance—will equally apply to the raising of the wages of labour in the humblest sphere of life.

"My Lord, I wrote in my note on clause 5 of the Bill, which, with Your Excellency's permission, has been annexed to the Report of the Select Committee, that I was expressing myself with studious moderation when I said that I believed that one of the causes of the heavy mortality among Act coolies was that they did not always receive a living wage. To that remark the strongest exception has been taken, and I have been severely criticised for making it; but I did not write those words without a due sense of responsibility, and I shall now proceed to prove them to the letter. It is not an uncommon experience of Inspectors to report regarding tea-gardens where the coolies have an underfed and anœmic appearance, where the death-rate is high, and where desertions are numerous, indicating discontent among the labour-force, that the chief cause for this unsatisfactory state of things is the insufficiency of wages In tea, as in every other great industry, there are a number of concerns which, owing to one cause or another, are not prosperous and which are carried on with difficulty, yielding little or no profit; and in such cases there is the strongest temptation to the manager to effect a short-sighted economy by increasing tasks and cutting down wages. I am not careful to ransack the records of the Assam Secretariat to obtain evidence of bad cases, but I think I shall not be deemed to have adopted an ungenerous or unreasonable course if I fall back on proof in support of my statement from cases which have come to my official notice during my present stay in Calcutta as a Member of Your Lordship's Council. I will not mention names or places, but will refer only to districts from which the cases are reported. I will add also, to avoid misconception, that these reports are submitted by District-officers in the ordinary course of their official duties, that they have not been specially called for by me in any way, and that they might be paralleled by similar reports received by me during any period of any administration.

"My first case comes from Cachar. The Magistrate reports that the Act I wages returned from January to June last year are 'absurdly low,' especially those for women in June, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12-3 only. He found that one woman who turned out to work every day in June earned only Rs. 2-4-3, while in no case was a higher wage than Rs. 2-10-0 earned in that month. The highest wages earned by Act coolies during the year were in September, when Rs. 3-6-9 were earned by the men and Rs. 3-6-7 by the women. It is stated that these low wages were not due to the coolies being new to the work, inasmuch as they had all of them been on the garden over two years. The Magistrate adds, 'after careful enquiry I do not think it would be fair to the garden to reduce the schedule of work which is not at all an excessive one,' and it is said that non-Act coolies on this garden are drawing fair wages on the same tasks. The only explanation of this state of things is that 'Act I coolies are of a most inferior stamp, mostly from the Central Provinces.'

"My next case is from the Dibrughar District. Here the Civil Surgeon had been out to inspect an unhealthy garden—this means a garden, in which the mortality had exceeded 7 per cent.—and he reports that sixty or seventy per cent. of the force were anœmic and weedy, and that, in concert with the Civil Medical Officer employed on behalf of the tea-garden' he had repatriated 45 labourers then and there. The cause of this was bad recruitment. He writes, 'I found Telis, Napits, Halwais, Muhammadans and others sent up as Gonds.' He reports also that there were many illegal advances debited against coolies and deducted from their wages, 'including 12 cases in which rewards were paid for deserters recovered.' This is an illegal practice. When labourers desert their

employers naturally adopt every means to recover them and are in the habit of paying five rupees or more to the garden chaukidar, to the ferry-man who may intercept them, or to any one who may bring them back. There is no impropriety in this, but it has become an outrageous custom to debit this reward as an advance against the recovered labourer and to deduct it from his wages until the amount is paid.

"I come now to the Sibsagar District. The Civil Surgeon in this case had gone out to inspect an unhealthy garden where the mortality had varied for two or three years from 132 to 65 per thousand. I quote his remarks in full, for they are worth quoting. He writes :—

'Heavy mortality seemed to have been due to inferior coolies having been sent up when first class coolies were orderd. I am informed by the manager that many of these coolies were actually taken from Calcutta slums. I actually found a few natives of Howrah amongst them. Efficient coolies can never be made from such people, especially in a newly-opened garden. There was better recruitment later on, and the coolies who are now on the garden may almost be described as survivals of the fittest. The manager has evidently tried his best in the matter of procuring suitable coolies : on one occasion he had to send back, *i. e*, refuse to take delivery of, a whole batch of 22 adults who were unfit for any class of garden-labour. The coolies in the garden, such as they are, are taken good care of,' &c., &c.

"No case could afford clearer evidence than this of the insufficiency of the present statutory rate of wages to attract suitable labourers, and of the terrible mortality which results among the half-starved refuse of the labour-population who are sent up in their place.

"I turn to a Tezpur case. I received some time ago a pathetic petition which purported to come from the coolies of a tea-estate, who declared that they 'had executed contracts under the impression that they were serving the Maharani,' and made a complaint of continuous gross and systematic ill-usage on the part of the proprietor who was also manager of the garden. It has now been officially ascertained that the deaths occurring on the estate were systematically unreported—being entered as desertions—and, in spite of this, the recorded death-rate among all coolies for 1899 was 207 per thousand, and for 1900 it was 112 per thousand. I am afraid that the facts of the complaint are substantially true, and that the whole case illustrates the deplorable results of the power which the Act gives to an unscrupulous manager over his coolies. The culprit in this case has left Tezpur, but the management of the estate is, I fear, still open to exception, and this is another gross case of under-payment of the labour-force, oppression and consequent mortality among tea-coolies.

"I come back to another Sibsagar case in which the Civil Surgeon is again reporting on an unhealthy garden. It is a peculiarly instructive case, for it illustrates the manner in which coolies' wages are cut and the labourers are brought down to starvation point. The Civil Surgeon writes :—

'Out of 95 Act women, 74 actually owe the garden from Rs. 33 to smaller sums, or on an average of well over 10 rupees each for the whole female Act force. The amount owing by the women comes to Rs. 1,036. Out of 35 Act men, 19 owe the garden Rs. 155 between them, or on an average of Rs. 4-8 each for the whole number. These advances have been carried on from month to month, from periods which could not be traced : had it been only a few people owing money, the matter could possibly be got at, but 78 per cent. of the women and 54 per cent. of the men owe various amounts.

'The way these advances accumulated was during periods of sickness. No half haziris, or subsistence allowances, were credited or given, and the coolies were practically charged for the food they consumed while sick. This of course was exceedingly irregular, but I am glad to state that this has not occurred during the present management.

'Another item I noticed which I consider irregular if not quite illegal. If a coolie absconds and is brought back by the garden-chaukidar, a sum of Rs. 5 is debited against the absconder as a cash advance and is paid to the person who brings him back.'

"Of course the practice is illegal, but, as I have said before, I have reason to believe that it is a common one. It appears there had been 25 desertions from this garden during the year up to the date of the Civil Surgeon's inspection on the 30th of November.

"I come now to what is probably the worst of the cases which have been lately before me, and I must say that it is an unusually bad case. It comes also

from the Sibsagar District. The Deputy Commissioner made an inspection on the 28th of July last, when he reported as follows :—

'The price of feeding sick coolies varies from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 a month, which is put down as an advance against the coolie and deducted from his pay. This is the usual system on gardens, but in a well-managed garden the manager always sees that a coolie unable to cover his expenses at the hotel by his work gets a certain amount of money paid him at the end of the month for petty luxuries, etc. Here, however, this is not done, and I found cases where coolies had not received any money for some months. The result is that they are absolutely beggared and cannot buy clothes, oil, etc., and they go from bad to worse. When a coolie gets very bad, and there is little chance of getting any work out of him, he is "discharged by mutual consent." This, the manager explained, means that he is told that he must either work or clear out. Being *ex hypothesi* unable to work, he clears out. I met some of these people: they were absolutely destitute, but did not want to go back.'

"The Deputy Commissioner then cites special cases, of which I give an abstract. One Joharu was debited with Rs. 8-1 as the cost of feeding at the hotel for three months, during which he earned only nominal wages, not a pice of which was paid to him, and he was then 'discharged by mutual consent.' One Kanhai was debited with Rs. 10-12-6, and one Dulan with Rs. 17-10-3 and both were eventually discharged in the same way without receiving any wages. One Somer was debited with Rs. 15-2, made up of advances for food, and of a sum of five rupees reward to a person who caught him when absconding. No money was paid to him for four months. Upon receipt of this report I ordered a committee to enquire into the condition of the garden. That committee sat on the 31st December last, and I will read the following extract from their report :—

'The condition of affairs on the garden is, in the opinion of both the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon, disgraceful. The average wages for the best part of this year work out to a little over half the statutory rate. Many of the coolies were in rags. From the nature of the work, which is principally hoeing—at the best of times severe labour—coolies especially women, would have to work very hard to earn a full haziri, and a glance at the haziri books will shew that it seems almost impossible for a great number of men and women to be able to earn anything like a full day's pay. The number of fractional haziris far exceed the full ones. The committee do not propose quoting individual cases in the matter of wages, as they would have, in all probability, to quote such a large number. For this reason the haziri books are sent and cases which are noteworthy are marked with a blue pencil.'

"I regret that this *hazira* book or labour-register did not reach me until after the deliberations of the Select Committee on the subject of coolies' wages had closed. But I have now brought this book to Council with me—it lies on the table and is open to inspection—and with Your Excellency's permission I will indulge in a running commentary on its contents. I begin with the month of June, 1899, when I find that the Civil Surgeon observes: 'From this month it may be noticed that a system of quarter haziris seems to have been started. This means that because the manager decides that only a quarter task has been done, only a quarter of a full day's salary is to be paid. For a quarter haziri, therefore, a coolie draws a daily salary of three pice only. Talk of a living wage, indeed! I trust for the honour of the industry that this is not a common practice in tea-gardens, but I cannot say that it is absolutely illegal, and Hon'ble Members can see for themselves how it is applied in one garden in Assam. The Civil Surgeon writes of this month: 'Not a single woman on this page has earned a full month's pay, and on the next two pages: 'Not a single full month's pay earned.' For July he points out that 'fractional haziris preponderate in this month,' and that not a single full wage has been earned by men and only one by a woman. During this month I detect no less than 5 cases in which 5 rupees have been debited as an advance against deserters who had been recovered. For August the Civil Surgeon draws attention to the number of sick cases who are not credited, as they should have been, with sick or half haziris. There is not a single full wage earned, and I find 4 cases in which deserters have been debited with an advance of 5 rupees. I note that pregnant women are allowed nothing when absent from their work. In September I note that the Civil Surgeon, whose honest indignation is rising as he goes

on, comments against the name of an unfortunate wretch who is entered as 'dead,' who had received no wages and had a large advance debited against him on account of his subsistence while sick,—'Better off'! Aye! Better off indeed! Better dead than slowly dying of starvation! There are only two full wages earned this month, and I am mistaken if these were not earned by the syces of the manager. There are three sick coolies entered as absconded against whom the Civil Surgeon enters large queries, and he implies that they are dead, but have been entered as absconded—in the way we saw followed in the Tezpur case—to reduce the rate of mortality. There are apparently six recovered deserters against whom 5 rupees advance has been debited in each case. In October there are no full wages earned by coolies employed on the garden, but I find that among the coolies a full haziri was earned by a dâk-wallah, a syce and a cook. There are two miserable sick coolies this month who are 'discharged,' that is to say, as the Civil Surgeon bluntly puts it, 'turned out to die.' There are 9 cases in which 5, 6 or 7 rupees, as the case may be, are entered as an advance against a recovered absconder. In November the only coolies who earned full pay are a dâk-wallah, a herdman and a cook. One sick coolie is discharged, or 'turned out to die;' in seven cases 5 rupees are entered as an advance against a recovered absconder. In December there is another sick coolie discharged 'to die on the road,' and no coolies, except servants, earned a full month's pay. In January some full months' wages were earned, but nobody got as much as five rupees, as old advances on account of deserting and feeding were cut from wages. There were six more deserters with the usual advance of five rupees against them this month. And so the sickening tale goes on. My Lord, I have said enough. Have I not proved my assertion to the letter? Do I not well to be angry? I confess that my blood boils at this recitation of misery and wrong, and I shall be surprised if I do not carry with me the sympathies and have not roused also the indignation of Your Lordship and of the Hon'ble Members of this Council.

"I do not wish it to be understood that these are ordinary cases. I trust and believe that they are very exceptional cases, and I should be conveying a very false impression to this Council if I did not state distinctly that, in the great majority of tea-gardens in Assam, the coolies are well cared for and that the managers of gardens are ordinarily humane and kindly hearted gentlemen. All the gardens I have personally visited in Assam are of this type. But reports on bad gardens are submitted to me in the course of business, and it is with reference to the standard prevailing on bad gardens that our legislation has to be framed. It is the duty of the Government and of the Council to remember this in deciding upon the character of the legislation we are bound to follow.

"I observe that the objection taken by the majority of the Select Committee to the increase in the rate of wages proposed in the Bill originally introduced into this Council is that, if it were adopted, it would impose an excessive burden on employers. Now I do not deny that it would impose some burden. But it was never contemplated, when minimum rates were first imposed, that they should be fixed for ever, and I have certainly failed in my endeavours to convince the Council if I have not shewn that a heavy weight of moral responsibility will rest upon the Legislature if it does not intervene to remedy the crying evils I have described. Those evils, which are simply strangling the tea-industry, all hinge upon this question of the insufficiency of wage. I admit, and no one can be more sorry than I am, that in other directions the industry has fallen upon evil times. The present tea crisis, as it is called, is attributed to over-production. Now it is true that there has been, and still is, over-production. Tea-planters everywhere are suffering from this cause, and the fall in the price of tea is a very serious matter to proprietors and share-holders. It is probably not so serious as the fall in prices would seem to indicate. Profits can now be made at prices which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible, and I am afraid that the extension of cultivation is not likely to cease in places where tea can be produced at a cost of less than two annas a pound and the outturn is about twelve or fourteen maunds per acre. The dividends of good gardens have, no doubt, greatly diminished, but it can hardly have been expected that they would keep up to a level of

20 or 25 per cent. These large profits of a few years ago are one of the principal causes which have led to over-production. New gardens have been over-capitalised and must work at a loss. In any case, however, the present crisis is not to be compared to the crisis in the sixties which was due to speculation. The industry recovered from that blow, and it will recover from over-production also, as other industries have done which have been stricken by the same cause. The crisis from over-production will pass away as new markets are opened out and the supply learns to adapt itself to the demand. There is nothing to interfere with the operation of the laws of political economy or to deny them their free scope in this direction. I could wish indeed that this crisis were not synchronous with the growth to a climax of the far more deeply-seated and dangerous evils on which I have dilated and which have their poisonous root in the heart of the industry. But these evils have been growing up for a long time, and nothing will remedy them but an increase in the wages of labour. It is certain that there are some tea-concerns which, owing either to mismanagement, or the inferior productive capacity of their estates, or undue inflation of their capital by speculation, are unable to earn a dividend for their shareholders by legitimate means and eke out a precarious existence by exacting from their labourers the maximum of toil for the minimum of wage at the cost of untold misery, suffering and loss of life. To such moribund undertakings an increase of the minimum rate of wage might give the *coup de grace*. But there can be little doubt that the effect of such a measure on the majority of tea-estates which rest upon a sounder basis will be to meet the increase of wages by a corresponding saving from the excessive burdens which are now placed on employers, such as the heavy cost of purchasing coolies and the heavy cost of avoidable mortality, which are directly due to the payment of an inadequate wage. I repeat, moreover, as I have said all along, that there is no reason why, with a suitable adjustment of tasks, the increase of wages should involve any increase of expenditure in the majority of gardens where the coolies are now well treated and contented. I do not anticipate that there would be any practical change in the condition of the labour-force on gardens where the tasks are at present light and the wages, including overtime payments, are already sufficient. The proposed increase in the statutory minimum rate of wages is not likely to produce any effect upon the first-class labourers who make and will continue to make large profits from over-time work, and it would not in itself, unless accompanied by the reduction in the rate of tasks which the Bill now before the Council enjoins, produce any effect on newly-arrived coolies who are unable to do a full day's work, but it will immensely benefit the great mass of labourers who are content to, and can, perform the present task and will, therefore get through a slightly augmented task in return for higher wages, but will, as they do now, get little or nothing from over-time. I have been told that the raising of task-rates in proportion to the increase in wages would be a matter of difficulty, that it would cause inconvenience and not be understood by the coolies, and that it would upset the labour-force and cause discontent. To this I reply, that all industries must expect to be liable to some occasional disturbance in respect of wages, but that, although some inconvenience will no doubt be caused by an alteration of task-rates, there is no reason to suppose that it would be serious. Task-rates are not uniformly or rigidly laid down. They vary from garden to garden and from time to time, in some cases from day to day and from one part of a garden to another, under conditions and circumstances which are constantly changing. There is an elasticity in the system which lends itself to a modification in the rates with the minimum of disturbance.

"My Lord, I have now done. I have stated my case with a degree of elaboration which I am afraid has fatigued the Council. I thank Your Lordship and Hon'ble Members for the patience with which you have heard me. I regret that the increase in the rate of wages, which was proposed in the Bill as introduced before the Council, has been withdrawn, but I trust and am confident that the amendment of my Hon'ble friend opposite, which does not accept even the modified increase contained in the Bill now presented by the Select Committee, will be rejected by a decisive majority."

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"My Lord, it is with the strongest

conviction that an increase in the minimum wage is unnecessary, and if imposed will deal a severe blow to the tea-industry, that I support the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's amendment. During the discussion on the raising of the minimum wage in Select Committee, a remark was made by one of the official Members of Council, which seems to me to go to the root of the whole question. The remark was in the form of a query, and was to this effect :— 'Are we not killing the goose that lays the golden egg?' I regret that the Select Committee should have answered the query in the negative: and I will endeavour to show where, in my opinion, they were wrong.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham has dealt so fully with the question of the present prices of food-stuffs in Assam as compared with price years ago, and with the other question as to whether the minimum wage is or is not a mere living wage, that I will not attempt to add much to what he has said on these points.

"The evidence which has been placed before the Council in regard to them is of a very conflicting character, and I admit that Hon'ble Members who have no actual knowledge of the subject cannot find it altogether easy to come to a decision as to which of the two sides is right. On the one side we have some of the official advisers of the Government strongly recommending the raising of the minimum wage on the ground that it is absolutely necessary. On the other side we have the tea-planters strongly opposing any change. The first named, with the exception of the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the few Assam officials who support him, may be called non-expert witnesses ; but they are entirely unbiassed. The second named are expert witnesses, dealing with the labourer every day of their lives; but they cannot be called altogether unbiassed, because their pockets will be affected by the change. If the matter rested there, the Council would have to decide between official opinion and non-official opinion. But a consideration that strikes me as very much in favour of the planter's contention is that on his side is ranged a very large number of Assam officials, who are entirely unbiassed, who have thoroughly studied the question, and who do not admit the necessity of an increase in the minimum wage. In numbers they greatly exceed those officials who support the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton ; they include the Commissioner of Assam, than whom there is no greater student of the coolie question in the Province. And they are supported by no less an authority than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who in a letter to the Government of India, a précis of which was placed before the Select Committee, showed, if I do not mistake His Honour's words, that in his opinion the case for an increase in the wage had not been substantiated. That the number of Assam officials who oppose the increase is greater than the number who support it is a point in favour of the planter which has weighed with me in considering the question, and which I cannot help thinking must also weigh with the Members of this Council.

"Another point which appears to me to be in favour of the planter is this. The tea-planter is not a fool. Every labourer imported into Assam costs him at least Rs. 100, and what I would submit to the Council is this : is it likely that a hard-headed man of business, such as the tea-planter is, will not do everything in his power to keep the labourer, who has cost him so much money to import, in good health and in good circumstances, much less to give him a wage on which he will starve? If it were necessary in the interests of the labourer that he should receive a higher wage, the planter in his own interests, because the labourer has cost him so much, would surely be the first person to raise the wage. A business man is not so blind to his own interests as not to do what is obviously necessary, and it does not require a legislative enactment to compel him to look after his own interests.

"These points seem to me to be very much in favour of the planter's case, but there are other general considerations which bear on the question, and which I should like to lay before the Council.

"When the Government of India decided to close the Mints to the free coinage of silver and to fix and maintain the rate of exchange at 1*s.* 4*d.*, it was generally recognised—and I think the Currency Committee recognised it—that the tea-industry, for at all events a certain time, would be very adversely affected. The effects of the raising of the rate of exchange are now only too

apparent, and the tea-industry has suffered far more severely than anyone ever anticipated. The economic effect of a rise in the exchange of a country (Indian exchange between 1893 and 1900 rose from below 1*s.* 1*d* to over 1*s.* 4*d.*) is to lower, or at all events to arrest a rise in, wages. If exchange had gone on tumbling down, the ultimate result must have been a rise in wages, and the planter would have had to face this; but with the fixing of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* he had the consolation of knowing, or at all events of hoping, that whatever other disadvantages he might have to face from the raising of the rupee, a rise in wages was not one of them. He did not count on the Government nullifying the economic effect of their currency policy by arbitrarily raising the wages of his employés. He did not think it possible that after dealing a severe blow at the tea-industry by fixing the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* the Government of India would deal a second blow by raising the wages of the labourer. But this is what is proposed, and in view of the fact that I have named, *viz.*, that the effect of raising the exchange of a country is to reduce, or at all events to check a rise in, wages, the proposal to raise the wage seems to me to imply that one department of the Government of India is not recognizing what another department is doing or has done; or, in other words, the Government is giving with one hand and taking away with another.

"I now come to another point, *viz.*, the prices of tea and the rate of exchange during the last few years, and I give these in a tabulated form:—

	Tea.	Exchange.	Rupee equivalent	
	d.		As.	pies.
1893-94	8·75	1-3 5/16	9	1½
1894-95	9·75	1-1 ½	11	6½
1895-96	8·75	1-1 3/32	10	5¼
1896-97	9	1-2 1/32	9	11¼
1897-98	8 64	1-3 3/32	8	11½
1898-99	8·78	1-4	8	9¼
1899-1900	8·23	1-4 5/16	8	1½
1900-1901 to 15th Feb.	7·32	1-4 ½	7	3

"The rates taken for tea are the average sterling prices at which the crops of each year have been sold in London, and are converted into rupees at an exchange on the basis of ⅛*d.* above the annual average of the bank's selling rates for on demand drafts. It was in 1896 that the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton first proposed an increase in the minimum wage. As my figures show, the rupee rate per pound in 1896 was 9 annas 11¼ pies, and tea-gardens generally were doing well. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton in a year such as 1896 had argued that it was only right that the coolie should share in the prosperity of the tea-planter, his case would have been a stronger one. But circumstances today are entirely different; the rupee rate at which last season's crop up to the 15th February last was sold was 7 annas 3 pie per pound, or a decrease as compared with the crop of 1896 of 27 per cent. Since 15th February the London market has further declined, the last average being telegraphed on 21st February as 6¼*d.*; and when the total crop of 1900 has been sold it will no doubt be found that the average will be less than 7·32*d.*, and the difference between the 1896 and last year's crop will be considerably over 27 per cent.

"It may be said that the low average of last season's crop is due to the large quantity of coarse quality tea that has been made: this may be so to a certain extent, but it does not by any means account for the vast difference between the average rate of 1896 and of 1900. The difference which my figures show between the 1896 crop and last season's crop is 2 annas 8¼ pies per pound, and, in order to meet the objection of any one who may say that the reason of the decline is due almost entirely to the large production of low quality teas, I have been furnished with certain figures by Messrs. Thomas & Co. They have given me the average prices for no less than 70 gardens in Assam, and the average decline in price for these 70 Assam gardens between 1896 and 1900 is 2 annas per pound against my figure of 2 annas 8¼ pies per pound. It is a well-known fact that Assam is not the district which floods the market with low-priced teas, and we may take it that the decline in the average value of tea is due to

another cause than the large proportion of inferior quality teas. The cause of the decline is great over-production consequent on the false stimulus that was given to the cultivation of tea by a constantly declining exchange. It is idle, however, to discuss the cause which led to the present depression in tea. What we have to face is the actual position, and we may take it that the rate at which last season's crop was sold was very much lower than it has ever been before; it is at all events so low that very few gardens have worked to a profit. Nearly all are compelled to sell their produce at under cost, and when I say that the tea-industry generally is in the very depths of depression, I in no way exaggerate the position.

"My Lord, I have been able to get particulars of the results of the working of a large number of tea-companies for the past season, and I venture to lay the results before the Council. Of the 31 Assam, Cachar and Sylhet companies registered in India and quoted in *Capital*, I have been able to get figures for 28 of them. Two of those gardens will pay 10 per cent., three will pay 5 per cent., one will pay 3½ per cent., one 3 per cent., one 2½ per cent., and the remaining twenty will pay no dividend whatever. Of those which will pay no dividend, I notice that one of them paid 10 per cent. for the previous year. Of the 52 Assam, Cachar and Sylhet Companies registered in London and also quoted in *Capital*, I have been able to obtain the results for 33 of them. Four of these companies will pay 5 per cent., their dividends for the previous season being 10 per cent., 13 per cent., 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. One will pay 3½ per cent., one will pay 3 per cent., three which last season paid respectively 15 per cent., 10 per cent. and 6 per cent., will only pay 2½ per cent. this season, one will pay 2 per cent., and the remaining 23 companies will pay *nil*. One of these last-mentioned gardens paid 12 per cent. last season. I may say that the particulars I give are for the ordinary and not the preference shares of any company. I have the list from which these particulars have been taken, and shall be glad to shew it to any Member of Council who may desire to see it. My Lord, I think Your Excellency will admit that this list bears eloquent but melancholy testimony to the assertion of those interested in the tea-industry that the industry is not in a position to bear any further burden. With the particulars which I have given it seems to me that to persist in 1901, when the prospects of the tea-industry are of the blackest, in a recommendation to enhance the cost of production, a recommendation which in 1896 may have had something in its favour, indicates that those who persist in it have for the time being lost all sense of proportion.

"My Lord, it is not surprising that the tea-garden proprietor, when we look at the results of last season's working, is doing all in his power to reduce and cut down expenditure. Some companies are dismissing their European assistants, and of my own knowledge I know of eighteen Europeans who have been thus dismissed. Other companies are reducing the wages of their non-Act coolies, and it was only yesterday that I heard of a garden in Sylhet, on which there are a few Act coolies, and in which the bonuses had been reduced Rs 2 all round. The bonus is merely a portion of the wage, and the reduction was peaceably and willingly accepted by the labourers. I leave the Council to imagine what the effect on the whole labour-force would be if the wages of the few Act coolies were raised. It does seem particularly hard on the planter, when necessity is compelling him to curtail expenditure, to find the Government insisting on increasing it. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at what the raising of the wage will mean to the industry, but that it will enhance the cost of production in a marked degree there is absolutely no doubt, and in the present condition of the industry any enhancement in the cost may have most far-reaching and serious consequences. It may in fact lead to the breaking point, and I think I have said enough to show that if the Council throw out the Hon'ble Mover's amendment we shall be within measurable distance of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

"If it is admitted that we are near the breaking point, we are forced to the further conclusion that the proposal to raise the wage cannot possibly benefit those whom it is intended to benefit, *viz.*, the labouring classes. There is no question that with a wage of Rs. 5 a coolie is ever so much better off in Assam than he is in his own country. In Assam the wage of Rs. 5 will at all

events ensure him a full stomach, which is not what he can always count on in his country. But it is not only the Rs 5 wage that the coolie gets in Assam. He has other perquisites, and that is a consideration which is not usually sufficiently kept in view. If these are allowed for, the minimum wage is nearer Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 than Rs. 5—

(1) The coolie is comfortably housed free of charge in houses which are maintained in good order and in thoroughly sanitary condition.

(2) He is provided with the best drinking water obtainable from pukka wells sunk at his doors—very often at great expense to the proprietor.

(3) He is provided with a hospital and with medical attendance free of charge, and garden medical statistics show to what an enormous extent he takes advantage of this.

(4) Last, but not least, he obtains his rice at prices never exceeding Rs. 3 per maund, the average price of rice in the district being probably at least Rs. 3-8, frequently rising to Rs. 4-8, and even to Rs. 5 per maund in Assam.

"It was only last year that the Government of India were spending crores of rupees in keeping millions of the poorest of the people alive, and that Your Excellency was appealing to the whole world for assistance for another portion of the poor of India. But they were only parts of the population, and there must be many other thousands who would only be too glad to get a wage of Rs. 5 per month in return for a light day's work. In the interests of the millions of India, it seems almost cruel to make it harder for the employer of labour to give the labourer employment. That is really what the proposal to raise the minimum wage amounts to, and Members of this Council should weigh the position most carefully before they decide to veto the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's amendment. They will have to be absolutely certain that the burden they will place on the industry is a burden that the industry can bear; otherwise the result of the raising of the wage may mean the ruin of many of the tea-gardens of India, and the consequent closing of a field of employment to thousands of the labouring classes of India. If this should prove to be the result of the rejection of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's amendment, the responsibility will lie with those Members of this Council who reject it.

"My Lord, I have given the position as it occurs to me. I have not overstated the case in order to gain a vote or two for the Hon'ble Mover's amendment. I know how critical the position of the tea-industry is; and I hope the Members of this Council will not aggravate the embarrassment of the industry by rejecting the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE said:—"My Lord, my excuse for interposing in this debate lies in the circumstance that of late years emigration to Assam from the Central Provinces has assumed large proportions, and the question involved in the amendment is therefore likely to affect a considerable number of the people there. It has been argued on behalf of the tea-industry that 'compulsory increase of wages by legislative enactment' is wrong. Stated in this naked form, the argument is no doubt sound. But the real question at issue is, whether the Government, having in the interest of the employers imposed restrictions on the liberty of action of the labourers and having thereby prevented an automatic settlement of the wage through the free action of economic laws, has not placed itself under an obligation to fix from time to time the minimum wage in the interest of the labourers. It has been said that, in spite of the increased facilities of communication and the diffusion of knowledge of the benefits of employment in the tea-gardens, the time has not yet come when penal legislation for enforcing labour-contracts can be done away with. The tea-industry has undoubtedly conferred great benefit on the country, and when those responsible for the welfare of the people think that penal laws are still needed for its advancement, I accept the position. But, if so, the continued right of the Government to intervene to protect the interests of a class of people who are unable to protect themselves and whom its own laws have placed under a special disability, cannot in reason be denied. The question, therefore, resolves itself into this, whether, since the wage-limit was fixed in

1865, anything has happened in the economic condition of the country calling for its revision with a view to make it accord with existing circumstances. Now, it is clear that no wage which may be earned by emigrating to a labour-district can lay any claim to fairness which is not higher than the wage which the emigrant could have earned in his own province and without severing his connection with his home-life.

"Comparing the scale of wages given in the settlement-reports of the sixties, when the Central Provinces were still in most part land-locked, that is, just about the time when the wage-limit was fixed at Rs. 5, with the scale of wages as given in Mr. Fuller's review of the progress of the province during the thirty years following the settlement, it would appear that the grain-wage has remained pretty constant though the level of prices of food-grains in which the wage is given has largely gone up, while, as regards the cash-wage, it has generally risen by fifty per cent. This was to be expected. Since 1865, the country has been linked with the principal centres of trade by two systems of railway helped by feeder roads in all directions. Seven cotton-mills giving employment to nearly 8,000 heads of families have been set up, besides 40 other factories. The two Government coal-mines, with their annual output of about three lakhs of tons, give lucrative employment to a large number, while the numerous provincial and local public works serve the same purpose to an even greater degree. These new openings for labour have materially helped to raise the wages of the labouring classes. Mr. Fuller mentions as a significant fact that, during the course of the extensive field survey-operations of the new settlement, labourers could not be had *in their own* villages for a less remuneration than Rs. 4 a month in the out-of-the-way hill districts and Rs. 5 in the plains. The officers of the Department of Public Works are also compelled to work largely with immigrants from Upper India who come to take up earth-work which local men would not accept. In a normal year now-a-days a male coolie can command a wage of three annas a day, which is half as much again as the rate prevailing in 1865. It is hardly reasonable, I submit, to take these people away from their homes by alluring prospects of gain as held out by recruiters, which prospects are seldom wholly realized, to work in a far-off, uncongenial and unhealthy country, where the wage to be earned may be no more than what they could have earned had they never been made to leave their province.

"The figures of emigrants from the Central Provinces since 1892, after the Bengal-Nagpur Railway had been in full working for a year, go to show that, apart from famine conditions, the wage to be earned in the tea-gardens of Assam had no attraction for the people. Up to 1894, the number was within 2,100. But when one seasonal disaster after another began to dislocate the ordinary local openings for labour, then came the opportunity of the recruiter. In 1895, the number went up to 8,000. With the deepening of distress next year, it more than doubled itself. In the following year, it touched 20,000. With the return of better times in 1898, the number fell to 7,000, which figure was maintained in 1899. The figure for the recent famine year is not yet out. My private information is that in one centre alone as many as 4,200 coolies were registered in 1900. Even when working among a famine-striken population, the recruiter had to adopt special measures to induce the people to go to the tea-gardens. I have seen many a batch of coolies travelling by rail, gaily dressed, the women with shining trinkets on their person, all presumably presents from the recruiter. He can well afford to give them, seeing that he is able to make as much as Rs. 80 per coolie. In some of the depôts, I am told by one who has personal knowledge of the matter, music, dancing and feasting used to go on day after day, the object evidently being not to allow the intending emigrant time to reflect and change his or her mind. When, even in times of deep distress, such questionable expedients had to be resorted to, it is not an unreasonable inference to draw that the inducement of the wage was not effective enough for the end in view. Such a wage can hardly be called adequate.

"It has been said that, besides the wage, the statute-bound coolie has the advantage of free housing, medical aid, food-grain at a fixed price, and other conveniences. As regards the first, the Central Provinces coolie comes

generally from a class of people who live in huts made by their own labour and most of the materials of which they are able to have free of charge from the village-forest. Food-grains at normal times can in all the recruiting tracts be had for much less than Rs. 3 a maund, and as for medical aid, these people hardly need any. Be that as it may, unless these conveniences result in improving the general health of the Act-bound coolie, they cannot count. The average death-rate for the *whole* population in the Central Provinces, excluding famine years, is under 33 per mille; the rate among *adult* tea-garden coolies from the Central Provinces was at one time as high as 85·9. In 1899 it was 55·6 as against a rate of 24·30 for the provinces generally. So far then as a Central Provinces coolie is concerned, he is much better off in point of health in his humble hut in his own province than in a tea-estate with all its conveniences. In the gardens themselves, a non-Act coolie without these conveniences seems to enjoy better health than an Act-bound coolie with them. For I find that in 1899 the death-rate among the former was 26·3 as against 43·6 among the latter, and this difference is more or less observable in past years.

"Whether the existing wage be adequate or not, it has been said that, in the present critical condition of the tea-industry, any additional burden imposed on it will submerge some estates and cripple many more, and thus the present openings for employment for the congested population of the Central Provinces and other provinces will be contracted. I shall have something to say on this matter later on; but for the present I have to point out that the argument does not apply to the Central Provinces, which next to Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas now supply the largest number of coolies, the percentage of Central Provinces coolies in 1899 being 28. Although apart from land, which has gone out of cultivation under the stress of the recent cycle of bad seasons, there is not now left much good culturable waste in malguzari estates, there is a large opening for extension of cultivation by the admission of the plough to lands in Government forest-reserves. The scheme for opening them out to cultivation launched a few years back has received a check owing to the famine, but it is hoped that with the return of better times it will be pushed forward with vigour. And the class of people who are most prized and whom it is the constant endeavour of the recruiter to secure, and who have constituted the majority of the emigrants within recent years, are the very men who will be most useful in this work of reclamation. I refer to the Gonds and other jungle tribes. The former, though only a moderately good cultivator himself, is a hard-working, honest farm-labourer. Again, from the Ghât Districts these people descend in thousands to the plains during the rabi harvest, and help to reap it and thereby earn a good wage. A large proportion of field-embankments is also done by them. The Province can ill spare these hardy agricultural labourers. It would, perhaps, have been an advantage if some of the broken-down agriculturists from the congested tracts had gone, but no inducement of wage and other benefits to be had in the tea-gardens of Assam has hitherto succeeded in making *them* leave their lands. Considering then the Province as a whole with special reference to such highly-prized recruiting districts as Balaghat, where about half the culturable area is now awaiting reclamation, it is a mistake to say, as has been said, that the administrators of this Empire would be more usefully employed if, instead of framing laws to increase the wage, they were to help the surplus population to emigrate from the over-crowded districts of the Central Provinces to Assam. I may state here that the incidence of rural population per square mile in the rice-districts of the Province is 227 and in the non-rice it is no more than 172. What with two acute famines and several years of scarcity, there is reason to think that the population has gone down since 1891, and the figures of the recent census, as far as they are out, seem to point to this conclusion.

"It has been said that the Assam coolie is able often times to go back to his native place with a saving made while employed in the gardens. This may be the case elsewhere, but in the Central Provinces such a person has up till now been conspicuous by his absence. My friends in the recruiting districts whom I have consulted, and who are in a position to know, have not come across such a person as yet. I find the Collector of Ganjam, the only recruiting district in Madras, says the same. He states, 'Emigration from this district takes

place on a very large scale, notably to Burma. The latter emigration is purey spontaneous, unrecruited and unaided. The wages earned are high, and largel sums are remitted weekly to their families in the Ganjam District by these emigrants. The case of emigration to Assam is very different. There is no voluntary or spontaneous emigration, the wages earned are low, nothing is remitted to the Ganjam District by such emigrants, who are quite unable to save anything out of their pittance, while they are seldom able to return to their homes on the expiry of their contract term of labour. The labourers recuited for Assam come from the poorest and most ignorant class.....; they are too ignorant to distinguish, in their homes, between Burma and Assam. They know that numerous emigrants to Burma return home laden with accumulated savings, and dazzled by a similar prospect fall an easy prey to the recruiter, only to learn, too late, the difference between Burma and Assam.'

"Apart from the special circumstances of the Central Provinces, attention has already been drawn to the fact that wages in Assam generally have risen. Whereas the average wage of an agricultural labourer in 1888 was Rs. 7, it was Rs. 8·4 in 1898, an increase of 20 per cent., which is double the increase proposed in the Bill. Even in the tea-gardens a difference is observed between the wages of non-Act and Act coolies. In 1899, during the manufacturing season, in 14 out of 15 sub-divisions the excess of the former over the latter ranged from 3 annas 6 pies to 1 rupee 3 annas. In one sub-division only was the difference in favour of the latter, it being 4 annas 4 pies. As regards the non-manufacturing season, in 3 sub-divisions the Act coolies earned something under 3 annas more than the non-Act coolies. In the remaining 12 sub-divisions the former earned from 4 annas 9 pies to 1 rupee 10 annas less than the latter. Whether during 1899 the Act coolies had an advantage owing to their being entitled to have rice supplied to them at a reasonable price fixed by the Local Government, I cannot say. For the *Prices and Wages in India* for 1899 is, I believe, not yet out. The difference in the wages of these two classes of labourers has, however, been a permanent feature in most sub-divisions for years past, and as it has not been shown that there has been a corresponding abiding difference in the price of rice in the local markets and the price as fixed for Act coolies under section 124, it seems reasonable to conclude that the Act has in a manner compelled the coolies whose relations with their employers are governed by its provisions to remain content with a wage which would not be accepted by those who were free to work as they pleased. It would further appear that the average wage of the Act coolie has on the whole been below the statutory minimum. It is no explanation to say that he sometimes earns extra wage, for the extra wage has no reference to the task to which the minimum wage relates.

"As regards this extra wage, which in well-regulated gardens the coolies are able to earn by working overtime, figures have been published showing that in six such gardens it ranged from Rs. 5-4-5 to Rs. 7-7-9, the average being 20 per cent. more than the minimum, or Rs. 6. Admittedly these figures include earnings of acclimatised coolies, and as they are able to earn more than the newly imported indentured coolie, the average earnings of the latter class alone must be somewhat less. However that may be, the average income of a free agricultural labourer in Assam has since 1888 never been below Rs. 7. Moreover, the above fact loses its importance in the face of the admission that in gardens not well-managed the earnings do not exceed the minimum. Here the task is so severe as to exhaust the labourer's entire time and energy, and thus to put it out of his power to earn an extra wage. To meet these cases the Bengal Government had, I find, suggested a reduction by two hours of the maximum period of compulsory labour. But evidently this suggestion has not proved acceptable, for the existing limit of nine hours has been reproduced in clause 125 of the Bill. Failing this, the only remedy for an admitted evil, however limited may be its operation, seems to be that which the Bill provides. At least none other has been suggested on behalf of the tea-industry.

"As regards the argument that the tea-industry cannot afford to bear the additional burden which the clause under discussion will entail, I venture to submit, though with great diffidence, that when the wage cannot in the interest of the industry be allowed to find its own level untrammelled by penal laws, it is the duty

of the Government to see that the labourer gets a fair wage, and what that wage is to be must depend mainly on the wages obtaining in similar industries and occupations where labour is free. Whether capital can, without trenching upon what it considers is its legitimate profit, pay this wage should occupy a subordinate position in the decision of the question. Moreover, it is not quite clear that those considerate employers who treat the coolie kindly will be affected. For there does not appear to be any insuperable difficulty in their so adjusting the remuneration paid for overtime work as to keep the total earnings within the present limits. It is the badly managed estates, where a fair wage cannot now be earned, which will suffer, and surely they deserve to suffer. Again, it strikes one that if to make the industry pay it is necessary to cut down the cost of production, why should not a well-directed systematic effort be made to reduce the present heavy commission paid for recruitment, the benefit of which mostly goes into the pockets of men who least deserve it and who would certainly be unable honestly to earn anything like the sum they now earn in any other occupation?

"On these grounds I feel bound to dissociate myself from a proposal which, I believe, will not advance the best interests of the people of the Central Provinces, and in doing so I follow a line of policy which has the support of my Local Administration. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson and Sir Charles Lyall are, in my humble opinion, better judges of what is good for the people than outsiders who know little or nothing of the Province and who are precluded by their very position from considering the matter in a spirit of judicial impartiality."

The Hon'ble KUNWAR SIR HARNAM SINGH said:—"My Lord, I venture to think that it will be conceded by every one that the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Bill have received the most careful consideration from Government. There were a great many points in controversy when the Bill was introduced into Council two years ago. But I am happy to observe that the Select Committee have satisfactorily dealt with all of them. There is a consensus of opinion that the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is eminently calculated to secure the object in view. The only point at issue now, and with regard to which there is a difference of opinion, is in reference to the monthly rate of wages to be given to the labourers. The representatives of the tea-industry contend that the proposed increase will injuriously affect the interests of the proprietors of tea-gardens, while those who consider the question from the labourers' point of view deny that such increase will in any appreciable degree damage that industry, and assert that a substantial increase in the monthly rate of statutory wages will secure comfort to the contract coolies, and make service in the tea-gardens more attractive. I believe that the Select Committee have wisely chosen a middle course. They observe that,—

'though some increase in the present minimum wage is desirable in the interest of labourers, the increase proposed in the Bill as introduced would, if adopted, impose an excessive burden on employers. The newly-joined labourer needs special protection, as he is often unable for some months after his first employment, owing to his weakly condition and want of skill, to complete the daily task allotted to him, and therefore to earn the minimum wage prescribed by the present law. To meet such cases we have proposed in our amended sub-clause that all such labourers should be entitled, unless the Inspector certifies that they are physically fit to perform a whole task, to receive full wages for the performance of a half task during the first six months of their contracts. With this concession we think that the present minimum rate of wage may be maintained for the first year.'

"This concession, in my opinion, is just, and I am sure it will be keenly appreciated. During the first six months after his arrival at the tea-garden, the labourer, who needs special protection at this time, will get a salary of Rs 5 per month, and he ought to be satisfied with it.

"Although Mr. Melitus, the experienced Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, thinks that there are not sufficient reasons for raising the rate of wages generally, he is still of opinion that a distinction ought to be made between the average labourer able to do full tasks and earn full wages, and the new immigrant who has not yet settled down and learnt to make himself comfortable,

who naturally suffers more than the acclimatized coolie from the Assam climate during his first two rainy seasons, and who has not yet thoroughly learnt his work. The latter cannot always earn sufficient wages, and it is for this reason that a minimum monthly wage has been suggested. 'But I would be opposed,' he says, 'to extending the minimum monthly wage to labourers other than immigrants of less than two years' standing.'

"It will be seen from this that, in the opinion of such an experienced officer as Mr. Melitus, a clear distinction ought to be made for two years between new immigrants and acclimatized labourers. The Select Committee, instead of accepting Mr. Melitus' recommendation in its entirety, have taken into consideration the interests of both labourers and employers, and have fixed the statutory minimum wage only for the first year.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who is intimately acquainted with the labour conditions of his Province, says that—

"there can be no doubt that the mortality among tea-immigrants of less than two years' standing is terribly high, and that these new immigrants, as a rule, are indifferent workers and earn far lower wages than acclimatised labourers. The Chief Commissioner has come across instances in which new labourers earn absolutely nothing at all, and go from bad to worse, until there is no chance of getting any work out of them, and at last they are discharged by mutual consent, and wander on the high-way or find their destination in the Government hospitals, sick unto death and absolutely destitute."

"This state of things is greatly to be deplored, and it must be admitted that the Select Committee in fixing a minimum wage for a half task for the first year has benefited the labour-community and has done a distinct service to the cause of humanity.

"When the labourer acquires some knowledge of the surroundings in which he is placed, and is able to regulate his mode of living, he becomes capable of performing the full task that may be allotted to him. The employer becomes benefited by the work which he gets from the labourer, and the latter naturally expects that some consideration should be shown to him for the increased work that he is able to perform. It has been authoritatively stated that, with the aid of the existing statutory wage, the labourer is not able to meet even the ordinary expenses of living, far less to live in comfort. If he is expected to do his full work, he must be allowed to take sufficient food and to live in some degree of comfort. We are informed that dissatisfaction among the labour-force is great owing to insufficient wage. The numerous desertions which take place on the tea-gardens indicate that there is discontent among the labourers. I believe that to remedy this state of affairs the Select Committee have very properly come to the conclusion that the existing wage should be raised, and, after all, the increase they have proposed is not exorbitant. I should think that an addition of eight annas to the monthly wage is but barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.

"In this connection I would invite Your Excellency's attention to the following remarks of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in which he points out that the present special legislation creates certain definite obligations which cannot be ignored both in the interest of the labourers and their employers. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton observes :—

'In the first instance, I am to advert to the considerations which have made it necessary to fix by law the minimum rates of wages under statutory labour-contracts and to say that there appears to be the more occasion for doing this, inasmuch as those considerations have been conspicuously ignored in some of the arguments advanced against the proposal. If in this case, as in the conditions of the ordinary labour-market, rates of wages could safely be left to be adjusted by the law of supply and demand, there would never have been any necessity for laying down minimum legal rates. The whole of the legislation regarding labour-immigration into Assam is based on the assumption that the conditions of the labour-market on Assam tea-gardens cannot be regulated by the economical laws of supply and demand. The existence of a penal contract is justified on this ground. The protection of the labourer is justified on the same ground. It has been found by experience, and it follows from the peculiar nature of a penal contract, that it is absolutely necessary, for the protection of the labourer who enters into it, to make it by law obligatory upon the employer to pay a reasonable wage for a full daily task. The reason for this is obvious. When a labourer enters into a contract to labour for a long period under severe penalties in a distant country, of which he has no knowledge,

and where the cost of living is much higher than in his native district, his ignorance and helplessness entitle him to protection in this as well as in other directions.'

"The fact is that, if special legislation is necessary in the interest of the proprietors of tea-gardens, it is equally necessary in the interest of the contract labourers. The present rate of wage was fixed more than thirty years ago, and the wage which was then sufficient is inadequate now. The expenses of living must necessarily have increased, and the rise in wages is almost universal. Why should the statutory wage of the poor coolie alone be left in its original state, while there is an universal demand for higher wages to meet even their most ordinary wants? If the representatives of the tea-industry demand special legislation for the security of their interests, it is the absolute duty of the legislature to see that the interests of the contract labourers are properly safeguarded, and the proprietors of the tea-gardens should be prepared to accede to the Government demand.

"I do not deny that the proprietors of tea-gardens are considerate in many ways to the labourers on their estates. But it is clear, nevertheless, that the coolies are not attracted to their service, and I would not be surprised if, in the present situation, free choice were given to those who are now under contract, a large number would leave their work on the gardens.

"It is denied that the proposed enhancement will have any injurious effect on the tea-industry. On the contrary, it has been abundantly made clear that the industry will be benefited. The cost of recruitment will be considerably diminished; the service in the tea-gardens would be made more attractive; by securing a stronger and healthier class of coolies, their mortality would be greatly lessened, and this alone ought to ensure a considerable saving to the proprietors of the gardens. The increase proposed, instead of putting employers to much additional expense, would, in the long run, I am inclined to think, be for their distinct benefit.

"I have, however, my Lord, a grave doubt about one point. Is this the most appropriate time for raising the wages when the tea-industry is admittedly face to face with a crisis, when a large quantity of the annual produce is lying unsold in the market; and when duty on tea is threatened with a further increase? This is a matter which requires most serious consideration.

"The question may fairly be asked whether the proposed action would have the result of closing some of the gardens, and thus have an injurious effect on the tea-industry. My Lord, India requires industrial development in every form, for which more capital is needed, and nothing, in my opinion, should be done to prevent capital flowing freely into this country. Of course, it must be left to Your Excellency's Government to decide whether clause 5, sub-clause (*4*), of the Act should be enforced *at once*, or whether enforcement of this sub-clause should be postponed till a notification of the Government should be issued fixing a time for such enforcement. With these few observations, I oppose the amendment and beg to give my cordial support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"The point raised is what minimum wages should be entered in the labour-contracts. Such contracts endure for no more than four years, and the question that has been raised is, what are to be the minimum wages in the preparatory stage That there should be a variation on this account is the opinion on both sides, on the part of planters and on the part of the Select Committee, though, speaking for myself, I find sounder reason in the original provision in the Bill, that there ought to be no difference from first to last, inasmuch as such a stage of comparative slight inefficiency must exist in all walks of life and in all spheres of labour, and inasmuch as there is no such distinction made in any one of them. But that is now beside the issue before us. That issue is this: whether three-fourths of the contracted period should be the preparatory stage, as the planters virtually contend, or a fourth only as the Select Committee have held. We have to eliminate the last and fourth year from our consideration, because both sides agree as to the wages for that year. Looking impartially into the matter, the best that could be said in favour of the planters is that, in the first and opening year of labour, the raw recruit might not be quite up to the mark, for the obvious reason

that he has to adjust himself to the novel surroundings and to form the requisite habits for ready and almost automatic discharge of the mechanical work that falls to him—though, let me repeat what I already once emphasised, *that* by itself is no ground for reduced wages in this line by way of an exception to the almost invariable rule.

"In taking note of the first year's comparative inefficiency of the recruit, the Select Committee appear to me to have already over-stated the case for the employers. They, the Select Committee, speak of two circumstances, one of which alone, I humbly think, is sound and relevant. They speak (1) of the labourer's weakly condition, and (2) of his want of skill. Against the latter, as a fact, I have nothing to say. But I must demur to the tenability of the former, in the face of the repeated examinations, not less than three in number, to which the recruit is successively subjected in view to a pronouncement on his physical fitness, *i.e.*, under clauses 32, 43, 46 and 47. This is not all. The employer is given the further chance, before accepting the recruit, to have the latter further examined under section 73 by a medical man of his own choosing; and, what is more, he can challenge also the Government medical officer to give his verdict. In the teeth of all this elaborate process of sifting and sifting, again and again, it is too much even to presume a possible physical unfitness, without casting an unmistakable slur on the several officers who have successively borne testimony favourable to the recruit.

"I am inclined to think that, so far as this item of physical fitness is concerned, the presumption is all the *other* way, and it ought to prevail, until rebutted by clear and positive evidence to the contrary. In this view, the one sole ground on which alone a reduction of wages during the first year could be said to be justified is want of skill, which even as I pointed out is, strictly speaking, not a proper ground at all. But the Select Committee did not stop here. They have, for reasons which they have not recorded, made a difference as regards the two years between the first and the last. They have, for those two intermediate years, added a half rupee per head. Taking into account the sort of work that awaits the labourer, it seems to me that the first year is long enough to acquire the so-called skill. If the wage of the fourth year is an index of payment for efficiency,—as I feel bound to take it,—then the addition of a half rupee, instead of one rupee, is as unwarrantable as unaccountable for the intermediate period in question. But if the fourth year's wage is not to be taken as a standard, even then surely a graduation of some sort would seem reasonable. If, in making the proposal they have done, the Select Committee have erred, I must say that they erred on the side of the richer and more influential party. I do not, by any means, grudge them the fruits of this error; for the interests of the planting classes require all legitimate safeguarding that one can secure to them, having regard to the circumstances that they have brought capital, energy, perseverance and enterprise—if not, as is said, to convert a howling wilderness into a smiling scene of verdure and harvest—at least to open up and develop an industry, congenial to areas which had perhaps frowned on all prior efforts to utilise them. But it will be a one-sided justice if, in lively sympathy with them, we ignore the claims of the mass of labourers who help no less in securing success to the enterprising, energetic and persistent capitalists. Neither class, it seems to me, could get on without the other. Each is the complement of the other. Between classes, so interdependent, nothing short of harmony and mutual good-will ought to prevail, and I should be the last party to any measure which might introduce among them a discordant element or a cause for irritation; for when bad blood is stirred up, even level heads are thrown out of balance, while generous impulses run the risk of being checked or dried up, for a time at least. I am quite alive to the fact that it is within the power of the better situated employer to starve or drive to the wall the weaker workmen, with their limited staying powers and with little or nothing to fall back upon. Even the extreme case of cutting off the nose to spite the face is not altogether beyond the range of possibility. For this reason, and for the further reason that I happen honestly to differ from some here and out of this

hall enjoying my highest respect, I have looked into the question, again and again.

"But I cannot persuade myself out of the proposals made by the Select Committee—proposals which are of doubtful soundness, so far as the reduction of wages for the first year is concerned, and of doubly doubtful soundness so far as they relate to the unaccounted-for reduction of wages, recommended for the second and third years of the contractual period of service.

"Such legislation may perhaps not be insisted upon where the employer and the employed are part and parcel of the same nation, and where, on that ground in particular, much less friction and much greater fraternal feeling are to be met with. Where conditions for such congenial mutuality and for such hearty 'give and take' do not exist, or rather are at a discount, there is an *à fortiori* case for periodical intercession to cancel unconscious excesses of unilateral proclivities. Again, opinions are quoted and tables of the labourer's bill of fare, his remittance and his trinkets are set forth, to show that the labourers are well off physically and financially. All this is irrelevant and inconclusive and is quite capable of being explained on other than the hypothesis relied on by the planters. But seeing how late it is, I shall say no more."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW said:—"I think that the case as regards rates and comparative rates of wages has been fully argued from both of the contending points of view, but I may perhaps point out that the effect of the proposed addition to wages does not appear to me to be likely to prove as great as is apparently anticipated in some quarters.

"The increase actually proposed amounts to 16 annas on 21 rupees, the 16 annas being the proposed addition of eight annas per mensem to coolies in the second and third years of service, and the 21 rupees the monthly wage of four coolies respectively in their first, second, third and fourth years of service.

"The net result then of the increase will, according to my calculations, be approximately, but will not exceed, a five per cent. addition to the entire wage expenditure. If then we admit—and it appears to me to be even hypothetically a considerable admission—that the increase will necessarily be extended to all coolies, Act and non-Act alike, the total charge to the tea-industry will be five per cent. of three-fourths of the total expense of production, *i.e.*, 3¾ per cent. of this total, and therefore, to follow what I understood to be the calculations of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, the total cost, admitting hyphotheses concerning which I am personally doubtful, will not exceed one per cent. on the capital invested in the tea-gardens.

"I do not say that one per cent., if this be not an exaggerated estimate, would not prove a heavy tax on the industry; but I think and hope that a tax in the form of extra wages will not be without *some* compensatory advantage, and that reviving prosperity will at an early date permit of its being easily supported by the tea-industry without prejudice to its interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. RALEIGH said:—"My Lord, we have listened to a number of speeches, full of information and argument, contributed by Hon'ble Members much better qualified by special knowledge than I can claim to be. If I venture to prolong the debate, it is only for the purpose of stating, as clearly as may be, the question on which we are now to vote.

"We are legislating in respect of a matter which lies outside the domain of contract, in the ordinary sense of the word. When my Hon'ble friends Mr. Buckingham and Sir Allan Arthur speak of supply and demand, the reference appears to me to be beside the point. The labour-contract authorised by this Bill is a transaction by which, to put it rather bluntly, a man is often committed to Assam before he knows what he is doing, and is thereupon held to his promise for four years, with a threat of arrest and imprisonment if he fails to perform it. Conditions like these have no place in the ordinary law of master and servant. We made them part of the law of British India at the instance and for the benefit of the planters of Assam. It may be, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ashton contends, that the contract is, on the whole, for the good of the coolie. I think it is, otherwise I could not vote for the pro-

posal to renew the Act. But the fact remains that the motive power in this legislation is the interest of the planter, not the interest of the coolie.

"Under cover of our legislation a system has grown up which none of us can regard with satisfaction. It is a system under which labour is made expensive to the employer without being made profitable to the labourer. The cost of importing a coolie into Assam is about Rs. 25; the reward paid to the importer has ranged as high as from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The difference between cost and reward is absorbed by agency expenses: that is to say, it is spent in bribing chaukidars and policemen, in buying off indebted men from their creditors, in swelling the gains of the *daffadars* and *arkatis*, for whom nobody has a good word to say. The system is described in the report of the Labour Enquiry Commission of 1895. Hon'ble Members are aware that the Commission was a body mainly composed of business men, and that the report was signed by Mr. E. Cable, Mr. H. C. Begg, and Mr. W. B. Gladstone. After describing the nature of the traffic, the Commission ask why the tea-planter is content to nourish 'this numerous brood of blood-suckers.' The answer to that question might have been given in the one word 'competition.' Large profits were being made; the supply of labour was not equal to the demand, and the price rose accordingly.

"For some time past, the abuses of the labour-traffic have engaged the attention of Government. There were those who thought that the time had come to dispense with special legislation; the planters asked that Act I of 1882 might be renewed, and we now propose to renew it. They suggested various changes in the law, with a view to reducing the cost of importing coolies; these changes we have in substance adopted. As to the measure of relief we have afforded, I will take the figures quoted in the Labour Commission's Report. We find there that in the Sibsagar District in 1889 contractors' coolies cost on an average Rs. 100 and sardari-recruited coolies between Rs. 45 and Rs. 58. In 1893 the average from the justens was Rs. 82 for sardari and Rs. 105 for contractors' coolies. I do not 77 gardwar propose figures, because we do not know exactly what the expense of wish to press these on you under the amended Bill. My Hon'ble friend Mr. sardari-recruiting will be under the cost of importation under the Henderson has hinted that the figures shewing present system may be exaggerated; but, like all who take this line, he is content with a general statement. Balancing their precise assertions against their somewhat vague denials, I come to the conclusion that, on the planters' own showing, this is a Bill which will enable them to effect great economies in the importation of labour.

"On the question of the statutory wage, the Commission reported as follows:—

> 'It has been pointed out,' they say, 'that the expense of importing the coolies should be very little over half what it now is, and, if Government would insist on reducing the cost, it would be fairly entitled to demand some increase in the pay of the coolie, and some reduction in the term of contract.'

"My Hon'ble friend Sir Charles Rivaz has referred to this expression of opinion; I quote it again, because it is the foundation of our case. In this Bill we keep the term of contract unaltered. We demand an increase in the pay of the coolie, and I contend that the planters themselves have admitted that the demand is just.

"Our discussion today has been of a practical character; but during the agitation which has been carried on in Calcutta and elsewhere, the business aspect of the case has been frequently ignored, or dealt with in a perfunctory way. We have all read speech after speech, letter after letter, in which it is assumed that the demand for a better wage is entirely gratuitous, and that the motives of Government are merely philanthropic. In my opinion, philanthropy has no place in our discussion today. I hope the Government of India will never attempt that kind of statesmanship which consists in claiming credit for generosity at other people's expense. We are simply driving a bargain for ignorant people, who cannot bargain for themselves; and we are asking terms which we consider to be fair.

"Our opponents acknowledge that this is a Bill such as they wished to have. Mr. Begg stated that its provisions would benefit the tea-industry. Our Hon'ble colleague Mr. Buckingham confirmed the statement, and he was kind enough to compliment the Select Committee on the manner in which its work was done. I read his speech with great satisfaction. At the close of an enquiry, which at some points was acutely controversial, it is pleasant to know that we part on friendly terms. But compliments are not business. I want Mr. Buckingham to take the figures of the Report, or any other figures he can give us, and to tell us what he thinks this Bill is worth to those whom he represents. When he has done that, I will ask him to say whether there is anything unfair or oppressive in our contention that the coolie should have (as the Commission said he ought to have) some share in the benefit conferred.

"It may of course be argued that, while an increased wage is, in the abstract, desirable, the demand ought not to be put forward at the present time —first, because the coolie is well off, and does not need it; and second, because the employer is badly off, and cannot pay it. I will deal with these arguments in their order.

"As to the sufficiency of the present wage, we have before us a considerable body of statistics. I have spent a good many hours in studying these figures, and have come to the conclusion that there is nothing approaching an arithmetical demonstration on one side or on the other. This is exactly what we might expect to find. Any fixed income whether it be Rs. 5 or Rs. 5,000, is sufficient for one, and not for another; we have to strike an average by comparing very diverse cases. Bearing this in mind, we must, I think, decide that many of the tables presented to us, interesting and important as they may be, are not complete enough to justify any confident opinion. There are, for example, the tables which show that some coolies are able to save money which they remit to their former homes. This no doubt is a gratifying fact; but I observe that the number of remittances shown is not large in proportion to the total labour-force; and we have evidence to the effect that saving among coolies may sometimes mean privation. The North-Western man is famous for his thrifty habits; but we are told that he sometimes saves money by limiting himself to one meal a day, and that he will endure hardships rather than break open the box in which his money is hoarded. Still less importance attaches to the figures which show that part of the wages paid is spent in drink. For, if the saving is mostly credited to the North-Western man, the drinking is mostly done by the jungli man, who spends his money as fast as he gets it. Whether in England or in Assam, expenditure in drink is no index of the real prosperity of the labourer.

"The question, whether the cost of living in Assam has increased since 1865, has been keenly debated; but again the figures are inconclusive. Improved communications have no doubt cheapened many articles of consumption, but, as they tend also to expenditure on a greater variety of things, the coolie probably finds, like the rest of the world, that five rupees do not go quite so far now as they did in 1865.

"Much trouble has been spent upon comparisons between the Assam coolie and labourers in other parts of India, but a comparative statement of money-wages tells us very little. To ascertain whether coolie A is better or worse off than coolie B, you want the family budgets of both, showing their receipts and their necessary and usual expenses. In most of the cases which are referred to in the papers now before us, complete information of this kind is altogether wanting. There is, however, one comparison which is close enough to be instructive. The free coolie on a tea-garden in the Duars appears to enjoy, roughly speaking, much the same advantages in respect of house-accommodation, etc., as the coolie in Assam. What, then, is the amount of his money wage? Here and throughout this controversy we are always being involved in ambiguities because the word 'wages' is used to mean the rate at which a man is paid, and the money which he actually receives. Our opponents are at variance as to the coolie in the Duars. We were told today that wages there were for men Rs. 4-14-5 a month and for women Rs. 2-1-2, the inference being, of course, that the Assam coolie is comparatively well off. But a few days ago we saw a letter from a gentleman in the Duars, asserting that the usual *rate* in that part of the country is Rs. 6 for a man, Rs. 4½ for a woman and Rs. 3 for a child. The gentleman

is anxious that the facts should not be incorrectly stated, and why? Because he is getting up a movement in the Duars for the reduction of wages. So that, while the Duars coolie is cited at Calcutta and used as an argument against raising wages in Assam, the Assam coolie may expect to be used in the Duars as an argument in favour of reducing wages there.

"We are on somewhat firmer ground when we come to the figures which show the actual cost of living in Assam at the present time; for here we are able to compare some more or less complete family budgets with the figures given by employers who have tried what is called the hotel system, and with the Government returns which show the cost of maintaining prisoners in jails. Combining the information derived from all these sources, I come to the conclusion that the maintenance of a single man costs about Rs. 3 a month. This corresponds pretty closely with the language of the Labour Commission's Report in regard to the mining districts. They tell us that 'the ordinary miner, who does not drink, can live on 1½ to 2 annas a day.' If we take into account the fact that every wage-earning man has some personal expenses beyond mere subsistence, and the fact that many members of the coolie community are dependent on the wage-earners, we may, I think, fairly conclude that Rs. 5 is a low wage. Even if it were a certain minimum, there would be a strong case for raising it, but, as Sir Charles Rivaz has shown, it is not certain; there are may cases in which coolies earn less than the statutory rate. The cases quoted on this point by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner were admitted by him to be exceptionally bad; but they show how far the actual wage may fall short of the nominal rate.

"When we take all the facts into account; when we consider that a Commission of business men reported in favour of raising the wage in a certain event, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie declared the wage to be too low, and that the present Chief Commissioner of Assam has imperilled his popularity in the Province by preaching the same doctrine, Members of Council must admit that the Government of India had strong reasons for deciding that some improvement in the wage should be made a condition of the renewal of a penal Act.

"But we are told, this improvement cannot be conceded, because the industry is depressed, and the planter cannot pay. Depression is an undoubted fact, and it is a fact which the Government cannot regard with indifference. We should indeed be less than human if we could not sympathise with the anxieties of men who have worked honestly at this business, and now have to face one misfortune after another. The present position is bad; and Mr. H. K. Rutherford, a high authority, tells us that things will be worse before they are better. But let us look at this as a business question, from the coolies' point of view. The time has been, not very long ago, when the tea-industry flourished, and large dividends were paid. That made no difference to the coolie; he went on earning his five or six rupees, subject to deductions. In business we are all familiar with the maxim that you must take the rough with the smooth: if you receive the profits of a concern, you must bear the charges and losses. I have endeavoured to show that we are not adding to the burdens of a depressed industry. The primary object of the Bill is to get rid of the incubus of the *arkati*. Our opponents are not fighting to throw off a burden wantonly imposed. They are fighting to get the benefit of this Bill without doing anything for our client, the coolie.

"We have been told that, if our proposal is adopted, gardens will be ruined and closed, and the industry generally will collapse. On the best consideration I can give to the question, I see nothing to indicate general collapse; but there can be no doubt that the industry has entered upon a period of severe stress. If at this moment we insist upon a small enhancement of wages, it is because we are bound by repeated declarations to secure some improvement for the coolie, and also because we feel that no body of employers can profit in the long run by paying less to their labourers than justice and good policy require."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"We have listened to a long and interesting debate on this amendment: and it will, I am sure, be the opinion of Hon'ble Members that the respective views have been stated with much ability

and force. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, assisted by some other Hon'ble Members, has proved a valiant and capable champion of his cause; and on the other side have been given the views of Government, as expressed by Sir Charles Rivaz, who has conducted this Bill through its various stages with much tact and skill, and by Mr. Raleigh, as well as the opinions, stated with obvious sincerity and with an authority which cannot be denied, of the Chief Commissioner of the Province. Of him I will only say in passing that I have no sympathy with the attacks that have been made upon him, not in this Chamber, but in other quarters, for the conscientious discharge of what he has believed to be a public duty: and that it is a doctrine which I cannot myself accept, and which, when I came out to India only two years ago, I was universally implored to repudiate in the case of Assam, that the Government of India should not attach much weight in a matter of internal politics to the counsels of the head of the Local Administration. The Government of India have not been prepared to go as far as the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton would have wished: but I desire emphatically to express my opinion that he has been actuated by no other desire than to secure the welfare of the province with which his name has been so long and honourably associated, and that to impute to him any other motive is unjust.

"Before I proceed to sum up the grounds upon which the Government must advise this Council to reject the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, I must make a few preliminary observations upon the conditions under which we are called upon to intervene in this matter at all. It seems to have been inferred in some quarters that the Government is now taking upon itself, in an uncalled for and malevolent manner, to interfere with the movements of an industry which only asks to be left to itself. I have read a great deal in the Press about grandmotherly legislation and a grandmotherly Government. And yet I venture to say that, if the Assam planters were offered the option of dispensing with the grandmother altogether, they would very speedily discover the virtues of her existence. Why, the governing factor of the whole situation is that the Government of India has been called upon to constitute itself a grandmother to the tea-industry in Assam, that, without her protection, it would never have been called into being, and that, but for her assistance, it would long ago have dwindled and died. Do not imagine for a moment that *we* are enamoured of the system of penal contracts. It is an arbitrary system, an abnormal system, and sooner or later it will disappear. But it has been devised not in the main in our interests, but, as Mr. Raleigh has pointed out, in the interests of an enterprise with which the Government could not but sympathise, namely, the effort to open up by capital and industry the resources of a distant and backward province. In order to secure that end we have created, and are now revising, a law which enables the planter to procure the labour without which he could not cultivate the soil, and which is not forthcoming in the country itself; and in order to render this alien labour continuous and remunerative, we have further placed the coolie under a penal contract, which enables the planter to arrest a deserter without warrant and to treat a breach of contract as a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment by the Courts. These are great privileges and great advantages; and in return for them the least that the Government can demand is that the coolie, who is not a shrewd or independent personage, but is often an almost unknowing partner to the contract, should not suffer from his ignorance or his timidity, but should be accorded a protection corresponding to the stringency of the conditions by which he is bound. That protection we offer him by statutory stipulations as regards the term of his contract, the conditions of his employment, the price of his food, and, above all, the rate of his wages; and we have just as much right to revise the latter, if we think them unjust or inadequate, as we have to provide the machinery which brings him into Assam at all. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham quoted with approbation a passage from a speech which I made when in Assam a year ago, and in which I said that, in the long run, this question will be settled by the immutable laws of supply and demand. So it will. But we are dealing here not with the long run, but with the short run; and the less Hon'ble Members talk at the present stage about

the laws of political economy in the present context, the better, I venture to say, for their own position. Where, I wonder, are the laws of supply and demand at the present moment, when the coolies cannot be imported, at any rate in sufficient numbers, without the assistance of the law, when they cost Rs 150 apiece, when they are not allowed to combine or to strike, when they are compelled to stay for four years whether they like it or not, and when they are put into gaol if they run away? The less, therefore, that is said about the laws of supply and demand, I venture to think, the better. I should be only too pleased to revert to them at once. But if I proposed to repeal this legislation altogether, and to leave the entire industry in Assam to the operations of natural laws, from whom would the loudest protests come? It would not be from the coolies, but from my Hon'ble friends who represent the employers' interest. This, then, is the justification for our interference. It is the corollary of the whole of our action in the matter for the last thirty-six years: and if we ceased to intervene, it would be capital and not labour that would utter the bitterest outcry. The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur said that, if a higher wage were called for, why should not the planters give it? The answer is that, as long as the penal contract remains, by which capital is rendered relatively secure of its labour, so long will capital continue to resist a reduction of the wage. It is merely another illustration of the proposition that the ordinary laws of supply and demand do not apply to Act-labour in Assam.

"And now as regards the case for the particular increase of wage that is advocated by the Government. I confess that I find it rather difficult to distinguish between all the calculations and statistics with which we have been favoured by opposite speakers. I have never come across a more striking illustration of the proposition that figures are obedient servants but queer masters. Each Hon'ble Member has provided himself with a store of these pliable instruments, which have done for him all that he could desire. But then another Hon'ble Member has appeared upon the scene with a rival batch of figures, leading to a diametrically opposite conclusion; until we have all felt ourselves in the position of the bewildered interrogator who asked, What is Truth? I cannot of course claim to be any better judge of these rivalries than any one else; but I have at least set myself to a very patient examination of them, and the conclusion to which I have come is the following. I cannot conceive how it can be argued that a wage which was considered a fair minimum wage nearly forty years ago is a fair maximum wage (for so it is in general practice) now. Whether we compare the wages of Act-coolies with those of free-labour coolies upon the Assam gardens, or the wages in the plantations of Assam with those in Bengal, or the wages in the tea-industry with those in other forms of industrial enterprise, or the wages of Assam coolies with those of the Indian emigrants who proceed to foreign countries —and I have endeavoured to apply all these tests—we cannot, in my judgment, resist the conclusion that, where his fellows or neighbours or competitors have gone ahead, the Act-coolie in Assam has relatively stood still. But then I shall be told that the answer to this is the contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham and his friends, namely, that the average coolie already gains more than the minimum wage, and therefore that it is a task of superfluous generosity to increase his pittance. These were Mr. Buckingham's words, 'The minimum legal rates are already exceeded by arrangements which have gradually grown up between employers and employed.' Now this is exactly the contention which is disputed by the Government, and which is, I believe, incapable of being sustained. For, in the first place, the contention fails to specify that the arrangements spoken of are absolutely voluntary, and are provided for by no law. Next the calculations upon which the contention is based include overtime payments, which are not earned everywhere or by everybody, or at every time of the year: they also, I believe, in many cases include the bonuses paid to time-expired coolies to induce them to re-engage. They are further based, as Sir Charles Rivaz has pointed out, upon the unit, not of the individual, or of the man and his wife, but of the family. If all these deductions be made, and if it be remembered further that at the end of every calendar month a subtraction is also made on account of the uncompleted tasks during the preceding twenty-six working days, then I

do not hesitate to say that the monthly wage earned by the average indentured man and woman on the Assam tea-gardens, so far from being Rs. 5 + Rs. 4, *i.e.*, Rs. 9, which is the statutory minimum, will be below it. In other words, the statutory minimum is in excess even of the normal maximum; and the law which provides for the former has in practice broken down. That this is so is conclusively proved, as regards first and second year coolies, by the action of Mr. Melitus at the Tezpur Conference in recommending a fixed minimum of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ for a man and Rs. 3 for a woman for the first two years, irrespective of task. Why should he have made any such proposal, if this minimum, in itself far below the statutory minimum, were commonly exceeded in practice? I am not here saying one word in criticism or in depreciation of the management of the majority of the gardens. I saw enough of them in my short visit of last year to justify much admiration. But I say that we have to deal with the average coolie, and not with the exceptional coolie, with the average garden, and not with the exceptional garden; and that a situation in which the law has fixed a minimum wage for the male and female coolie, and in which the majority of them fail to earn it within the limits of their ordinary task, is not a situation which the Government can accept with equanimity, or in whose permanent continuation they can acquiesce.

"I am aware that pictures have been drawn in these discussions of the contentment of the coolie, and of the happy Arcadia in which he dwells. It is impossible in this context to ignore the evidence placed before us today by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton. It may relate to exceptional cases; but even if they be exceptional, how is it possible to defend a system under which such things can occur? So far as it goes—and I desire to push it no further—the evidence is, in my judgment, overwhelming. I have seen some excellent plantations, in which I think that favourable conditions may reasonably be predicated: though even there I should very much like to hear the coolies' view of the situation. But if the planters' contention is generally true, and if, as is also alleged, the coolie knows perfectly well what he is going to when he is enlisted for Assam, then I fail to see why the stream of emigration to this peasant paradise should be drying up, or why there should be such difficulty in securing eligible recruits. It cannot be due to the superior attractions of labour in the coal-fields or jute-mills of *Bengal*, or in the gardens of the Duars, because Hon'ble Members decline to admit that the wages there are any higher, or the prospect more alluring. How then does it come about, to quote the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's figures, that the total number of imported adult coolies sank from 61,000 in 1896 to 25,800 in 1899, and of Act-coolies from 18,800 in 1896 to 11,000 in 1899? Famine conditions, and the facility of procuring labour in famine years, do not explain these variations How are we to account for the figures that were given in his speech, by Mr. Cotton? It seems to me that the argument that the coolies know exactly what they are about in going to Assam, when coupled with the startling reduction in the totals in which they go there—a reduction that, it should be noted, has been simultaneous with an extraordinary expansion of the industry—is fatal to the hypothesis that they find in the existing prospect, which turns mainly upon the wage, a sufficient attraction. The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton said that the coolie need not go to Assam, and nevertheless that thousands go every year. But how much does the poor ignorant coolie really know of where he is going to? One recruiting agent comes along and tempts one man by glowing promises to go to Assam. Another agent appears and persuades another man by an equally glowing picture to go to the coal-mines or the Duars. Not too much stress should, I think, be laid upon the volition of the coolie. As for the thousands in which they are alleged to go, the whole point is that the thousands are diminishing. That has been conclusively shown by the figures quoted by Mr. Buckingham.

"It is not unreasonable also to suppose, if the coolies are so familiar with the prospect that lies before them, that they are acquainted with the terribly high rate of mortality that prevails among the Act-labourers as compared with free-labourers in Assam. No one has disputed the figures upon this point: and to my mind it seems clear that the consciousness that there awaits the exile a wage lower than that of his fellows, and a risk of mortality immensely greater,

is quite enough to staunch the flow of the emigrant stream. The Hon'ble Mr. Henderson remarked that he had himself experienced no difficulty in procuring sufficient labour. Yes, but his plantations are, I believe, in Cachar, where the Act-coolies are in so small a minority that the proposed increase of wage will have little effect. Tne conditions of Cachar, moreover, are very different from those of the Brahmaputra Valley: and the dearth of labour in the latter is a matter of universal complaint and is incontestable.

"I next pass to the cost of the proposed increase of wage. I read some astonishing statements at a recent public meeting in Calcutta to the effect that it might involve the tea-industry in an additional annual burden of 30 lakhs. This calculation proceeds in the first place upon the assumption that because there is a slight increase in the wage of the Act-coolies, there must be a corresponding increase in the wage of all the non-Act-coolies, both in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. I believe this to be an erroneous hypothesis. In the Surma Valley the Act-coolies are, as it is known, in a small minority compared with the free-labourers, and might, so far as I can see, be dispensed with altogether. Secondly, the planters have themselves contended throughout that there is no anology between the circumstances or conditions of the two parties. Thirdly, it is generally admitted that the wages of the free-labourers are already higher, so that there need be no question of bringing the two sets of wages on to the same level. I believe this surmise, therefore, to be destitute of any widespread or general foundation. Mr. Buckingham has given the number of Act-coolies as 132,000. Out of these it can be shown by calculations that about 50,000 are in their second or third year. An increase of 8 annas per month to the wage of each of these persons for two years means an increase in each case of 12 rupees, or a total increase. spread over the two years, of 6 lakhs. Now I understand that the labour bill of the Assam gardens is about 200 lakhs a year, or 4 crores in two years An addition to this total of 6 lakhs is an addition of only 1½ per cent. in each of two years, not, I should have thought, a burden that would have reduced even an embarrassed industry to ruin.

"But perhaps it may be said that the arguments which I have been using might equally justify the larger increase advocated by Mr. Cotton, with the smaller increase proposed by the Government of India. I am not sure that this is not the case, and that we have not been too moderate. But we have preferred to err, if at all, on the side of leniency rather than of severity. We have tried to see how best we could reconcile our responsibility to the labourers with our desire to do no injury to the planters: and we have accordingly diminished our proposals to the minimum point compatible with fairness. What then is the upshot of the contemplated legislation in respect of wage? For the first year of the quadrennial period, the maximum wage will remain, as under the existing law, at Rs. 5 a man and Rs. 4 a woman, with the proviso that those who are physically unfit for the discharge of a full task shall receive the same wage for a half task during the first six months. In the second year the wage will be Rs. 5½ for a man and Rs. 4½ for a woman, instead of Rs. 5 and 4. In the third year, the figures will remain the same as in the second year. In the fourth year, they will be raised, as they already are under the existing law, to Rs. 6 and 5. I have further indicated in my opening remarks our willingness to consider favourably the postponement of this very modest increase for another two years. I submit to this Council that our proceedings have been actuated by conspicuous and almost excessive moderation, and by the most anxious desire to strike the delicate mean between the two great interests which it has been our duty to consider: and I cheerfully ask the consent of this legislative body to a proposal which, when it comes into operation, will I believe, do something to ameliorate the lot of the labourer, to attract a better class of coolie to the Asssam plantations, and in the long run to benefit the employers even more than the employed."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM, in reply, said:—"My Lord, allusion has been made by the Hon'ble Chief Commissioner to the *penal* contract between employer and employé, as if it was a dire misfortune for the coolie to be bound by such a contract. In my opinion the coolie benefits to a great extent by such

contract. I should like to state what late Chief Commissioners had to say on the subject.

"Sir Charles Lyall in his letter to the Government of India, dated 8th July, 1898, said,—

'Government insists on a great deal more in Assam than would be possible under any Factory Law of which the Chief Commissioner is aware, and the penal contract is thus compensation to the employer for an amount of interference and control in all the details of his relations with his labour-force, which could not be justified without some such contract.'

"Sir Charles Elliot remarked in 1885:—

'As to the tea-coolie, the protection he gets, the excellent cottage he lives in, the good water-supply, the fairly cheap food and the fairly reasonable wage he gets, are the *quid pro quo* granted in return for the penal clauses which compel him to carry out his part of the contract. He would not get the one without the other, and he would certainly be worse off if he had to part with both. The alternative would be a migratory class of labourers whom no one would go to much expense in hutting and providing for, because he could not be sure of retaining their labour, who would be constantly shifting from one place to another under the influence of enticement and bribery, who would have to build their own houses and would build them of poor materials on unhealthy spots, who would be entitled to no medical care when ill, and would have no opportunity of making complaints or getting grievances redressed such as they have now when the Inspector's official visit takes place. Such a state of things would be good neither for their *morale* nor for their bodily welfare; but such a state of things would necessarily arise as long as population is scarce and the labourer of great value to the planter, if the law did not intervene to give permanence and solidity to the mutual relations of planter and labourer.'

"Allusion has also been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton to the so-called Rs. 5 minimum pay, which, by Act I of 1865, he says, the coolie was entitled to receive irrespective of work done. Whatever may have been the intention of the Government of Bengal at the time, suffice it to say it was never carried out in practice. The Bengal Commission sent up to report in 1867 stated at page 65 of their report that—

'The wording of section 4, Act VI of 1865, was ambiguous. Had the word "rate" been omitted, the meaning would have been clearer. By many it has been interpreted to mean that the labourers were to be paid at these rates, the insertion of the word "rate" implying that the actual amount of pay earned was to be determined by the actual work done.

'This view of the case, moreover, is supported by the wording of the form of contract which is required, and which has the force of a document drawn up and brought into operation by the Government. The fourth section of that contract states that so long as the said labourers respectively shall work nine hours daily, or so much thereof as shall be required of him or her, he or she shall receive monthly the sum payable to the class to which he or she may belong,' clearly implying (so the Commission said) '*that when the labourers did not work they lost their claim to the full amount of wages.*'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton *has not* even alluded to the *term of the contract*. I need hardly add that the *terms of contract* were adhered to in Assam, not only by planters, but also by the officers of the Public Works Department, who imported coolies on the same terms as we did.

"It is worthy of note that in Act II of 1870 the legislature abandoned the rate of wage altogether, providing, however, that the *contract* should 'specify the monthly wage in money', and so it remained for no less than twelve years, during which time no advantage whatever was taken by planters to reduce rates.

"My Lord, alluding to the Hon'ble Sir C. Rivaz's remarks on this Bill and on what I stated *re* wages, I did not accept the immigration statement of wages, for I added that 'some gardens did not enter all the ticca earnings; so the returns are not of much value in showing actual earnings.'

"As to the Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3 suggested at the Tezpur Conference, we simply wished to make law what in reality was being done at most gardens in behalf of coolies who could not do full tasks; in fact, that the very small minority of gardens should be compelled to act as the majority did."

The motion being put, the Council divided :—

Ayes—5.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham.

Noes—13.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S Cotton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.
The Hon'ble Sir. E. FG. Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON abstained from voting.
So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM then said :—"Alluding to Your Excellency's opening remarks I will ask permission to move the following amendment :—that to clause 5 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following further proviso shall be added, namely :—

'Provided further that any labour contract made before the first day of April, 1903, may stipulate for a rate of monthly wages of not less than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the second and third years of the term of such contract.'

"Our position, my Lord, is such, that we readily grasp at any straw which, coming within our reach, might relieve us for the present of additional taxation.

"The state of the tea-industry has arrived at such a crisis that it is almost impossible to exaggerate it. I am afraid, my Lord, I have another small batch of figures. I have before me the results for the last four years of 52 joint stock tea companies registered in London with a capital of £4,552,814. The average dividend paid in 1896 was 7·39, in 1897, 6·07, in 1898, 5·41, and in 1899, 5·34.

"I must state, however, that in many instances reserve funds were encroached upon to provide dividends.

"Of 20 Assam Valley joint stock companies registered in Calcutta, representing nearly 70 lakhs of rupees, the dividend paid per cent. in 1896 was 4·16, in 1897, ·93 only, in 1898, ·88 only, and in 1899, ·98.

"Of an average of 22 gardens in Cachar and Sylhet representing nearly 76 lakhs, the dividend paid per cent. in 1896 was 5·88, in 1897, 1·59, in 1898, ·62, and in 1899, 3·34.

"As to the results of season 1900, I will now show that there must be a very serious loss to the majority of gardens.

"A fall of one anna per pound in the price realized for tea represents no less than 5 per cent. depreciation in dividends payable on the capital of a company.

"Comparing therefore the prices realized in Calcutta of the crop of 1900 with that of 1899, we find the average price has fallen from Re. 0-5-11 to Re. 0-5-4 per pound, or rather more than an equivalent of 2½ per cent. on the capital, thereby reducing the dividends of the Assam Valley and Cachar gardens to *nil*.

"In Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton's Indian Tea Report of the 8th February we see that the total average of tea sold to date on garden account averaged for last season 7·35*d*. against an average in the previous year of 8·38*d*. per pound or 1*d*. decrease, thereby reducing dividends to ·34 per cent. As, however, stocks are at present over 119 millions pounds against 103 millions pounds

at the same time last year, we cannot but expect an even greater fall before all the season's teas are sold.

"The tea sold in the Calcutta market from the Brahmaputra Valley from September to December averaged Re. 0-5-9, or about 3 pie under total cost of placing it in the market.

"Similarly, tea from the Surma Valley averaged Re. 0-4-6, or 3 pie under cost price.

"I have shown that, taking the industry all round, dividends for last season will be reduced to *nil*. What must, therefore, the position of say 80 per cent. of the gardens be, if as many as 20 per cent. of the most favoured gardens *do* pay fair dividends? It is utterly impossible to continue working at a loss; it has indeed, my Lord, come to a point when the employer has to ask the labourer to give him a share of his income, to continue the industry; for what else is it, when we are compelled to reduce the wages of all coolies except those under the Act? The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton enquired, when expressing a doubt regarding the depression of tea, how it was that we had been going on with extensions for so many years? The answer is simple. If we *had not* made the extensions, many an old garden would have collapsed long ere this. Extensions have enabled us to place our tea in the market at a greatly reduced rate. I see from the Annual Tea Reports that only 15 years ago, tea from the Assam Valley cost, placed in the market and cluding sale charges, over 8 annas per pound, and in the Surma Valley over 7 annas. Within this period, owing greatly to these extensions, the yield has increased per acre from 320 pounds to 448 pounds, and we can place tea in the market two annas cheaper. Could we remain looking on quietly when Ceylon, the Duars and Travancore were rushing tea out and slowly driving us out of the market? It is not, therefore, fair to blame the Assam planters for the present state of affairs.

"The Tea District Labour Supply Association informs me that they have forwarded to date 1,934 coolies only to Assam, against 20,715 to the same date last year.

"Owing to the depressed state of tea, orders for coolies are being cancelled in many quarters. It must not be thought that the above decrease is owing in any way to the scarcity of coolies, for our requirements can be easily met.

"My Lord, every effort is being made by the planters themselves to reduce the output of tea either by abandoning 10 per cent. of the area of their cultivation or else by actually curtailing the estimates for the coming season by 10 per cent. By some it is thought, and by all fervently hoped, that by adopting the above precautions the tide of events may be satisfactorily passed over.

"Another point I should like to mention, and it is this. It is absolutely impossible to foretell with any accuracy the result of the working of the Act in the recruiting districts, *i.e.*, whether or not the amendments made will reduce the cost of labour. I understand that a notification under section 3 will be issued with as little delay as possible, but in my opinion it will be necessary to defer putting Chapter V into operation, until the present pernicious arkati system is thoroughly rooted out. This will be a matter of time. It must be remembered that any remarks of the Labour Enquiry Commission on the increase of wages were made on the assumption that the cost of importing labour would be materially diminished, but the 'unfulfilled prophesies' in connection with the working of past Acts are inclined to make one feel sceptical in the present instance.

"We look, my Lord, for stronger executive supervision: the system is too slippery to be confined in a legislative straight waistcoat.

"An industry, my Lord, which does not progress, must by the law of nature retrograde, and finally disappear. I could not believe that Your Excellency would be so deaf to the overwhelming majority of official opinion against this enhancement of wages, or so blind to the fatal consequences of its becoming law, that you, my Lord, will persist in it, as it now stands, and not consent to the slight modification I have now proposed."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"I endeavoured to explain, in replying to my Hon'ble friend's previous motion for amending clause 5 of the Bill, that while the Government of India was convinced of the necessity for

their very moderate enhancement of the present wage-rate of the coolie who is put under penal contract in Assam. At the same time, I am quite ready to admit that my Hon'ble friend has shown that the tea-industry is passing at present through a phase of acute depression which we all sincerely hope will very soon be followed by a return of prosperity and that at the present moment it is really unable to bear an additional burden, however moderate. I think, therefore, that on this ground, and also because the planters will probably require some little time for making their arrangements for availing themselves of the new system of recruiting by garden-sardars which is provided by Chapter V of the Bill, I am justified in accepting the present amendment on behalf of Government. The provision about a half task for the new coolie during his first six months will of course come into operation at once."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—" My Lord, I confess that this proposal, of which no notice has been given to Hon'ble Members, has come upon me somewhat as a surprise, although I was not absolutely unaware that a motion of the kind was possible. But, my Lord, I think that, if this recommendation is accepted by the Council, we shall stultify in a very complete manner the comparative benefit which we have today accorded to the tea-coolie in Assam. As I understand it, the effect of it will be that it will be for a period of four years at least before even the small concession—a wholly inadequate concession as I think—which the Council have today agreed to will be accorded to the long-suffering labourer. If there is a postponement of two years from the 1st April next,—and one year follows from the operation of the Bill as it now stands,—it will be in the fourth year before he will gain the small increment of eight annas above the rate which he at present draws of Rs. 5. If this small increase of salary is postponed for so long a period as that, I think Hon'ble Members might as well postpone it altogether. The only reason for the postponement—so far as I am able to understand it, because the discussion on the subject has been very brief—is that the industry is suffering from a temporary depression. Well my Lord, a great deal too much in my opinion has been made out of this so-called depression. The real reason of this depression is that the industry a few years ago—and not so many years ago—was so extraordinarily prosperous that everybody put their money into tea, and the extension of tea-cultivation was so great, and the production so large, that the market was over-supplied. I do not blame the Assam planters in the smallest degree for this result, but that this is the explanation of the so-called temporary depression there can be no doubt. I have not come to this Council primed with figures of dividends which tea-gardens in Assam gave a few years ago; but my memory on the subject is not altogether indistinct, and I know this, that only a very short time ago the prosperous gardens in the Province, and they are not inconsiderable in number or extent, were giving dividends varying from 30 to 15 per cent. per annum. Well, I suppose that even my Hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Buckingham) would consider that to be evidence of prosperity; at all events the general public took that view and put their money largely into tea. The production of tea has enormously increased, and the price of tea has run down, and dividends now, instead of being 20 or 25 per cent., have become in prosperous gardens 10 per cent., 7 per cent. or in some cases 5 per cent., and in some less. But, my Lord, even 10 per cent. or 7 per cent. is not altogether a bad return for your money, and so long as gardens are able to give dividends of 10 and 7 per cent. and even [redacted]nt., I must say that it seems to me that the outcry that the indus[redacted] such a crisis that it is on the point of expiring is an idle one. In Calcutta today's paper—I do not mean the *Englishman*, I refer to the *Indian Daily News*—that what I take to be the first garden of this year which is giving a dividend for 1900, *viz.*, the Hoolungurie Tea Company, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent This is not a very large garden, the cultivation is somewhat under 1,000 acres, but I see it has given a dividend of 5 per cent. on the outturn of 1900. During 1899 this garden gave a dividend of only 3 per cent. It was able to give 5 per cent. during the past year because it has got a higher price for its tea and, I presume, has done better plucking. I do not say that this is a typical garden at all, but what I do say is that this is a garden

which has understood the position and, instead of flooding the market with rubbish, has confined itself to the manufacture of the best class of tea. It has got an increased price and is able to offer an increased dividend. The Hoolungurie Garden seven years ago was only able to give 3 per cent. It is now able to give 5 per cent. I know nothing of the internal management of that garden, but I state the facts as I find them. Now, my Lord, the tea-industry is not the only industry that has passed through a crisis in connection with over-production. I have been for more than thirty years familiar—not perhaps in the same degree as some of my Hon'ble friends—but familiar with the fluctuations which take place in the market in regard to jute and other large and important industries. I was, for instance, an original shareholder in the Budge Budge Jute Concern. I can remember the fluctuations and depression in the prosperity which we have sustained as shareholders of a jute-mill. I can remember rushing up to dividends of 20 per cent. I can remember the corresponding over-production due to other mills being started and to the extreme depression under which we laboured. For some years there was no dividend given at all. Since then we have recovered. The immutable laws of supply and demand, of which we have heard so much today, have been allowed free operation, and as in the jute-industry so in other industries. Take the cotton-industry for instance, a decidedly larger industry than either jute or tea. The fluctuations there have been of a somewhat similar nature. They have been due chiefly to over-production as is the case before us now, but the crisis through which those industries have passed was never looked upon as being of such an exceptional character as to excite the sympathy of the public in such a way as we have today been called upon to sympathise with it. I can remember also the crisis through which the tea-industry went a little more than thirty years ago when I first came to the country. I well remember the Commission of which the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham has spoken, and of which Mr. Justice Ainslie was the President. The crisis through which the industry passed at that time was much more severe, much more dangerous and acute, than that through which it is now going on account of over-production. Then it was due, as I stated in the remarks which I made earlier in this discussion, to speculation, and it was so serious that those gardens which were subsequently able to give from 20 to 25 per cent. were really in a very bad way and able to give nothing at all. That was a time when there was reason to fear that the tea-industry might go under; but there is nothing whatever in the condition of the industry at present which justifies us in adopting the extraordinary—I can only describe it by such a term—extraordinary proposal of postponing this provision of the Bill which, after full and elaborate discussion, we have provided for the benefit of the coolie. I trust that Your Excellency—and I speak with great diffidence in this matter—I trust that the mind of Your Excellency is not absolutely made up on the subject; and I hope that the Council will not by a second resolution today carry an amendment which completely stultifies and destroys the benefit of the clause in the Bill to which we have agreed; but that this amendment of Mr. Buckingham will be rejected as decisively as the former amendment which he put forward."

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton to say that there is nothing in the condition of the tea-industry which suggests my Lord is in a bad way. I am very much surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton made a statement of this sort after the figures which I read in the course of my former speech, which only showed that, out of 61 representative gardens, 45 of them this year have not paid a dividend at all. I should think, my Lord, that that is sufficient proof that the tea-industry is in a very bad way. Further, out of 33 companies registered in England, the highest dividend that any of them paid last year was 5 per cent I read these figures, as I say, before, and showed the Council that the industry was in as depressed a condition as it could possibly be. I should like to point out to the Council that tea is not like other crops. If the price of jute or wheat declines so low that it cannot be grown at a profit, all that the cultivator has to do is to throw his land out of cultivation, grow another crop, and wait till the market improves. It

costs him nothing to throw his land out of cultivation. Tea is entirely different in this respect. If the planter were to stop cultivating for a season, the bushes would grow into jungle, the coolies would leave the estate and the planter would be a ruined man. The only thing that can help tea is an increase in consumption, and for that the planter must wait for some years. The end of the present depression is not in sight, and I think it would be of great benefit to the industry if this increase in the wage of the coolie could be postponed for two years."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I regret I have to oppose this amendment. Between the employer and the labourer, the former can afford to bear the burden, as Your Lordship pointed out incidentally, while the latter can ill-afford to go without the increased wage. If the former will be appreciably worse off, the latter will be very much more so. To the former it may mean the reduction of some luxury, while to the latter it will be serious privation."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am sorry that this proposal has met with so unfavourable a reception at the hands of the Chief Commissioner of the Province. He seems to have considered that it is one of an extraordinary character. I hope he will allow me to say that it is in no sense extraordinary. It is not at all an uncommon thing in legislation in England, and it has not been an unknown thing here, if the Government or the Council have, upon their responsibility, decided upon legislation of a particular character affecting a particular interest, and if any circumstances have been brought forward which have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the legislative body concerned, that a change in the law which, upon general principles, they have accepted, could only be put into operation at a certain moment at the cost of some injury to one of the parties concerned—I say it is not at all an uncommon thing, either at home or here, to accept an amendment or proviso postponing for a short time the operation of the Act or clause in question. Nor, again, do I think that there is anything extraordinary in the circumstances of this particular case. We have now had a long debate lasting the greater part of the day, and widely as our opinions have differed, and difficult as it has been to test the figures that have been given, undoubtedly the calculations which have, in my judgment, least admitted of dispute have been those which have indicated that the tea-industry in this country, and Assam in particular, has, during the last year or two, passed into a depressed and impoverished condition. However, the Chief Commissioner says that we are now about to stultify—this is very strong language—the benefits and the advantages which it is proposed to confer upon the coolie by this Act. Well, I would submit that he is ignoring or forgetting the fact that the postponement of the wage clause will not in the least degree affect the particular concession as regards the full wage for the half task during the first six months of the term of service of the Act-coolie. He is also ignoring the great and indisputable advantages that ought to accrue to the coolie no less than to the employer from the improved methods of recruiting and superior supervision that will be effected under this Act; and he is also ignoring, as has been pointed out, the remarkable figures and calculations given in the table that was read by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur this afternoon. There is, therefore, I submit, nothing extraordinary in such a proposal being submitted to this Council; and while it is true that its acceptance may involve the postponement of certain of the advantages of this Bill, to say that it will stultify them, is language which exceeds the bounds of that which is reasonable or just. What we are called upon to do is to strike a balance between the two parties. No doubt it is true that it would be more to the advantage of the coolie that the increase of wage should come into operation at once; but even the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner must remember that were his advice accepted, it would not do so for a whole year, inasmuch as the rise of wage only begins to apply to the coolie in his second year. He has himself, therefore, already by his vote signified his acquiescence in a position which does postpone for an entire year the increase of wage which he now argues

ought to take immediate effect. Then, as I have said, we have not only to consider the wage of the coolie, on the one hand, but we also have to consider the effect that might be produced upon him by the imposition of this additional tax upon the industry that employs him at a time when it is very seriously depressed. Is not this point worth considering—that if the increase of wage began to operate at once, and if the facts are, as they are alleged to be, in connection with many of these plantations, even the modest additional expenditure entailed by the increase in the wage of the Act-coolie, in its effect upon these impoverished firms and companies, might be followed by a very unfavourable reaction upon the coolie himself? I think, therefore, that even in the interests of the coolie a case may be made out for postponement.

"We have, as I indicated in my remarks at the opening of this debate, been prepared to listen with an open mind to the arguments which might be adduced in favour of such a postponement. At the same time there are certain of these arguments in which I cannot profess to find any peculiar force. I have heard it said, both inside this Council and outside, that if, and when, the slight addition to the wage of the Act-coolie in Assam, that we have sanctioned by the vote of this Council, be put into operation, the majority of gardens will pass out of cultivation, and that Assam will revert to a howling wilderness. Having heard a good deal of public and platform declamation, I have learned that in speeches wildernesses always howl. But they do not do so in fact; and even were this increase of wage which we have passed to come into immediate operation, I should not be in the least alarmed as to the relapse into waste of any considerable part of the cultivated area of Assam. It might unfavorably affect a number of tottering ventures, and I am willing to regard this as a ground for postponement; but I cannot believe that it would appreciably retard the general development of the province.

"There is another claim that was specially put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur which I must equally decline to accept. It is the claim that we owe some special reparation to the planters for our currency policy, which, by raising the rate of exchange, is alleged to have raised against them the cost of production. Now, this case was argued before the Currency Commission in London in 1898 by prominent representatives of the planting interest; and I do not hesitate to say that it completely broke down It was conclusively proved before that Commission that the depression in the industry was due, not to the closing of the Mints by the Government of India, nor to the fiscal policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in raising the tea-duty, but to over speculation, over competition, and over production. I have gone very carefully into the figures: and they show most conclusively that, whereas in the nine years preceding the closing of the Mints, that is, from 1885 to 1893 inclusive, the area under tea-cultivation in India increased by 39 per cent., and the quantity produced by 85 per cent., in the six years following upon the closure of the Mints, namely, 1894 to 1899, the area increased by a further 43 per cent., and the produce by a further 76 per cent.; while in 1899 the increase in production was double what it had been in any previous year. So much for all India. I will next take the case of Assam alone. In the nine years from 1885 to 1893, the increase in area was 30 per cent., in production 75 per cent.; in the six years from 1894 to 1899 it was 38 per cent. in area, and 67 per cent. in production. Further, if we eliminate the years 1893-1897 while the rupee was steadily rising from 13*d.* to 16*d.*, and if we take the years posterior to 1897 only, during which the rupee reached and maintained stability, we shall find that, in the two years 1897-1899, there was an increase of 20,000 acres in Assam alone brought under cultivation, and of 21 million pounds of tea produced Moreover, the fall in the price of tea, about which we have heard so much, continued long after exchange had become stable. It is clear, therefore, to me that the argument derived from the closure of the Mints is of very little value: and that the tea-industry has been disastrously affected not by the currency policy of the Government of India, but by the ill-considered rush of speculation, and by the production of more tea than there were markets to purchase or mouths to swallow.

"However that may be, we have to deal at this moment not so much with causes as with results; and I am quite prepared to recognise that the facts that have been placed before us, testify to a condition in the industry which is one of much embarrassment. The situation has changed materially, and for the worse since 1899. Figures have been given in this debate of the fall that has taken place in the prices of tea. I am far from admitting that this fall involves a corresponding abridgment of profits, since I learn that there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of production, arising from more scientific cultivation, better plucking, and improved methods in general. But nevertheless the fall in prices has been continuous and unarrested, and cannot fail to re-act unfavourably upon the industry. Similarly I have examined the dividends of the Joint Stock Tea Companies throughout India, in order to realise the general impression that was being produced upon them by the stagnation, resulting from excessive production, in the industry. I gather from the statistics that the turn for the worse did not come till after 1899. Up till that time many were doing very well. Of 31 companies registered in India in 1899, six paid dividends of 4 to 10 per cent., and five of 10 to 15 per cent. or over. On the other hand, that production was already becoming extravagant was shown by the fact that 17 of the 31 paid no dividend, and of these 8 never had paid any dividend. The figures for 1900 have been given by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, and I need not repeat them. Of the 50 companies registered in England, 12 in 1899 paid no dividend, 16 paid 5 to 10 per cent. and 11 paid 10 to 15 per cent. He e again we have received the figures for 1900 from the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur and the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham. The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton has spoken as though 10, 7 and 5 per cent. were still common figures. I believe that this is not the case; and I think that the mistake he has made is his failure to recognize that there has been a marked decline since 1899.

"I am prepared, therefore, to admit that not merely in Assam, but throughout India, the tea-industry is at the present moment in a position which demands much sympathy and deserves respectful consideration. Other calculations and reasonings have been placed before us by the spokesmen of that industry at this table. Though I do not for one moment shrink from the position that the increase to the wage of the coolie which was recommended to this Council by Government, and which has been accepted by a majority of its votes, was a right and a wise decision, I will not refuse on behalf of my colleagues and for myself to accept the postponement that has been suggested, in the hope that in the space of time that will intervene before the change in the law comes into operation, there may under the new Act be an improvement in the facilities for recruitment by the garden-sardar, and a reduction in the price of importation, that will render the planting interest itself more favourable to an enhancement of wage that will provide it with a better article at a reduced cost.

"But here, in conclusion, let me say a friendly word to the representatives of that interest. I am a believer in the policy of helping those who know how to help themselves. I see the tea-merchants of India and Ceylon scrambling for the markets of England, the Continent and the United States of America. Why do the Assam planters not recognise that there lies the most splendid market in the world at their doors? Millions of Indians now burn kerosine oil, consume ice, carry umbrellas, and smoke cigarettes. Twenty-five years ago these habits would have been scouted as impossible. Now they are common and in some cases universal. Why do you not tempt these people also to drink tea? What is the good of scouring the world for the thousands? You have the millions at your gates. If I were a planter in Assam I would never rest till the pluckings of my garden became the staple drink of the Indian artisan, in place of the spirituous poison which he is now tempted, for want of anything better, to pour down his throat. I give you this suggestion for what it is worth: and, whether it be taken or not, I hope that Hon'ble Members will at least admit that throughout the controversial discussion of today the Government has shown itself a critical, but a not unfriendly, champion of the composite interests of the most interesting province of Assam."

The motion being put, the Council divided :—

Ayes—15.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.

Noes—4.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Emigration to the labour-districts of Assam, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th March, 1901. His Excellency THE PRESIDENT explained that the Budget would be presented on that day, and that the Indian Mines Bill would be taken at the sitting on Friday, the 22nd March.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th March, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1899-1900.

BY

A. F. COX,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1899-1900.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of Rupees and £71,2 reads seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The Indian rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.

1. The Budget Estimate closed with a surplus of £2,621,8 or R3,93,27 after providing for the full amount of the Famine grant £1,000,0 or R1,50,00. The rate of exchange taken in working out the Budget was 15¾ pence. The year opened with fair agricultural prospects and the Budget looked forward to an expansion of revenue under almost all the principal heads of Revenue, and from Railway receipts. Owing to the cessation of military operations on the North-West frontier a large reduction in army expenditure was anticipated; while on the other hand it was expected that there would be increased expenditure on account of the plague, and a reserve of 20,00 was provided for this purpose.

2. The occurrence of a widespread famine necessitated heavy expenditure on actual famine relief (R3,10,68) in the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Punjab, and to a smaller extent in all the other Provinces except Burma and Assam, and led to a serious loss of revenue under many heads, but especially under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates. The famine also led indirectly to an increase of expenditure under many heads, chiefly in connection with the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions and charges for supplies. The expenditure on Famine Relief and Insurance, mainly actual famine relief, exceeded the Budget by £1,345,7 or R2,01,85, and the total loss of Revenue and increase of expenditure, due directly or indirectly to famine, are estimated at £3,438,1 or R5,15,75. On the other hand there was an improvement, of 66½ lakhs under Opium owing to increased sales of Bengal opium, and under Customs and Forest. Receipts from Post Office, Telegraph and Mint showed an improvement of 66 lakhs, chiefly under Mint owing to the large rupee coinage of over a crore; and Railways yielded an increase of 1,41 lakhs in consequence of the movement of food-grains, and the transport of troops sent to South Africa. There was an increase of about 15 lakhs under Irrigation resulting from an increase in the area irrigated owing to scanty rainfall, and 16 lakhs under Army. Receipts owing to recoveries from Her Majesty's Imperial Government on account of stores, etc., sent with troops to South Africa. The expenditure under Buildings and Roads was curtailed in view of pressing famine needs, and there was an improvement of over 132 lakhs under Army Expenditure due mainly to the despatch of troops to South Africa, Ceylon and Singapore. The rise in the rate of exchange to 16·068 pence caused a saving (including Exchange Compensation Allowance) of £179,6 or R26,94. The net result of the year's account is a surplus of £2,774,6 or R4,16,19, which shows an improvement, as compared with the Budget, of £152,8 or R22,92.

3. The most important change in the form of the accounts is that due to the new method of exhibiting exchange, as described in paras. 4 to 6 of the Financial Statement of March 1900. Under this plan no addition on account of exchange is made under the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure, but for the purpose of combining the Indian and English figures, the former are converted at R15=£1 or 16 pence = R1. The small difference which arises from the use of this rate is shown together with the gain or loss on remittances in working out the figure under the head XXIV or 31—Exchange. The only other change which need be noticed is the transfer of the charges for railways, other than those for strictly protective purposes, from 34—Construction of Protective Railways to 48—State Railways, Expenditure not charged to Revenue, as stated in para. 7 of the same Financial Statement.

4. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1899-1900, which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 168 to 180:—

Receipts. Budget. £	Receipts. Accounts. £	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget. £	Outgoings. Accounts. £
44,544,8	43,654,3	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	7,568,3	7,424,1
619,0	605,8	B Interest	1,964,4	1,948,1
2,043,4	2,486,1	C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,985,1	1,965,0
1,183,7	1,185,0	D Civil Departments . .	10,913,4	10,782,6
522,2	557,8	E Miscellaneous . . .	4,072,4	4,052,5
...	...	F Famine	753,1	2,098,8
...	...	G Construction of Railways .	2,4	2,3
15,640,6	16,587,8	H Railways	16,133,4	16,511,1
2,300,7	2,399,9	J Irrigation	2,223,2	2,263,5
458,8	440,9	K Buildings and Roads .	4,536,0	4,134,6
611,8	719,5	L Army Services . . .	15,768,0	14,885,2
...	...	LL Special Defence Works .	...	9
...	...	M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit — . . .	—616,5	—206,2
...	...	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit — .	+2,621,8	+2,774,6
67,925,0	68,637,1	TOTAL	67,925,0	68,637,1

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+2,621,8	+2,774,6	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	N Capital Outlay on Railways, and Irrigation Works .	2,876,7	3,035,7
...	...	O. Permanent Debt . .	126,7	121,3
347,9	274,1	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	...	Q Deposits and Advances .	90,4	455,3
...	...	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	7,9	706,2
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	158,0	153,6
...	...	S Capital of Railway Companies (Net payments) . .	1,260,1	1,724,0
...	217,4	T Remittances . . .	46,7	...
17,000,0	19,067,0	U Secretary of State's Bills .	17,152,1	18,703,7
15,685,8	14,323,5	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	13,936,9	11,756,8
35,655,5	36,656,6	GRAND TOTAL .	35,655,5	36,656,6

Comparison with the year 1898-99.

5. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1898-99 is as follows:—

Revenues.	1898-99. £	1899-1900. £	Difference, 1899-1900. Greater (+) or less (—). £	R
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	44,455,2	43,654,3	—800,9	—1,20,13
Interest	706,3	605,8	—100,5	—15,07
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,048,5	2,486,1	+437,6	+65,64
Civil Departments	1,151,0	1,185,0	+34,0	+5,10
Miscellaneous .	679,3	557,8	—121,5	—18,22
Railways . .	15,160,5	16,587,8	+1,427,3	+2,14,09
Irrigation . .	2,308,7	2,399,9	+91,2	+13,67
Buildings and Roads	470,0	440,9	—29,1	—436
Army Services .	616,3	719,5	+103,2	+15,48
TOTAL .	67,595,8	68,637,1	+1,041,3	+1,56,20

6. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

	£	R
Land Revenue	—1,101,1	—1,65,17
Opium	+585,1	+87,77
Salt	—216,2	—32,42
Stamps	+67,1	+10,06
Provincial Rates	—116,0	—17,39
Customs	—67,6	—10,15
Other Heads	+47,8	+7,17
TOTAL	—800,9	—1,20,13

7. The decrease under *Land Revenue* was largest in Bombay (78,81), the Punjab (35,70), Madras (23,56), the Central Provinces (29,79) and the North-Western Provinces (18,02). The decrease was almost entirely due to famine, to which the falling-off under *Provincial Rates* is also chiefly attributable, but it was enhanced by the collection of arrears amounting to 66,71 during 1898-99. The decline under *Salt* occurred mainly in Bombay, where the receipts were reduced by famine, and in Madras, where the realizations of the year 1898-99 had been unusually large. The falling-off under *Customs* was mainly due to the diversion of a considerable portion of the rice trade of Burma to non-dutiable Indian ports owing to famine, and to the depression of trade in Bombay on account of famine and plague, but there was a large increase in imports in Bengal. The improvement under *Opium* occurred entirely in Bengal owing to an increase in the price obtained, and to the sale of a larger number of chests. Increased litigation brought in better receipts under *Stamps*.

8. Under *Interest* the decrease was mainly due to the interest on the capital debt of the Bombay Port Trust, which fell due on 1st April 1899, having been paid in advance in 1898-99, and to the inability of agriculturists to pay the interest on advances made to them. There was an improvement of 4,84 in *Post Office Revenue*, which represents normal growth. Under *Telegraph Receipts* the improvement of 16,83 was caused by an increase in message traffic owing to famine and to the transmission of war news from South Africa. Of the increase of 43,97 in *Mint Receipts* 32,69 represents the profit on the coinage of a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees, and 9,22, the gain on copper coinage due to the large copper coin demand for the famine districts. The difference under *Civil Departments* is small. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was partly due to the smaller recoveries on account of famine expenditure, than in the previous year, and partly to change in the method of showing Exchange in the year under report as explained in para. 3.

9. Under *Railway Revenue* the large improvement was mainly due, as stated in para. 2, to the movement of food-grains to famine districts and to military traffic. The principal contributors to the improvement were the following:—

	R
East Indian Railway	56,97
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	49,20
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	33,62
Eastern Bengal Railway	19,74
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	16,87
Indian Midland Railway	16,20
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railway	15,35
Southern Mahratta Railway	12,99
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	12,38

On the other hand, the check in the export from the western ports due to plague and famine resulted in a loss on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (35,68) and the North-Western Railway (11,12). The increase under *Irrigation* occurred mainly in the direct receipts from canals in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab due to the increased irrigation owing to scanty rainfall, and partly to development of irrigation from the Chenab canal. The large increase under *Army Service* was mainly due to the recovery of the entire cost of stores and animals sent to South Africa with troops.

10. The comparison of the expenditure side is given below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference, 1899-1900, Greater (+) or less(−).	Total.
	£	£	£	₹
Direct Demands on the Revenues . . .	7,101,0	7,424,1	+323,1	+48,46
Interest	2,017,6	1,948,1	—69,5	—10,42
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,910,2	1,965,0	+54,8	+8,22
Civil Departments . .	10,486,8	10,782,6	+295,8	+44,37
Miscellaneous . .	3,844,4	4,052,5	+208,1	+31,21
Famine	791,5	2,098,8	+1,307,3	+1,96,10
Construction of Railways .	1,0	2,3	+1,3	+19
Railways . . .	15,780,7	16,511,1	+730,4	+1,09,56
Irrigation . . .	2,128,9	2,263,5	+134,6	+20,19
Buildings and Roads .	3,912,3	4,134,6	+222,3	+33,35
Army Services . .	16,001,3	14,885,2	—1,116,1	—1,67,41
Special Defence Works .	1,0	9	—1	—2
	63,976,7	66,068,7	+2,092,0	+3,13,80

11. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* the largest increase was that of 21,75 under *Opium*, due to larger payments to cultivators in consequence of the outturn of the crop having exceeded that of the previous year. The net Opium Revenue was thus 66,02 better than that of 1898-99. There was an excess of 6,64 under *Assignments and Compensations*, chiefly in India and Bombay, owing to arrear payments ; of 6,85 under *Land Revenue* mainly in the charges for District Administration, and Land Records and Agriculture in Madras and Bombay, and of 10,46 under Forest, due to the famine grass operations in the Central Provinces and Bombay, and to extensive charcoal and fuel operations in the Punjab. The decrease under *Interest* was chiefly due to the transfer of a large portion (23,76) of the charges to the Railway accounts owing to increase in the capital expenditure, partly counterbalanced by increased payments on India Bills in England. The increase under *Post Office* and *Telegraph* was chiefly due to the normal development of these departments, and in the former, partly to the decentralising of the office of Account and Audit. Under *Mint* the increase was due mainly to the loss of metal in coinage in the large rupee coinage of the year. Under *Civil Departments* there was an increase under *General Administration* (11,60) chiefly in England on account of purchase of land. Under *Police* the increase (9,63) was due to the separation of the Rangoon City Police from, and the amalgamation of the Mandalay Municipal Police with, the District Force in Burma, the progress of reforms in the North-Western Provinces, the expenditure on account of plague and famine in the Punjab and Bombay and on account of the Tinnevelly riots in Madras. Under *Marine* (15,76), it arose from expenditure in connection with the fitting out of transports for South Africa; and under *Political* (17,97) to the payment of arrears of the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan, and to an increase in the charges on the North-West Frontier. There was a decrease under *Medical* of 19,97 chiefly in plague expenditure in Bombay. Under *Miscellaneous* the largest increase occurred under *Exchange* (12,14) and chiefly caused by the change introduced in the accounts of the year under report (see paragraph 3). There were increased payments in England under *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances* and *Superannuation*. Under the latter the payments in India also increased. There was an increase in the purchases of stationery, while the write-off of irrecoverable advances to cultivators in the North-Western Provinces, and large refunds of plague expenditure to Municipalities in Bengal led to an increase under *Miscellaneous*.

12. Under *Famine* the expenditure was incurred almost entirely for Famine Relief (3,10,68), there being besides only a small charge (3,59) for construction of Protective Irrigation Works. In the previous year the charges for famine relief and construction of Protective Irrigation Works were small, being, respectively, 4,00 and 1,17; but there was large expenditure on construction of Protective Railways (69,04) and a large adjustment (44,52) under Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, whereas in the year under report the charges on account of the former were transferred to 48—Expenditure not charged to Revenue (see paragraph 3), and in consequence of the actual famine charges having exceeded the grant under this head, no adjustment was made on account of Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. The famine charges were largest in the Central Provinces (1,54,49), and Bombay (1,16,41). Under *Railways* there was an increase of 73,64 under Working Expenses of State Railways, owing to increased mileage run and heavy repairs and renewals of rolling stock; of 27,32 under Interest in India and England; and of 11,69 under surplus profits of Guaranteed Railways due to increased earnings; while there was a decrease of 4,72 under Subsidised Railways owing to reduced land acquisition operations. The increase under *Irrigation* was due to increased working and maintenance charges, to large interest charges consequent on a large capital outlay, and partly to the charge to this head of expenditure on famine relief works (reckoned at ordinary rates) in connection with revenue-producing canals and tanks. Under *Buildings and Roads*, the increase was due to larger grants having been made available for expenditure. Under *Army Services* the large decrease was chiefly due to reduced charges on account of pay of British Troops and Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to an improvement in the rate of exchange and the absence of troops in South Africa, to the credit afforded by Her Majesty's Imperial Government on account of local stores issued to the South African troops, to the stoppage of home reliefs, owing to the war in South Africa, and the curtailment of Indian reliefs in consequence of famine and plague. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on account of messing allowance, by charges on account of certain Native troops, which in the previous year were charged to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, on account of service in Mombasa (East Africa), by a rise in the price of food supplies for men and animals, owing to scarcity, by more sea transport charges, by expenditure incurred in replacing a portion of the animals and stores sent to South Africa, and by increased expenditure on account of the Khyber Force and Moveable Column, and the Mishmi Expedition.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1899-1900.

13. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those in India and England being shown in separate columns. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in para. 4:—

Better + Worse —

	INDIA.		England.	Total.
	R	Equivalent in Sterling £	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	−1,11,67	−744,4	−1,9	−746,3
Interest	+2,07	+13,9	−10,8	+3,1
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+68,03	+453,4	+9,4	+462,8
Civil Departments	+45,60	+304,0	−171,9	+132,1
Miscellaneous	+19,41	+129,3	−73,8	+55,5
Famine	−2,01,31	−1,342,0	−3,7	−1,345,7
Construction of Railways	+1	+1	...	+1
Railways	+82,02	+546,8	+22.7	+569 5
Irrigation	+8,94	+59,6	−7	+58.9
Buildings and Roads	+60,76	+405,1	−21,6	+383.5
Army Services	+81,32	+542,1	+448,4	+990 5
Special Defence Works	...	...	−9	−9
Combined Surplus Imperial and Provincial	+55,18	+367,9	+195,2	+563,1

14. To the saving due to Exchange (19,82) under *Miscellaneous* above, 7,12 must be added on account of savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of which 4,22 was under Army Services, and 3,88 under Civil Departments, the balance being distributed over all the other Departments. As explained in para. 3, differences arising from variations in exchange have been brought together under 31—Exchange, instead of being shown as hitherto under the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

15. The total loss due to famine, which was the most important feature of the year, has been brought together in the following table. It is not possible to state the exact loss due to this cause, but the table, which is based on local estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, may be accepted as giving approximately the loss of revenue assignable to famine. Suspensions of *Land Revenue* and *Provincial Rates*, which are not final loss, have been distinguished from remissions under those heads. The countervailing improvements under *Railway* and *Irrigation* have been taken account of. Some of the local estimates attribute to the famine improvements under such heads as *Stamps*, *Registration* and *Assessed Taxes*, and others gain, but following the course adopted in the Appropriation Report on the accounts of 1896-97, with reference to the loss by famine in that year, no account has been taken of gains or losses under such heads of Revenue. The total net loss of Revenue assigned to famine in 1899-1900 is thus 1,64,19 as shown below :—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. Prov. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Loss of Revenue.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue—									
Remissions	5	...	...	...	...	...	7,79	10,57	18,41
Suspensions	2,55	34,54	...	12	10,00	25,55	18,05	81,12	1,71,93
Other causes	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	3,11	34,54	...	12	10,00	25,55	25 84	91,69	1,90,85
Salt	2,32	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,45	8,77
Excise	19	12	...	...	...	75	1,00	5,59	7,65
Provincial Rates—									
Remissions	...	67	...	...	...	...	42	} 5,72*	17,28
Suspensions	20	3,02	...	...	1,52	4,77	96		
	20	3,69	...	...	1,52	4, 7	1,38	5,72	17,28
Customs	5	...	11,00	...	...	...	...	11,33	22,38
Forests	...	2,51	...	...	79	1,20	11	3,61	8,22
Total Loss	6,87	40,86	11,00	12	12,31	32,27	28,33	1,23,39	2,55,15
Increase of Revenue.									
Railways	51,94	18,63	...	1,35	12,08	—7,94	1,70	2,06	79,82
Irrigation	—11	...	...	...	14,94	—1,31	—5	—2,33	11,14
Total Increase	51,83	18,63	...	1,35	27,02	—9,25	1,6	—27	90,96
Net Decrease—	...	—22,23	—11,00	...	...	—41,52	—26,68	—1,23,66	} —1,64,19
Net Increase+	+44,96	...	...	+1,23	+14,71	...	...	...	

* Details of remissions and Suspensions not obtainable.

16. The expenditure was chiefly upon actual relief of famine and distress, and the excess over the Budget Estimate under Famine is shown in the table in para. 13 as 2,01,31, after diverting to actual famine relief, the provision (49,00) made in the Budget for the construction of Protective Railways, the expenditure on this account having been transferred, as explained in para. 3, to 48—State Railways not charged to Revenue. But besides this the famine led to larger expenditure under several heads either in actual purchases of supplies for men and animals, or in the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions. There were also increased charges under several heads which arose indirectly out of the famine, such as increased payments of travelling allowances, and the entertainment of additional establishments not concerned with the direct administration of famine relief. These charges have been estimated by the local authorities. The following table brings together the expenditure

due to these various causes, and shows that the total loss on this account may be set down at about 3,51,56:—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief, including Public Works charges	15,10	1,54,49	14	70	23,51	33	1,16,41	3,10,68
Indirect charges due to Famine, including grain compensation allowance—								
Army	11,97	...	...	...	...	2,69	7,47	22,13
Public Works Department Buildings and Roads	1	48	...	...	1	...	59	1,09
Marine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Post Office	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Telegraph	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Land Revenue	1	55	7	...	18	...	1,28	2,09
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	1	22	...	...	12	...	29	64
Law and Justice { Jails	...	8	43	79	88	...	97	3,15
Police	7	39	1	...	43	...	1,92	2,82
Other heads	38	43	4	4	37	...	6,77	8,03
	13,38	2,15	55	83	1,99	2,69	19,29	40,88
TOTAL	28,48	1,56,64	69	1,53	25,50	3,02	1,35,70	3,51,56

17. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may therefore be put down at about 5,15,75.

18. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest decreases occurred under *Land Revenue* (1,74,79) and *Provincial Rates* (19,60) due to the prevalence of famine. The decline in receipts under the former was largest in Bombay (90,14) where the scarcity was most severely felt. The Central Provinces (37,83), the Punjab (31,99), Madras (26,06), and the North-Western Provinces (20,37), come next in order, while the very prosperous Province of Burma showed an improvement of 21,11 and there were savings in expenditure amounting to 8,64 contributed chiefly by Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Madras. There was a decrease under *Registration* of 2,04 due to a decrease in sales and mortgages owing in Bengal to good harvests, in Bombay to famine and plague, and in the Central Provinces to the operation of the Tenancy Act of 1898. Under Tributes there was a decrease of 1,52 due mainly to suspensions sanctioned in consequence of the prevailing scarcity. These decreases were largely counterbalanced by improvements under the other heads, the principal being the increase of 66,57 under *Opium*, the revenue under which rose by 59,93 owing to the causes mentioned in para. 2, and the expenditure showed a saving of 6,64 as the crop fell short of the expectation. Under *Salt* there was a net improvement of 5,81, of which 1,85 was due to increase importations of salt in Bengal, while 3,96 was caused by a decrease in expenditure, owing to a smaller demand reducing charges on manufacture in India, to an over-estimate in Madras, and to the provision for the Orissa Preventive Establishment in Bengal having been only partially used. Under *Customs* revenue there was an improvement of 5,20, chiefly in Burma, Bengal and Madras, mainly from larger imports of cotton manufactures, manufactured articles, oils, articles of food and drink (including the countervailing duty on sugar), silver bullion, other metals and manufactures of metals, and spirits and liquors, partly counterbalanced by a decline in Bombay owing to a depression of trade, and to the diversion of the rice trade of Burma to Indian ports as stated in para. 7. The realizations on account of a countervailing duty on sugar were 18 in Burma, 2,17 in Bengal, and 1,00 in Bombay. Under *Forest* revenue there was an increase of 6,24 owing to large sales of timber, and the high prices obtained chiefly in Burma and Bengal, and an excess of expenditure of 2,76 due to the reasons given in para. 11. Under *Excise* there was an improvement of revenue of

1,17 due to agricultural prosperity in Burma and Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and a decrease of expenditure of 1,95 due to small payments of rewards in Burma, the lapse of certain provision in the North-Western Provinces, and an over-estimate in Madras. Under *Interest* there was a decrease of 7,89 in the receipts in India, due chiefly to the Bombay Port Trust having paid the interest on their capital debt in advance in the previous year, while there was an improvement in England of £39,3 or R5,89 due to the investment of a larger cash balance at a higher rate of interest for a portion of the year. The payment of interest on loans in India showed a saving of 4,68, and the transfer of interest to Railway increased by 5,37. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by larger payments in England (£50,2 or R7,53). There was an increase of 7,45 in the net receipts of the *Post Office*, due to the normal growth of the revenue, and to a decrease in the expenditure for the conveyance of mails, chiefly in payments to Railways and road establishments. Under *Telegraph* there was a net increase of 18,06 due chiefly to the large increase in message revenue caused by the war in South Africa, and by the famine. The improvement of 43,90 under *Mint* was due to the large silver coinage of a crore and thirty lakhs, and the large absorption of copper coin in consequence of the famine as stated in para. 8. Under *Civil Departments* the principal improvement occurred under *Medical* (28,08) and was due to the large provisions in India and Madras for plague preventive charges not having been required. There was an improvement of 4,96 under *Law and Justice—Jails*, due to small purchases of raw material, consequent on a reduced demand for Jail manufactured articles; of 4,69 under Education, contributed by all the Provinces except Madras; of 4,21 under *Scientific and Other Minor Departments*, due to a decrease in the charges of the Survey of India, other Scientific Departments and Veterinary and Stallion charges. Under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* there was a decrease of 3,32 in the charges of the High Courts, and Civil and Sessions Courts, but on the other hand there was a falling off in the receipts of 1,50 chiefly under Magisterial fines. Under *Police* there was a decrease of 2,70 in the expenditure, due mainly to the slow progress made in the introduction of certain schemes of reform, and under *Ecclesiastical* there was an improvement of 1,47. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off under the other heads, chiefly under *General Administration* (11,70) which occurred almost entirely in England, and was due chiefly (£58,7 or R8,81) to the purchase of land under the India Office (Store Depôt) Act of 1898; but partly also to the installation of electric lights in the India Office, and to larger demands for stores. Under *Marine* there was a decline of 8,27, mainly in England (£101,5 or R15,22), due chiefly to the payment on account of the Indian Troopship "Hardinge," partly counterbalanced by savings in expenditure in India, due to large recoveries in connection with the fitting out of transports for South Africa, and larger receipts from hire of Indian Marine vessels employed on Imperial service, and under *Political* (6,69) due to the payment of arrears of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan. Under *Miscellaneous* there was an increase of 5,34 in the receipts due mainly to recoveries of famine expenditure, and to large lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits, and a decrease of 2,99 in the expenditure due to the saving under *Exchange* (19,82), partly counterbalanced by an excess of £57,0 or R8,55 under *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance* in England; of 4,82 under *Stationery and Printing*, due to large purchases in India for certain Railways, and Government presses, and to larger demands for stores from England than was anticipated, and of 3,64 under *Miscellaneous* both in India and in England, due in the former to the write-off of irrecoverable advances to cultivators, and in England to charges on account of the Plague Commission.

19. Under *Railways* the improvement was the result of an increase of revenue of 1,42,08, and an excess of expenditure of 56,65. The increase in revenue was due mainly to the causes stated in para. 9. The chief increases were on the—

East Indian Railway	58,05
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	42,81
Bengal-Nagpur „	25,43
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	19,32
Indian Midland Railway	13,34
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	11,26

20. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a decline of 39,38 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and of 11,95 on the North-Western Railway due to the causes named in para. 9. The excess under expenditure occurred under working expenses (67,47), and Interest (2,50), partly counterbalanced by savings under Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railways (8,84), Land for Subsidised Companies (6,77) and under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (1,61). The excess under Working Expenses was chiefly due to the causes stated in para. 12. The most important excesses were 34,54 on the East Indian Railway, 16,16 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 12,30 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 6,94 on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot and 4,10 on the Madras Railways. The most important decrease, which partly counterbalanced these excesses, was 7,58 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The saving under Surplus Profits occurred chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The improvement under *Irrigation* was the result of an increase of Revenue of 14,87 due mainly to the irrigation of a larger area than was anticipated, and an excess of Expenditure of 6,04 due to the causes mentioned in para. 12. The improvement under Buildings and Roads was mainly due to the curtailment of expenditure to provide funds for famine works and other Provincial needs. Under Army Services the improvement was the result of an increase of 16,15 in the Receipts and a decrease of 1,32,42 in the Expenditure. Of the increase in the Receipts 13,73 occurred in India and was mainly due to the debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the entire cost of European stores issued to the South African Force, as well as of horses, ponies and mules supplied in excess of the ordinary peace equipment to corps and batteries that formed part of the Force; and to larger issues than was anticipated, of Medical stores to famine and plague hospitals, and of arms to the Police, partly counterbalanced by reduced sales of malt liquor, regimental necessaries, and Commissariat provisions, owing to the absence of British troops on service in South Africa during the latter half of the year. The improvement in England (£16,2 or R2,43) was chiefly in the receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service, and in the proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores. Of the decrease in Expenditure 9,16 occurred under special services due chiefly to the withdrawal of the Khyber Force; to the Kohat Kurram Force having been maintained at reduced strength throughout the year, to the reduction of the garrison for the Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, to the permanent transport employed on the frontier having partly displaced hired transport in India, and to reduced charges on account of North-Western Frontier Field Operations, partly counterbalanced by charges on account of the Mishmi Expedition. In the ordinary charges there was a saving of 1,23,26, of which R64,83 or £432,2 occurred in England chiefly in the charges for Ordnance Stores owing to reduced demands and delay in payments, and to a decrease under Indian Troop Service, due to the dislocation of arrangements regarding Indian reliefs, owing to the despatch of troops to South Africa; partly counterbalanced by charges for the purchase of mules, and by an increase in the pay and expenses of Military Officers studying the Russian language and on special duty. Of the saving in India R48,90 was due to the absence of British troops on service in South Africa, which led to a saving under salaries and subsistence charges, and to the recovery from Her Majesty's Imperial Government, on account of stores sent to South Africa, reduced by the cost of the replacement of a portion of the stores and animals sent with the corps and batteries. There were also savings due to smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance (4,22), to the deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty (3,37), to reduced purchases of Commissariat-transport animals, and young stock, and the payment in England for mules purchased in Italy (3,80), to the entertainment of smaller cattle establishment (1,05), to low expenditure on medical supplies (3,42), and to the lapse of the whole or a portion of the special provisions made in the Budget for reserve of compressed fodder for mobilisation arrangements (3,76), for supply of camel saddles and trestles for the 3rd and 4th Divisions and extra units of the field army (1,84), for camps-of-exercise and instruction (1,42), for re-establishment of cantonment hospitals (1,14), and for mobilisation equipment (Barrack establishment, supplies and services) (1,13). These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses of 8,00 due to increased payments for messing allowance, of 6,00 on account of rise in the price of food supplies of men and animals, and of 2,87 in sea transport charges.

21. The Budget provided for an increase of £2,005,3 or R3,00,80 of the revenue on the whole account, but a sum of £616,5 or R92,47 out of the Provincial and Local Expenditure, was payable from past accumulations of balances, leaving a net surplus in the Imperial accounts of £2,621,8 or R3,93,27. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial account of £2,774,6 or R4,16,19 and a deficit on Provincial and Local account of £206,2 or R30,93. The net Imperial revenue has therefore been better by £2,774,6—£2,621,8=£152,8 or R22,92, and the net Provincial and Local expenditure by £616,5—£206,2=£410,3 or R61,54.

22. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue .	— 719,2	— 171,3	— 890,5	+ 68,0	+ 76,2	+ 144,2
Interest	— 12,3	— 9	— 13,2	+ 12,5	+ 3,8	+ 16,3
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint .	+ 441,1	+ 1,6	+ 442,7	+ 17,8	+ 2,3	+ 20,1
Civil Departments . . .	+ 24,4	— 23,1	+ 1,3	— 61,7	+ 192,5	+ 130,8
Miscellaneous	+ 26,1	+ 9,5	+ 35,6	+ 50,1	— 30,2	+ 19,9
Famine	...	...	...	— 1,319,7	— 26,0	— 1,345,7
Construction of Railways . .	...	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 1
Railways	+ 951,2	— 4,0	+ 947,2	— 381,1	+ 3,4	— 377,7
Irrigation	+ 65,9	+ 33,3	+ 99,2	— 67,1	+ 26,8	— 40,3
Buildings and Roads . . .	+ 7	— 18,6	— 17,9	+ 66,5	+ 334,9	+ 401,4
Army	+ 107,7	...	+ 107 7	+ 882,8	...	+ 882,8
Special Defence Works . .	...	...	...	— 9	...	— 9
Total .	+ 885,6	— 173,5	+ 712,1	— 732,8	+ 583,8	— 149,0
Total Net .	+ 152,8	+ 410,3	+ 563,1	...	...	...

23. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in the charges under Civil Department and Buildings and Roads, Provincial and Irrigation both under Receipts and Expenditure.

24. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

Imperial.	Better. £	Worse. £
Land Revenue net	...	1,149,9
Opium	443,8	...
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	458,9	...
Civil Departments	...	37,3
Miscellaneous	76,2	...
Famine Insurance	...	1,319,7
Railways	570,1	...
Buildings and Roads	67,2	...
Army	990,5	...
Minor Improvements under other heads . . .	53,0	...
	2,659,7	2,506,9
Net Better .	...	152,8

Appropriation Audit.

25. The Budget nts have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction :—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		N.-W. P. & Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,96	...
3. Land Revenue	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
7. Excise	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
9. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
14. Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	17	...
17. Mint	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...
18. General Administration	1,78	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2,06	...
20. Police	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
24. Medical	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Political	8,48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,48	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
29. Superannuation	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	10	...	48	16
32. Miscellaneous	56	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	9	87	9
33. Famine Relief	7,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	2,01	...	...	...	...	...	9,84	14
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	11	...	33	...	61	...
37. Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
38. State Railways Working Expenses	67,40	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,40	12
38. „ Interest	4,41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,41	...
38. State Railways—Interest on Advances	1,04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04	...
39. Guaranteed Companies' Interest	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42. Major Works—(Working Expenses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
43. Minor Works and Navigation	6,43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43	...
45. Civil Works	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
46. Army—																				
Administrative Staff	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Sea Transport Charges	2,87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87	...
Military Pensions to Natives	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Departmental Pensions	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total	1,04,93	20	4	...	20	...	8	12	20	14	32	3	2,34	...	38	16	50	14	1,08,99	79

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1898-99. Accounts.	REVENUE :—	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
66,68,28	India (Rupee Figures) . .	66,81,72	65,59,35	65,48,15
£		£	£	£
44,455,2	Equivalent in Sterling . .	44,544,8	43,729,0	43,654,3

26. The revenue in this section fell short of the Budget Estimate by £890,5 or R1,33,57, and of the actuals of the previous year by £800,9 or R1,20,13. As compared with the Budget, there was a decrease of £1,222,8 or R1,83,43 under Land Revenue, and of £135,5 or R20,33 under Provincial Rates, due mainly, directly or indirectly, to the prevalence of famine. There was a decrease of £19,7 or R2,96 under Registration due to a decrease in the number of sales and mortgages owing, in Bengal, to good harvests, in Bombay to famine and plague, and in the Central Provinces to the operations of the Tenancy Act of 1898; and of £10,2 or R1,52 under Tributes from Native States due chiefly to suspensions sanctioned in consequence of the prevailing scarcity. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by improvements under the other heads, the most important being one of £399,5 or R59,93 under Opium, due to large sales of Bengal opium at high prices, reduced by a decrease in the exports of Malwa opium from Bombay. There was an increase of £12,3 or R1,85 under Salt, due to increased importations in Bengal; of £34,7 or R5,20 under Customs, due to large imports of cotton manufactures, manufactured articles, oils, articles of food and drink, silver bullion, other metals and manufactures of metals, and spirits and liquors, reduced by a decline in Bombay owing to famine and plague; of £41,6 or R6,24 under Forest due to increased sales of timber, and better prices chiefly in Burma and Bengal; and of £7,7 or R1,17 under Excise due to agricultural prosperity in Burma and Bengal, and in the first-half of the year in the North-Western Provinces, reduced by a decrease in Madras, owing to high prices and plague, and in Bombay, owing to famine and plague.

27. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a decrease of £1,101,1 or R1,65,17 under Land Revenue; of £116,0 or R17,39 under Provincial Rates, and of £6,0 or R91 under Registration, owing to the reasons given above; of £216,2 or R32,42 under Salt, owing to drought in Rajputana having adversely affected the produce, to famine in Bombay, and to the unusually large realizations of the previous year in Madras; of £67,6 or R10,15 under Customs, due to the diversion of a large portion of the rice trade of Burma to non-dutiable ports in India, owing to the famine, and to smaller imports in Bombay, owing to the depression of trade, reduced by larger imports in Bengal, and of £4,5 or R68 under Forests. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases of £585,1 or R87,77 under Opium, and £31,0 or R4,65 under Excise, owing to the reasons given above, and of £67,1 or R10,06 under Stamps, due to increased litigation. There were also improvements of £18,8 or R2,83 and £8,5 or R1,28 under Assessed Taxes and Tributes from Native States, respectively.

I.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts.	1898-99 .	13,43	86,94	1,47,61	58,17	3,86,68	6,69,32	2,38,42	5,53,16	3,82,06	25,35,79
	Budget .	1899-1900	12,89	94,98	1,48,74	57,36	3,93,90	6,73,41	2,37,32	5,51,27	3,93,30	25,63,17
	Revised .		10,39	59,48	1,62,00	58,67	3,92,99	6,50,75	2,04,00	5,32,53	3,09,30	23,80,11
	Accounts.		10,28	56,88	1,63,14	58,28	3,94,36	6,53,39	2,07,52	5,22,83	3,05,46	23,72,14
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts.	1898-99 .					84		2,43		97,78	1,01,05
	Budget .	1899-1900					81		2,35		98,40	1,01,56
	Revised .						85		1,99		98,95	1,01,79
	Accounts.						84		2,07		97,79	1,00,70

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts.	1898-99			66	26	7,68	1,66	12,78	13		23,20
	Budget	1899-1900				26	6,73	1	12,92	2,77		22,83
	Revised			16		13	9,40	9	8,67	14		18,72
	Accounts.			33		7	10,38	29	9,71	57		21,50
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts.	1898-99	17		1,02,10		1					1,02,40
	Budget	1899-1900	14		97.42		16					97,72
	Revised		13		1,02,03		14					1,02,30
	Accounts.		14		,02,11		7					1,02,32
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Accounts.	1898-99	1,27	45	30.35	4,41	9,15	4,49	9.57	21.95	2,73	84.37
	Budget	1899-1900	1,29	45	30,33	4,38	6,25	4,29	9,16	24.43	2 64	83,22
	Revised		1,18	36	33,46	4,20	5,62	4,40	9,07	23,81	2,63	84,73
	Accounts.		79	39	32,22	4,46	6,36	4 43	9,24	24,07	2,66	84,62
TOTAL	Accounts.	1898-99	14,90	87,39	1,80.72	62,84	4,04.48	6,75,47	1,63.20	1,75,74	1,82,57	28,46,81
	Budget	1899-1900	14,35	95,43	1,76,49	62,00	4 07,85	6,77,82	1,61,75	1,78.47	1,94.34	28,68,50
	Revised		11,72	60,00	1,97,60	63,00	4,09,00	6,55,24	2,23,73	1,56,48	1,10,88	26,87,65
	Accounts.		11,23	57,60	1,97,60	62,81	4,12,01	6,58,11	2,28,54	1,47,47	1,05.91	26,81,28
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1898-99						11,75	6,79	71,42	10.92	1,00,88
	Budget	1899-1900						11,75	9,05	72,15	11,36	1,04,31
	Revised							12,18	8,03	69,05	12,27	1,01,53
	Accounts							12,41	7,83	67,21	13,07	1,00,52
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1898-99	14,90	87,39	2,80,72	62,84	4,04,48	6,63,72	2,56,41	5,03,82	4,71,65	27,45,93
	Budget	1899-1900	14,35	95,43	2,76,49	62,00	4,07,85	6,66,07	2,52,70	5,06,32	4,82,98	27,64,19
	Revised		11,72	60,00	2,97,60	63,00	4,09,00	6,43,05	2,15,70	4,87,4	3,98,61	25,86,12
	Accounts.		11,23	57,60	2,97,60	62,81	4,12,01	6,45,7	2,20,7	4,80,2	3 92,84	25,80,76
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1898-99										18,306,2
	Budget	1899-1900										18,427,9
	Revised											17,240,8
	Accounts.											17,205,1

28. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,83,43, and of the actuals of the previous year by 1,65,17. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the land revenue collections and was the result of the famine. The decline was largest in Bombay, where the unprecedented severity of the famine necessitated large suspensions and remissions of revenue. The Central Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces come next in order; the pressure was slight in India. In Burma there was a large increase, while Assam and Bengal show small improvements. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was also due to the prevalence of famine.

29. Under *Ordinary Land Revenue* the fall in Bombay was 87,84 due to large suspensions and remissions chiefly in the Northern (about 37,00) and Central (about 40,00) Divisions where the famine was most severely felt; in the Central Provinces where the decrease was 38,10 the stress of the famine also necessitated large suspensions and remissions of revenue; in the North-Western Provinces the decrease of 20,02 was chiefly due to the failure of the kharif harvest of 1899, notwithstanding which 34,56 were collected on account of revenue suspended during the famine of 1896-97 and 1897-98. In the Punjab (29,80) the decreases due to suspensions and remissions were enhanced by smaller recoveries of arrears of previous years, and that in Madras (28,44) was increased by an adjustment of 1,16 to cover the deficit under Ryotwari Village Service Fund, sanctioned by the Government of India in Financial Department letter No. 1711 A., dated 11th April 1900. The decrease in India (2,61) was also due to the famine, and occurred chiefly in Ajmer (1,91) and Baluchistan (65). The improvement in Burma (14,4) was due to an increase in the area brought under cultivation, to the introduction of the revision settlement rates in some districts, and to the enhancement of rates prior to re-settlement in others, and to the assessment of non-State land to Land Revenue. These causes also explain the increase over the previous year. In Assam the Budget made too large an allowance for the abandonment of cultivation, in districts where large tracts of land were defertilized, owing to the sand thrown up by the earthquake of 1897. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents* the decrease in the Punjab (28) was due to suspensions on account of the scarcity, and in Bombay (61) to lapses of inams by death. Under *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc.*, the decrease occurred mainly in the Punjab (3,21) and Madras (2,20) and was due, in the former, to small realisations from sales in certain districts, and to postponements of sales, and in the latter, to the stoppage of sale of waste lands in the Madura district. There was also a decrease of 19 in Assam owing to smaller sales. These decreases were largely counterbalanced

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

by improvements in the Central Provinces (33), Burma (13), Bengal (3,65), and the North-Western Provinces (17). The increase in Bengal was due to large sales of leases in the Sunderbunds under the new Waste Land lease rules. In the Central Provinces and Burma the receipts were special and were not foreseen in the Budget: in the former the Indian Midland Railway purchased certain waste lands, and in the North-Western Provinces the improvement was due to the sale of certain fee simple lands under the orders of the Local Government. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, the increase in Burma (4,69) was due to an over-estimate of the loss anticipated from the assessment of other than State land to revenue, and to the concurrent reduction of Thathameda in certain districts, and to an under-estimate of the growth of the revenue in districts not coming under the regular settlement. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase in Burma (1,89), was chiefly due to a rise in the rents realized for leased fisheries as an effect of the previous favourable season and the good prospects of the year (1,92), there was also an improvement in Petroleum Revenue receipts, and patta survey fees. On the other hand the rent of 2,00 due by the Ruby Mines Company was not realized. The improvement, as compared with the previous year occurred chiefly in Fishery and Petroleum Revenues. In the North-Western Provinces the increase was chiefly due to high receipts from quarries (7), and from rent of certain railway lands (5). The decrease in India (50) was due to a falling-off in cattle-grazing fees in Baluchistan, owing to the failure of the rains and scarcity of fodder, and that in Madras (36) to a fall in the Village Service Fund receipts consequent on the decrease under *Ordinary Revenue* (77); the fall would have been larger but for the adjustment on account of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund referred to above. This decrease was counterbalanced to the extent of 41, by an improvement under other items.

30. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given in the Public Works portion of this Report under the head of Irrigation—*vide* paragraph 244.

31. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1899-1900.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits − to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces . . .	+4,66	...	+19,32	−7	+23,91
Burma	+39,05	−7,50	...	−17	+31,38
Assam	+1,56	+3,81	...	..	+5,37
Bengal	−14,19	−3,64	...	−3	−17,86
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3,83	...	+8	+8	+3,99
Punjab	+2,58	+2,23	+1,04	..	+5,85
Madras	+17,46	−36	+2,54	+17	+19,81
Bombay	+76,20	+1,57	+34,37	+2	+1,12,16

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1899-1900.

Provinces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Imperial	Provincial Rents, etc.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division.			Final Distribution of Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Total.
Central Provinces .	57,60	One-half	28,80	+23,91	52,71				4,89	52,71		57,60
Burma . . .	2,97,50	Two-thirds	1,98,34	+31,38	2,29,72			10	67,78	2,29,72	10	2,97,60
Assam . . .	62,81	Two-thirds	41,87	+5,37	47,24				15,57	47,24		62,81
Bengal . . .	4,01,49	One-fourth	1,00,37	−17,86	82,51	4,27	6,25		3,23,25	88,76		4,12,01
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	6,51,68	One-fourth	1,62,92	+3,99	1,66,91		6,07	36	4,84,77	1,72,98	36	6,58,11
Punjab . . .	2,28,07	Two-fifths	91,23	+5,85	97,08			47	1,30,99	97,08	47	2,28,54
Madras . . .	5,24,28	One-fourth	1,31,07	+19,81	1,50,88			23,19	3,73,40	1,50,88	23,10	5,47,47
Bombay .	3,06,41	One-fourth	76,60	+1,12,16	1,88,76		97,78	1,72	1,17,65	2,86,54	1,72	4,05,91

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

32. From the details of the recurring and special transfers which are given in the Appendix to this Report on page 181 it will be seen that the Government of India, in consequence of the loss to Provincial Revenue and enhancement of Provincial Expenditure, owing to the agricultural distress and plague, was compelled to make grants to Bombay of 22,94, the Central Provinces 19,32 and the Punjab 95, to prevent those Governments from closing the year with debit balance. To meet the famine and plague expenditure in Madras and Bombay the Government of India made special contributions of 3,49 and 11,43 respectively.

II.—Opium.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
4,16,38	Sale of Bengal Opium	4,48,80	5,09,15	5,09,15
1,32,89	Bombay Opium Pass Fees . . .	1,28,40	1,27,54	1,27,46
	Excise Opium—			
2,11	Central Provinces . . .	2,15	2,26	
2,45	Burma	2,62	2,63	2,52
4,56	Assam	4,59	4,45	4,42
7,41	Bengal	7,36	7,39	7,48
5,11	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,10	5,30	5,31
66	Punjab	75	60	61
22,30		22,57	22,57	22,60
96	Miscellaneous	60	1,31	1,09
5,72,53	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	6,00,37	6,60,57	6,60,30
3,816.9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . . .	£4,002,5	4,403,8	4,402,0

33. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 60,35. The number of chests sold exceeded the Estimate (40,800) by 900 chests, and the average price realised was ₹1,221 per chest against an Estimate of ₹1,100 per chest. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* there was a falling off of 94, due to decreased exports of Malwa opium. Under *Excise Opium* the nominal increase (3) was the net result of small variations in all the Provinces. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase (49) was mainly due to the sale-proceeds of Morphia in England not provided for in the Estimate.

34. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay :—

YEAR.	BENGAL. Produce of season. For export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	BOMBAY. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		₹	₹		₹	₹
1890-91 . .	44,760	7,063	51,823	57,000*	1,037	5,91,29	28,591	650 & 600	1,74,93
1891-92 . .	44,522	4,371	48,893	56,250	1,058	5,94,97	30,654½	600	1,83,93
1892-93 . .	33,679	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,09,33	27,845½	600	1,67,07
1893-94 . .	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,80,84	26,675½	600	1,60,05
1894-95 . .	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,32,14	29,577½	600 & 650	1,80,13
1895-96 . .	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,24,04	25,475½	650	1,65,59
1896-97 . .	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,85,04	21,751½	650 & 600	1,33,48
1897-98 . .	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,99,10	17,432½	600 & 500	96,70
1898-99, Actuals	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,16,38	26,579	500	1,32,89
1899-1900, Budget	...	...	...	40,800	1,100	4,48,80	25,680	500	1,28,40
1899-1900, Revised	...	...	...	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,508	500	1,27,54
1899-1900, Actuals	51,719	3,479	55,198	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,492	500	1,27,46

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

III.—Salt.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	12,18	...	7	5,58	5,78	23,61
	Budget .	11,77	...	10	5,86	5,75	23,48
	Revised . 1899-1900 . .	10,35	...	6	7,00	5,90	23,31
	Accounts .	10,30	...	7	6,98	5,07	23,02

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*continued.*

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts .	1898-99	1,90,34	2,13	1,59	1,93,25	2,25,71	6,13,02
	Budget .	1899-1900	1,86,82	2,00	2,00	1,72,21	2,16,00	5,79,03
	Revised .		1,82,13	2,20	1,90	1,79,84	2,15,30	5,81,37
	Accounts .		1,82,73	2,25	1,57	1,77,34	2,11,72	5,75,61
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts .	1898-99		13,69	2,48,05	16	23	2,62,13
	Budget .	1899-1900		14,00	2,46,48	10	23	2,60,81
	Revised .			13,30	2,52,74	16	27	2,66,47
	Accounts .			13,12	2,54,57	19	25	2,68,13
Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	1898-99	1,55		1,53	85	7,30	11,23
	Budget .	1899-1900	1,67		1,42	1,14	8,17	12,40
	Revised .		1,61		1,70	88	6,53	10,72
	Accounts .		1,63		1,73	99	7,46	10,81
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts .	1898-99	2,04,07	15,82	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9,09,99
	Budget .	1899-1900	2,00,26	16,00	2,50,00	1,73,31	2,30,15	8,75,72
	Revised .		1,94,09	15,50	2,56,40	1,87,88	2,28,00	8,81,87
	Accounts .		1,94,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57
								£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts .	1898-99 .						6,066,6
	Budget .	1899-1900						5,838,1
	Revised .							5,879,1
	Accounts .							5,850,4

35. The actuals for the past ten years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred have been as follows :—

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1890-91 . . .	1,93,05	15,88	2,31,95	1,95,18	2,16,28	8,52,34
1891-92 . . .	1,97,12	16,10	2,40,45	1,77,29	2,32,66	8,63,62
1892-93 . . .	2,11,81	16,22	2,41,01	1,72,12	2,24,45	8,65,61
1893-94 . . .	1,83,87	16,76	2,37,41	1,62,98	2,21,87	8,22,89
1894-95 . . .	1,89,43	11,90	2,45,82	1,79,54	2,39,88	8,66,57
1895-96 . . .	1,90,53	15,60	2,48,86	1,99,75	2,31,44	8,86,18
1896-97 . . .	1,84,87	14,09	2,50,01	1,69,42	2,23,78	8,42,17
1897-98 . . .	1,94,78	15,67	2,46,33	1,72,70	2,29,94	8,59,42
1898-99 . . .	2,04,07	15,82	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9,09,99
1899-1900 . . .	1,94,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57

36. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,85, but fell short of the actuals of the preceding year by 32,42. The increase was entirely due to the improvement under *Duty on Imported Salt* (7,32), chiefly in Bengal (8,09), due to large importations resulting from the low prices, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Burma (88) due to an over-estimate. The improvement under this head was reduced by decreases under the other heads. Under *Sale of Government Salt* the decrease (46) was chiefly due to a falling off in India (1,97) in the sales at the Sambhar Lake, owing to the inferior quality of the produce consequent on the drought in Rajputana, partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the sales at the Mines and Pachbudra (52), and an increase in Madras (1,12) due to a change in the policy by which regular sales, and the annual replenishment of stock are now carried out. Under *Excise on Local Manufacture* the decrease in India (4,09) was due chiefly to a falling off in Sambhar (19,82), owing to the inferior quality of the salt, and in Kohat (2,98), owing to the prohibition against export to Afghanistan, scarcity in the Punjab, and want of fodder on the trade routes, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the mines (6,25) and Pachbudra (13,77); in Bengal (43) to the increase anticipated, in consequence of the reduction in the cost price of salt, not having been realised; and in Bombay (4,28), partly to famine and partly to an unusually large quantity of salt having been removed under credit bonds during the year. On the other hand, there were increases in Burma (25) due to under-estimate, and Madras (5,13), due to larger cash sales. Under *Miscellaneous* the decrease (1,59) occurred chiefly in Bombay (1,71) due to the failure of the Salt Crop in Goa, owing to unseasonable rain, partly counterbalanced by an increase in Bengal (31) due to larger receipts from rents of warehouses.

37. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred in every Province except Bengal, where there was an increase (6,70), due to the large quantities of salt imported. The decline in India (9,41), Bombay (14,92) and in Burma (45) was due to the causes explained above, and in Madras (14,34) to the unusually large realization of credit sales and large cash sales of the previous year.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps.	Accounts .	1898-99 .		11,06	10,53	7,17	1,27 8	6,82	27,09	54,95	5,41	3.34,43
	Budget .	1899-1900		11,92	13,60	7,02	1,29,07	56,60	28,23	5 ,30	35.50	3.37.12
	Revised .			9.45	11.60	6,94	1,34,49	56,63	27,63	54.86	34 00	3,38,02
	Accounts .			9,52	11.73	6,99	1,34,6.	57,87	27,01	55,75	34,23	3.40,81
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts .	1898-99 .		4,36	6,84	2,47	44,70	16,95	1 ,11	26,79	18,81	1,36,26
	Budget .	1899-1900		5,31	6,6)	2,61	47.97	15,15	14,07	28,24	19,60	1,44,79
	Revised .			3 77	7,10	2,30	46,75	17,16	14,75	25,81	18.10	1.36.89
	Accounts .			3,70	7,35	2,33	47,45	17,43	14,93	20,27	18,35	1,39,08
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	1898-99	2	4	29	7	1,23	40	63	93	5,46	9,07
	Budget .	1899-1900	2	5	30	4	46	25	68	90	5,10	7,80
	Revised .		2	8	30	6	70	27	62	1,33	6,40	9,84
	Accounts .		2	9	29	6	63	27	72	1,40	6.45	9,93
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts .	1898-99	3,87	15.46	17,66	9.71	1,73,81	74,17	42,73	82.67	50,78	4,79,76
	Budget .	1899-1900	4.45	17,28	17,50	9.70	,77.50	75.00	43.58	84,50	0,20	4.89,71
	Revised .		3,65	13.30	19,00	9,30	1,52,00	74,00	3,00	82,00	53.50	4,84,75
	Accounts		3.79	13,31	19.37	9,28	1, 2,79	75.57	43,26	83,42	59,03	4,89,82
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts .	1898-99										3,198.4
	Budget .	1899-1900										3,264,7
	Revised .											3.231,7
	Accounts											3,205,5

38. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year by 11 and 10,06, respectively. The trifling increase, as compared with the Estimate, was the net result of large variations under the three minor heads. Under *Court-fee Stamps* the improvement was contributed by Burma (1,13), Bengal (5,60), the North-Western Provinces (1,27) and Madras (39), and was attributed to increased litigation, due, in the North-Western Provinces, to creditors endeavouring to recover the loans advanced by them during the years of scarcity, and to the proposed change in the Rent Act. In Burma the improvement was partly due to the grant of letters of administration in several large estates, and in Bengal, to increased receipts from probate duty. The increase was partly counterbalanced by a decline in India (28), the Central Provinces (2.40), Assam (13), the Punjab (62) and Bombay (1,27), due to there being less litigation in consequence of famine and plague, and in India partly also to the failure of the coffee trade in Coorg. Under *Commercial and other Stamps* the decrease (5,71) was contributed to by all the Provinces except Burma and the Punjab, and was attributed generally to the depression of trade caused by famine and plague. In Assam it was due to the increased prosperity of the people having reduced the number of loans contracted, and in Madras to an over-estimate. The increase in Burma (75) was due to the development of the paddy and other trades and that in the Punjab (26) to mortgages, etc., of lands and the execution of bonds during the time of scarcity. Under *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous* the improvement occurred mainly in Bombay (1,35), due to a larger business done by Assurance Companies, and to special receipts on account of the composition of stamp duty. In Madras the increase (50) was due to large receipts of duty on impressing documents, and fines and forfeitures, and in Bengal (17) to increased receipts from composition of stamp duty.

39. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was due mainly to the causes stated above, and occurred chiefly in Burma (1,71), Bengal (8,98) and the North-Western Provinces (1,40). The largest falling off was in the Central Provinces (2,15) due to less litigation as a result of famine and plague.

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts .	1898-99 .	11,44	15,14	38.34	11,71	1,02,24	51.88	24 31	1,31,71	1,02,89	4,89,69
	Budget .	1899-1900	10,77	15 81	35,74	11,68	1 02,35	50,81	24,45	1,30.91	1,02.40	4.90,95
	Revised .		11,47	15,10	41.95	11,80	1,08,22	58,31	24,37	1,28,32	95,60	4,95,14
	Accounts .		11,06	15,28	41,33	11,97	1,07,94	58,55	24,14	1,28,45	95,90	4,94,65
Opium	Accounts .	1898-99 .	11	3.20	7,40	15,30	17,74	4,94	1.58	3 60	10,53	64,49
	Budget .	1899-1900	13	3,14	8,26	15,30	17.80	4,91	1,51	3.68	11,40	66.22
	Revised .		12	3,30	7.45	14,93	17,80	5,16	1,63	3,90	9,52	63,81
	Accounts .		10	3,41	7,67	14,84	18,02	5,13	1,77	3,99	9,63	64,56

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Duty on Ganja	Accounts.	1898-99		96		1,82	14,13			66	5	17,62
	Budget.	1899-1900		92		1,92	14,70			75	4	18,33
	Revised.			92		1,86	13,80			1,16	7	17.81
	Accounts.			1,00		1,81	13,48			1,11	7	17,47
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1898-99	8	16	41	1	16		6	71	92	2,54
	Budget.	1899-1900	7	10	50	1	15		4	66	76	2,32
	Revised.		6	18	40	1	18		4	62	81	2,33
	Accounts.		6	18	40	1	21		4	61	78	2,31
Total in Rupees	Accounts.	1898-99	11,63	19,46	46,15	28,84	1,34,27	56,85	25,98	1,36,77	1,14,39	5,74,34
	Budget.	1899-1900	10,97	20,00	44,50	29,00	1,35,00	55,75	26,00	1,42,00	1,14,60	5,77,82
	Revised.		11,65	19,50	49,80	28,60	1,40,00	63,50	26.04	1,34,00	1,06,00	5,79,09
	Accounts.		11,22	19,87	49,40	28,63	1,39,65	63,70	25,95	1,34,16	1,06,41	5,78,99
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99										3,828,9
	Budget.	1899-1900										3,852,2
	Revised.											3,860,6
	Accounts.											3,859,9

40. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,17 and 4,65, respectively. Under *License and distillery fees, etc.*, the improvement in Burma (5,59) and Bengal (5,59) was chiefly due to increased consumption of foreign and country liquors, and in the latter, also to the settlement of licenses at enhanced rates as a result of agricultural prosperity, and that in the North-Western Provinces (7,74) chiefly to favourable settlements, to larger consumption of liquor in the first-half of the year, owing to agricultural prosperity, and the enhancement of still-head duty from 1st October 1899. The increase would have been greater had not partial scarcity and high prices of food grains, checked the use of liquor to some extent in the latter half of the year. The improvement was partly counterbalanced by a decline in Madras (8,46), due to decreased consumption of country liquor owing to high prices, a bad season and plague, and the unsatisfactory auction sales of shops, and in Bombay (6,47), due chiefly to remissions of still-head duty owing to famine, and a falling-off in tree tax, and toddy shop licenses owing to plague, partly counterbalanced by duty on Shajahanpur rum imported by the Commissariat Department, and enhancement of license fees for Hotels and Refreshment Rooms. The variations in the other Provinces were slight. Under *Opium* the falling-off in Bombay (1,77) was due to famine, that in Burma (59) to an over-estimate, and that in Assam (55) to decreased consumption. The improvement in the Central Provinces (27), Bengal (22) and the North-Western Provinces (22) was due to increased consumption, and that in the Punjab (26) and Madras (31) to a larger importation of Malwa opium than was anticipated. Under *Duty on Ganja*, the decrease occurred chiefly in Bengal (1,22) due to less consumption of the better qualities of ganja on which higher rates of duty are levied, and partly to the diminished export of the duty-paid drug to the North-Western Provinces, owing to the introduction of the system of export in bond. The increase in Madras was due to larger issues of the drug from Store-houses consequent on the suppression of illicit cultivation. In the Central Provinces the estimate was taken low, while in Assam there was a fall, owing partly to the price of the drug having been raised, and partly to a large consumption of a poorer variety which pays less duty. The increase, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under the first head and was due generally to the causes stated above.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts.	1898-99	79	5,24	12,95	6,58	93,93	60,65	24,42	56,34	28,55	2,89,45
	Budget.	1899-1900	63	5,61	13,10	6,57	95,80	58,75	24,56	55,61	28,20	2,88,83
	Revised.		45	4,12	13,80	6,70	95,50	57,50	21,22	56,71	22,50	2,78,50
	Accounts.		38	3,52	13,89	6,71	96,95	57,68	21,45	55,57	22,05	2,78,20
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts.	1898-99	33	5,43	...	...	...	33,23	14,20	20,77	4,63	78,59
	Budget.	1899-1900	30	5,33	...	...	...	34,44	14,51	23,56	4,30	82,44
	Revised.		33	4,54	...	...	...	33,94	12,10	22,60	3,80	77,31
	Accounts.		48	4,43	...	...	...	32,32	12,49	21,25	4,05	75,02

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts. 1898-99	....	1,87	...	...	...	13,75	6,11	...	...	21,73
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	2,03	...	...	...	13,35	6,14	...	...	21,52
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	74	...	...	...	13,10	5,30	...	...	19,14
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	1,03	...	...	...	13,14	5,36	...	...	19,53
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	...	...	2,02	...	21	...	...	2,23
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,97	...	21	...	...	2,18
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,80	...	22	...	...	2,02
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	..	...	1,69	...	22	...	...	1,91
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts. 1898-99	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	21
	Budget. 1899-1900	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	18
	Revised. 1899-1900	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	21
	Accounts. 1899-1900	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	16
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1898-99	1,27	12,54	12,95	6,58	95,95	1,07,63	45,00	77,11	33,18	3,92,21
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,05	12,97	13,10	6,57	97,77	1,06,54	45,48	79,17	32,50	3,95,15
	Revised. 1899-1900	93	9,40	13,80	6,70	97,30	1,04,54	38,90	79,31	26,30	3,77,18
	Accounts. 1899-1900	99	8,98	13,89	6,71	98,64	1,03,14	39,55	76,82	26,10	3,74,82

		£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1898-99	2,614,8
	Budget. 1899-1900	2,634,3
	Revised. 1899-1900	2,514,5
	Accounts. 1899-1900	2,498,8

41. The revenue under this head showed a decline of 20,33, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 17,39 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Bombay (6,40), the Punjab (5,93), the Central Provinces (3,99) and in Madras (2,35), due to suspensions and remissions of revenue on account of famine, and in the North-Western Provinces (3,40), to the current collections as well as those for famine arrears not being as large as anticipated, owing to the bad kharif harvest, and partly to an over-estimate of the receipts under the Oudh Local Rates Act V of 1894. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in Burma (79), and Assam (14) due to large collections of land revenue, and by an increase in Bengal, under *District and Local Rates and Cesses* (1,15) due to large collections, reduced by a decrease, under *Rate on Wards' Estates* (28) due to the reduction of the rate from 2⅞ to 2½ per cent. on the gross income of estates. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was also due to the causes explained above.

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Sea Customs	Import Duties	Accounts. 1898-99			30,94	1,34,34			28,55	1,65,42	3,59,25
		Budget. 1899-1900			26,16	1,35,52			28,31	1,64,48	3,54,47
		Revised. 1899-1900			29,00	1,46,07			30,42	1,59,18	3,64,67
		Accounts. 1899-1900			28,46	1,47,12			30,72	1,55,09	3,61,39
	Export Duties	Accounts. 1898-99			68,14	22,81			4,80	5,37	1,01,12
		Budget. 1899-1900			60,00	20,80			5,00	4,20	90,00
		Revised. 1899-1900			58,50	19,75			6,10	4,00	88,35
		Accounts. 1899-1900			56,67	21,29			5,64	4,04	87,64
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures.		Accounts. 1898-99	10	83		1	51	13	89	11,26	13,73
		Budget. 1899-1900	9	90			45	15	70	11,00	13,29
		Revised. 1899-1900	4	85		2	50	13	96	10,00	12,50
		Accounts. 1899-1900	4	85			51	10	88	10,96	13,37
Land Customs and Miscellaneous.		Accounts. 1898-99			96	1,03			2,09	2,04	6,12
		Budget. 1899-1900			1,07	2,18			1,99	1,87	7,11
		Revised. 1899-1900		...	97	2,16			2,02	2,32	7,47
		Accounts. 1899-1900		...	94	2,35			1,93	2,45	7,67
TOTAL IN RUPEES.		Accounts. 1898-99	10	83	1,00,04	1,58,19	51	13	36,33	1,84,09	4,80,22
		Budget. 1899-1900	9	90	87,23	1,58,50	45	15	36,00	1,81,55	4,64,87
		Revised. 1899-1900	4	85	88,47	1,68,00	50	13	39,50	1,75,50	4,72,99
		Accounts. 1899-1900	4	85	86,07	1,70,79	51	10	39,17	1,72,54	4,70,07

		£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts. 1898-99	3,201,4
	Budget. 1899-1900	3,090,1
	Revised. 1899-1900	3,153,3
	Accounts. 1899-1900	3,133,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

42. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 5,20 over the Budget Estimate, but a failing off of 10,15 from the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Import Duties*, and was contributed by Bengal (11,60), Burma (2,30), and Madras (2,41). On the other hand, there was a large decrease in Bombay (9,30). The increase in Bengal was mainly under cotton manufactures (3,15), manufactured articles (2,32), oils (2,01), articles of food (1,64) and silver bullion (1,63); in Burma, chiefly under spirits and liquors (1,35), articles of food and drink (78) and other metals and manufactures of metals (41), partly counterbalanced by a decrease under cotton manufactures (49); and in Madras, to larger imports of petroleum, spirits and cotton manufactures. The decline in Bombay was due to famine and plague, and partly to a rise in the prices of copper and kerosine oil. It occurred chiefly under oils (4,23), raw materials and unmanufactured articles (3,97), other metals and manufactures of metals (3,81), silver bullion and coin (1,01), partly counterbalanced by increases under spirits and liquors (1,74), articles of food and drink (1,84) and manufactured articles (1,22). The receipts from the counterveiling duty on sugar amounted to 18 in Burma, 2,17 in Bengal, and 1,00 in Bombay. Under *Export Duties* the decrease in Burma (3,33) was due to the diversion, on account of the famine, of a portion of the rice trade to non-dutiable ports in India, and in Bombay (16) to a reduction in the exports of rice owing to deficient harvests, while the increase in Bengal and Madras was due to increased exports of rice. Under *Excise duty on cotton manufactures* the increase in Madras (18) was due to the efforts made by the local mills to push the sales of their goods. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the previous year, was due to the partial or total closure of mills. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the increase occurred chiefly in Bombay (58), and was due to increased receipts from fees for overtime work by Customs officers, and from registry and amendment fees and sale of old stores. The increase in Bengal, as compared with the previous year, was due to the credit of overtime fees for the entire year against five months' receipts in 1898-99.

43. The large decrease, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, occurred mainly in Burma (13,97) due chiefly, as stated above, to the diversion of a considerable portion of the rice trade to non-dutiable ports in India owing to the famine, and partly to a glut in the market in the early part of the year owing to accumulation of stocks, and in Bombay (11,53) chiefly under *Import Duties* owing to the depressed condition of trade, partly counterbalanced by increases in Bengal (12,60) and Madras (2,84), due in the former to large general imports as explained above, and in the latter to large imports of petroleum, spirits and cotton manufactures.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
21,55	India	22,04	21,45	21,46
4,72	Central Provinces . .	4,91	4,70	4,60
10,16	Burma	10,00	10,80	10,52
3,24	Assam	3,20	3,35	3,27
50,91	Bengal	51,50	52,00	52,17
24,08	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	24,20	24,50	24,58
13,72	Punjab	14,00	13,60	13,91
25,98	Madras	26,50	28,00	27,39
37,86	Bombay	38,53	37,00	37,15
1,92,22	TOTAL IN RUPEES . .	1,94,88	1,95,40	1,95,05
1,281,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,299,2	1,302,7	1,300,3

44. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 17 over the Budget Estimate, and of 2,83 over the actuals of the preceding year. The increase, as compared with the Estimate, was the net result of increases in Madras (89), Bengal (67), Burma (52), the North-Western Provinces (38) and Assam (7), and decreases in Bombay (1,38), India (58), the Central Provinces (31) and the Punjab (9). The increase in Madras and Bengal was due to sufficient allowance not having been made for the progressive increase in these receipts; in Burma, chiefly to the adjustment in the Civil Books of income-tax (44) realised from Railway employés, for which no provision was made in the estimate. The improvement would have been greater, had the reorganization of the Burma Commission not been delayed till January 1900 The improvement in the North-Western Provinces was due to the increased profits of grain dealers owing to famine in other parts of India. The decrease in Bombay was due chiefly to a large falling off in the earnings of the Bombay Mills, and to the unfavourable condition of trade generally in consequence of famine and plague, partly counterbalanced by an increase (45) under deductions from salaries, etc., owing to under-estimate; and in the Central Provinces, to the removal of the Head-Quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta, and partly to famine. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, occurred, chiefly, in Madras (1,41) and Bengal (1,26), due to the progressive growth

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—*continued.*

of this source of revenue, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay (71) owing to the cause explained above.

45. The *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below :—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
8,52	Civil Department, India	8,67	8,54	8,44
6,14	Military Department .	5,93	5,89	5,98
5,11	Public Works Department	5,62	5,18	5,22
20	Marine Department .	20	20	20
72	Post Office Department .	75	75	73
86	Telegraph Department .	87	89	89
21,55	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	22,04	21,45	21,46

IX.—Forests.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I												
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts .	1898-99 .	3,46	1,09	30,33	30	29	4,67	11,04	4,25	8,46	63,89
	Budget .	1899-1900 .	4,04	1,53	27,77	68	22	5,11	10,35	5,65	12,22	67,57
	Revised .		3,57	1,39	30,99	77	50	5,35	10,94	4,90	13,51	71,92
	Accounts .		3,86	1,02	30,52	97	57	5,43	11,29	5,15	10,82	69,63
II												
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts .	1898-99 .	70	8,47	45,33	2,88	8,96	10,21	2,97	15,88	13,54	1,08,94
	Budget .	1899-1900 .	59	8,03	32,79	3,36	9,03	10,45	3,13	16,72	17,57	1,01,07
	Revised .		55	6,96	41,02	3,15	10,21	10,02	2,25	16,11	13,17	1,03,43
	Accounts .		56	6,87	41,58	3,35	10,35	10,07	2,06	16,63	12,58	1,04,05
III												
Other Receipts.	Accounts .	1898-99 .	18	39	7,85	80	47	80	74	98	95	13,16
	Budget .	1899-1900 .	13	44	5,11	91	35	57	52	93	87	9,83
	Revised .		15	27	5,99	1,20	45	63	61	1,09	82	11,21
	Accounts .		18	30	6,02	1,36	47	64	66	1,24	76	11,63
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts .	1898-99 .	4,34	9,95	83,51	3,98	9,72	15,68	14,75	21,11	22,95	1,85,99
	Budget .	1899-1900 .	4,76	10,00	65,07	4,95	9,60	16,13	14,00	23,30	30,66	1,79,07
	Revised .		4,27	8,62	78,00	5,14	11,15	16,00	13,80	22,10	27,50	1,80,56
	Accounts .		4,60	8,19	78,12	5,68	11,39	16,14	14,01	23,02	24,16	1,85,31
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts .	1898-99 .										1,239·9
	Budget .	1899-1900 .										1,193·8
	Revised .											1,243·7
	Accounts .											1,235·4

46. The receipts showed an increase over the Budget Estimate of 6,24 and a falling off of 68, as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred mainly in Burma (12,45) and Bengal (1,79), and was due in the former chiefly to high market prices and large sales of timber, and to large extractions by consumers, and that in Bengal to increased sales of timber and poles and large sales of firewood and charcoal by Departmental Agency. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off, chiefly in the Central Provinces (1,81) and Bombay (6,50) due mainly to a slackness in the demand for forest produce, to low prices, and to the grant of grazing concessions in consequence of the famine, and in Bombay partly also to a decrease in the demand for sleepers and fuel by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the decrease was mainly the result of a falling off in the Central Provinces (1,76) and Burma (5,39), and improvements in Assam (1,70), Bengal (1,67) and Bombay (1,21). The decrease in the Central Provinces was solely due to the famine, and that in Burma to smaller extractions by consumers or purchasers. The improvement in Assam was due chiefly to extensive Departmental sleeper operations, that in Bengal to large sales of timber, poles and fuel, and that in Bombay to special famine gras operations, to large sales of timber in the early part of the year, and to the realization of the sale-proceeds of timber despatched for sale to Bombay in 1898-99.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest—*continued.*

47. Under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency* the increase in Burma (2,75) was due chiefly to large sales and high prices; in Assam (29) to increased Departmental sleeper operations; in Bengal (35) to large sales, mainly owing to sales of sleepers, and of teak trees blown down in the cyclone of 1897 in the Chittagong Division, not anticipated in the Budget; and in the North-Western Provinces (32) and the Punjab (94) to large sales of firewood and charcoal. The decrease in the Central Provinces (51) was due to the famine; that in Madras (50) chiefly to over-estimate, and that in Bombay (1,40) to a want of demand, to low prices, and to small purchases of sleepers and fuel by the Southern Mahratta Railway.

48. Under *Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers* the increase occurred in Burma and Bengal and was due to the causes mentioned above. There was a falling off in all the other Provinces, but mainly in Bombay (4,99), the Central Provinces (1,16), and the Punjab (1,07), due to the prevalence of famine in the first two cases, and in the Punjab to fodder famine caused by drought, and to non-realization and remissions of grazing dues.

49. Under *Other Receipts* the increase was contributed by all the Provinces except the Central Provinces and Bombay where there were small decreases due, in the former, to the famine and in the latter, chiefly to a falling off in the dues on foreign timber and other forest produce. The increase in Burma (91) was due to abnormally large drift collections, and to the salvage of an unusually large quantity of timber; in Assam (45) to the opening of the Manipur State forests, and in Madras (31) to the collections of current and arrear rents of coffee estates.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts.	1898-99	15	66	75	54	14,11	3,52	2,53	10,69	5,96	38,91
	Budget.	1899-1900	20	84	72	60	14,90	3,65	2,69	11,05	6,27	40,92
	Revised.		15	36	82	54	13,70	3,48	2,59	10,13	5,44	37,21
	Accounts.		14	40	80	50	13,82	3,06	2,62	10,44	5,60	37,98
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.	Accounts.	1898-99	2	30	1	1	23	22	87	27	10	2,03
	Budget.	1899-1900	2	37	1	1	20	25	96	27	10	2,19
	Revised.		1	17	2	1	30	22	90	27	10	2,00
	Accounts.		2	19	3	1	30	22	92	28	9	2,06
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1898-99	1	13	5	...	41	39	19	1,95	5	3,18
	Budget.	1899-1900	1	14	5	...	40	40	20	1,78	8	3,06
	Revised.		1	7	6	...	40	40	20	1,80	6	3,00
	Accounts.		1	9	5	...	42	40	18	1,96	6	3,17
Total in Rupees.	Accounts.	1898-99	18	1,09	81	55	14,75	4,13	3,59	12,91	6,11	44,12
	Budget.	1899-1900	23	1,35	78	61	15,50	4,30	3,85	13,10	6,45	46,17
	Revised.		17	60	90	55	14,40	4,10	3,69	12,20	5,60	42,21
	Accounts.		17	68	88	51	14,54	4,28	3,72	12,68	5,75	43,21
												£
Total in Sterling	Accounts.	1898-99										294,1
	Budget.	1899-1900										307,8
	Revised.											281,4
	Accounts.											288,1

50. The revenue under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 2,96, and of the actuals of the preceding year by 91. Under *Fees for registering documents* the decline occurred in every Province, except Burma and the North-Western Provinces, and was due in the Central Provinces (44) to the operation of the Tenancy Act of 1898, which reduced the number of the transfers of land; in Bengal (1,08), to the decrease in the number of registrations owing to good harvests and low prices of food-grains; in Madras (61) to an over-estimate; and in Bombay (67) to famine and plague. The variations in the other Provinces were unimportant. Under *Fees for copies of registered documents* the only noteworthy variations were the decline in the Central Provinces (18) attributed to the famine and the increase in Bengal (10) due to the increased use of attested copies of deeds in Civil and Criminal Courts. Under *Other Receipts* the improvement in Madras (18) was due to the adjustment of fees for searches completed in the preceding year, and to the increase in searches owing to the grant of loans to ryots.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1898-99. Accounts.		idget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RS. 50,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
...	Oodeypur	2,00	4,00	4,00
98	Jodhpur	98	98	98
4,00	Jeypur	4,00	4,00	4,00
1,85	Kotah	1,85	2,35	2,35
1,20	Boondee	1,20	1,20	1,17
80	Jhallawar	80	30	30
61	Rutlam	66	57	56
1,08	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	1,08	1,08	1,08
	Central Provinces—			
70	Nandgaon	70	70	70
1,05	Khairagarh	70	70	70
	Burma—			
3,33	Shan States	3,21	2,92	2,81
	Assam—			
50	Manipur State	50	50	50
	Punjab—			
1,00	Mandi	1,00	1,00	1,00
1,31	Kapurthalla	1,31	1,31	1,31
	Madras—			
7,83	Travancore	7,83	7,83	7,83
35,00	Mysore	35,00	35,00	35,00
2,00	Cochin	2,00	2,00	2,00
	Bombay—			
5,65	Kathiawar	5,50	4,70	4,87
1,87	Kutch	1,87	1,87	1,87
3,73	Baroda State	3,84	3,00	2,85
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
1,60	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	1,61	1,61	1,61
1,80	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	1,92	1,83	1,84
1,15	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	1,15	1,15	1,15
2,00	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	2,00	2,00	2,00
35	Malwa Bheel Corps	36	35	34
	Bombay—			
97	Southern Mahratta Horse	82	31	51
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER RS. 50,000—			
1,88	India	2,07	2,13	1,81
87	Central Provinces	1,04	1,13	99
32	Burma	43	40	32
10	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10	10	...
47	Punjab	47	47	46
28	Madras	28	25	25
60	Bombay	59	42	50
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
21	India	14	14	22
76	Central Provinces	76	61	60
...	Punjab	...	...	7
3,12	Bombay	4,00	3,70	3,70
19,51	TOTAL India	21,82	23,69	23,41
3,38	„ Central Provinces	3,20	3,14	2,99
3,65	„ Burma	3,64	3,32	3,13
50	„ Assam	50	50	50
10	„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10	10	...
2,78	„ Punjab	2,78	2,78	2,84
45,11	„ Madras	45,11	45,08	45,08
15,94	„ Bombay	16,62	14,00	14,30
90,97	TOTAL IN RUPEES	93,77	92,61	92,25
606.5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	625,2	617,4	615,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

51. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed The variations that occur arise generally from the non-payment of dues, or from advance or arrear collections. The receipts fell short of the Estimate by 1,52, but exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by 1,28. Under *Tributes* the decrease in Bombay was due to the suspension of part of the tributes from Kathiawar (63), the Baroda State (99) and from petty States (9), in consequence of the famine; and in Burma (51) and the Central Provinces (5), chiefly to remissions sanctioned by their respective Governments. The increase in India was due to the recovery of tributes, due in 1898-99, from the States of Udaipur (2,00), Sailana (5) and Ajaigarh (7) as well as to an advance payment (7) by the last-named State, partly counterbalanced by the non-recovery of tributes from Banswara (14) and Kilchipur (5), and a short recovery from Rutlam (10), owing to variations in the rate of exchange of the local currency in which the tributes were paid. There was a readjustment to the extent of 50 between the tributes payable by the Kotah and the Jhallawar Durbars in consequence of territorial adjustments. Under *Contributions* the decrease in India was due to the contributions payable by the Bhurtpur and Karauli States being now deducted from expenditure instead of being credited as receipts, under Comptroller General's letter No. 819 dated 16th August 1889, and partly, in the case of the Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah), to loss by exchange on local currency; in the North-Western Provinces, to the transfer of the tribute payable by the Dholepur Durbar to India (Comptroller General's letter No. 961, dated 10th August 1900) and in Bombay under Southern Mahratta Horse, to suspensions owing to famine. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States* the fall in Bombay (30) and the Central Provinces (16) was due to suspension of the nazarana payable by the Sunth and Gabat States in the former, and by the Kawardha State in the latter Province. The increase in India was due to an unforeseen payment by the Sarila State (8), and the receipt in the Punjab to the Nazarana paid by His Highness the Raja of Jhind on the occasion of his investiture with full powers.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
10,58,26	India (Rupee figures) .	11,27,68	11,11,95	11,05,78
£		£	£	£
7,055,1	Equivalent in Sterling . .	7,517,9	7,413,0	7,371,8
45,9	England	50,4	54,5	52,3
7,101,0	TOTAL .	7,568,3	7,467,5	7,424,1

52. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of £144,2 or R21,63 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £323,1 or R48,46 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving as compared with the Budget, £57,6 or R8,64 occurred under Land Revenue, owing to reduced expenditure on Survey and Settlement operations in Burma and Madras, to small payments in the North-Western Provinces to Kanangoos and Patwaris, and for Land Record Surveys, and to savings in Madras in the provision for the revision of village establishments. The saving under Opium (£44,3 or R6,64) arose from the outturn of the crop having fallen short of the Estimate. That under Salt, £26,4 or R3,96 was due to less manufacturing charges in India, to less expenditure on Preventive Establishment in Bengal, and to an over-estimate in Madras. Under Excise, £13,0 or R1,95, it was caused chiefly by small payments of rewards in Burma, by the lapse of the provisions for reform of distilleries in the North-Western Provinces, and by an over-estimate in Madras. There were also small savings under Refunds and Drawbacks (R1,18), Stamps (R73), Provincial Rates (R74), Customs (R13), and Registration (R92). The only excesses were R53 under Assignments and Compensations, and £18,4 or R2,76 under Forest, owing to famine grass operations in the Central Provinces and Bombay, and to large charcoal and fuel operations in the Punjab.

53. Of the excess as compared with the actuals of the previous year, £145,0 or R21,75 occurred under Opium, owing to small payments to cultivators, due to a smaller outturn of the crop; £44,3 or R6,64 under Assignments and Compensations owing to arrear payments of salt compensation in India, and of Land Revenue Compensations in Bombay; £45,7 or R6,85 under Land Revenue, owing to high expenditure on district administration, and Land Record and Agriculture, chiefly in Madras and Bombay, and to large payments to district and village officers in Madras; £21,3 or R3,20 under Salt, mainly in Madras and Bombay, £10,6 or R1,59 under Customs, chiefly in Bengal, due to large payments of overtime allowance to customs officers; and £ 69,7 or R10,46 under Forest, owing chiefly to the reasons given above. The principal decrease was £12,5 or R1,87 under Refunds and Drawbacks. Smaller decreases occurred under Excise, Provincial Rates (R25) and Registration (R28).

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1898-99	7	2	60	7	53	53	45	1,26	2,39	5,92
	Budget 1899-1900	5	3	75	12	60	45	42	1,13	1,61	5,16
	Revised 1899-1900	5	3	90	16	62	45	48	1 00	1,50	5,19
	Accounts 1899-1900	5	2	84	13	80	29	43	1,01	1,30	4,87
Salt	Accounts 1898-99	23	...	25	...	2,39	...	...	10	83	3,80
	Budget 1899-1900	30	...	16	...	1,85	...	...	15	90	3,36
	Revised 1899-1900	24	...	20	...	1,52	...	...	12	93	3,01
	Accounts 1899-1900	22	...	25	...	1,56	...	...	13	79	2,95

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stamps	Accounts	1898-99		15	21		1,56	89	43	1,10	1,05	5,51
	Budget	1899-1900		17	20		1,70	90	41	1,04	1,00	5,53
	Revised	1899-1900		16	20		1,54	90	46	1,04	1,56	5,95
	Accounts	1899-1900		13	20		1,60	88	49	98	1,53	5,93
Customs	Accounts	1898-99			1,55		2,66			42	4,77	9,40
	Budget	1899-1900			1,25		2,20			52	6,75	10,72
	Revised	1899-1900			1,44		2,88			72	4,45	9,49
	Accounts	1899-1900			1,23		3,04			76	4,45	9,48
Assessed Taxes	Accounts	1898-99		3	5	1	23	26	7	19	18	1,11
	Budget	1899-1900		4	6	1	24	26	10	23	20	1,23
	Revised	1899-1900		4	4	1	22	24	6	21	20	1,09
	Accounts	1899-1900		6	3	1	27	20	8	21	22	1,14
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts	1898-99		9	44	6	68	36	22	71	2,12	4,69
	Budget	1899-1900		7	13	5	55	27	9	37	2,21	3,74
	Revised	1899-1900		7	17	9	57	29	7	49	2,76	4,51
	Accounts	1899-1900		7	17	7	42	12	8	54	2,71	4,19
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	47	29	3,10	19	8,05	2,04	1,17	3,78	11,34	30,43
	Budget	1899-1900	49	31	2,55	24	7,14	1,88	1,02	3,44	12,67	29,74
	Revised	1899-1900	40	30	2,95	31	7,35	1,88	1,07	3,58	11,40	29,24
	Accounts	1899-1900	40	28	2,72	27	7,09	1,19	1,08	3,03	11,00	28,56
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99										£ 202,9
	Budget	1899-1900										198,3
	Revised	1899-1900										194,9
	Accounts	1899-1900										190,4
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial					2	59		1	14		85
	Provincial					1			4	5	46	64
Excess sanctioned by Local Government					13	2	...	...	5	5	46	72
„ „ Imperial Government							48			14		62
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial				4		11					15

54. The expenditure under this head was less than the Budget Estimate by 1,18, and than the actuals of the preceding year by 1,87. The savings, as compared with the Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Customs* in Bombay (2,30), due to an over-estimate of exports, partly counterbalanced by excesses in Bengal (84) owing to exceptionally high payments, and in Madras (24), to a refund of duty on machinery for the distillation of spirits and to drawbacks. Under *Land Revenue* the savings were the net result of small variations in all the Provinces except India, the more important ones being a saving in Bombay (31), due to a falling off in the revenue, and an excess in Bengal (20), mainly due to the payment on account of the capitalised value of the Government revenue for the land taken up for the Hajipur-Katihar Extension of the Bengal, North-Western and Tirhoot State Railways. Under *Salt* the savings in Bengal (29) were due to the refunds being lower than in previous years; in Bombay (11), to the partial adjustment of claims for wastage allowance on salt exported to Calcutta under credit bonds; and in India (8), mainly to refund of half-duty on sales to the Bikanir State. The savings under *Assessed Taxes* were small. The savings under these heads were partly counterbalanced by excesses under *Stamps*, chiefly in Bombay (53), due to a special refund of probate duty, and under *Other Revenue Refunds* also in Bombay (50), due to remissions granted to Abkari Contractors, and in Madras (17) mainly under Local owing to large refunds in the Gódávari and Kistna Districts. Under the latter head there were small savings in the North-Western Provinces (15), due to the uncertain character of the receipts and in Bengal (13), of which 7 were under Opium and 8 under Provincial Rates.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts	1898-99	40	26	16	1,95	3,05	1,09	5,16	95,78	1,07,86
	Budget	1899-1900	41	28	46	2,36	3,18	1,06	4,96	97,27	1,09,99
	Revised	1899-1900	41	28	30	2,19	3,04	1,01	4,98	98,13	1,10,35
	Accounts	1899-1900	39	28	16	2,19	2,90	1,03	4,66	97,53	1,09,14

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Opium compensations .	Accounts 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46	51
	Budget 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46	51
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46	51
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	45	50
Salt compensations .	Accounts 1898-99 .	28,59	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,87	44	34,10
	Budget 1899-1900	30,72	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,88	55	36,35
	Revised 1899-1900	32,80	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,88	51	38,39
	Accounts 1899-1900	32,58	...	...	...	20	...	...	5,26	51	38,55
Excise compensations .	Accounts 1898-99 .	...	2	...	...	...	4	7	3	3,91	4,07
	Budget 1899-1900	...	47	..	...	...	9	6	5	4,03	4,70
	Revised 1899-1900	...	9	...	...	...	13	7	4	4,16	4,49
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	2	...	...	...	13	6	4	4,22	4,47
Customs compensations .	Accounts 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,44	6	1,73
	Budget 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,45	7	1,72
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,51	8	1,79
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,50	7	1,77
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts 1898-99 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Budget 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts 1898-99 .	88	19	...	14	40	25	7	21	1,59	3,73
	Budget 1899-1900	88	23	...	21	43	25	95	20	1,67	4,82
	Revised 1899-1900	96	20	...	23	36	25	10	20	1,86	4,16
	Accounts 1899-1900	97	23	...	22	35	26	13	20	1,84	4,20
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts 1898-99 .	29,87	47	1	30	2 60	3.34	1,47	11,71	1,02,24	1,52,01
	Budget 1899-1900	32,01	98	1	67	3,04	3,52	2,30	11,54	1,04,05	1,58,12
	Revised 1899-1900	34,17	57	1	53	2,80	3,42	1,39	11,61	1,05,20	1,59,70
	Accounts 1899-1900	33,94	53	...	38	2,79	3,29	1,14	11,66	1,04,62	1,58,65
											£
TOTAL IN STERLING .	Accounts 1898-99										1,013,4
	Budget 1899-1900										1,054,1
	Revised 1899-1900										1,064,7
	Accounts 1899-1900										1,057,7
Excess over Budget Grant:	Imperial .	1,93								10	2,15
	Provincial .									47	48
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government										10	19
,, ,, Local Government										47	48
Awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government .	Imperial .	,84									1,96

55. The expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year by 53 and 6,64, respectively. The excess, as compared with the Estimate, was the net result of excesses under *Salt* and *Customs Compensations* and savings under the other heads. The excess under *Salt Compensations* was due in India, to the payment to the Meywar Durbar (2,04) of the compensation for 1898-99, and in Madras, to an arrear payment to the Pudukkottai State (38) on account of the suppression of the earth-salt manufacture. Under *Land Revenue Compensations* the savings in Assam (30) and Bengal (17) were due to compensations not being fully claimed; in the North-Western Provinces (28), to the reduction in the amount payable to the ex-ubaridars of the Gursarai Estate; and in Madras (30), to undrawn claims. On the other hand, the excess in Bombay (26) was due to the payment of arrears to the Akalkote State, the Chief of Sángli and the Mahád Hakdárs, partly counterbalanced by lapses on account of the deaths of jághirdárs. Under *Excise Compensations* the saving in the Central Provinces (45), due to the payments to the Zamindars of Chhattisgarh being much less than was estimated, was partly counterbalanced by an excess in Bombay (19), owing to arrear payments. Under *Miscellaneous Compensations* the savings in the Punjab (82) were due to the compensation in connection with the *cho* torrents not having been paid during the year, while the excess in Bombay (17) was due to arrear payments, and that in India (9), to a new quit-rent paid to the Khan of Khelat for which no provision was made in the Estimate. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, occurred chiefly in India under *Salt Compensations* and in Bombay under *Land Revenue Compensations*, due to the causes stated above.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts	1898-99	2,63	7,85	19,21	5,82	30,49	34,50	19,58	39,60	27,89	1,87,57
	Budget	1899-1900	2,71	7,96	20,80	5,98	30,27	34,83	19,98	40,73	28,74	1,92,00
	Revised	1899-1900	2,57	8,11	19,96	5,77	31,00	34,25	19,74	40,30	28,96	1,90,66
	Accounts	1899-1900	2,68	8,18	19,96	5,75	31,01	34,28	19,84	41,19	29,27	1,92,16
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts	1898-99	1,47	2,75	6,82	71	11,48	4,06	4,59	4,24	4,21	40,33
	Budget	1899-1900	1,39	2,17	8,39	59	8,69	4,42	5,35	5,39	4,32	40,71
	Revised	1899-1900	1,37	2,17	7,23	65	9,59	3,83	4,86	4 46	3,90	38,06
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,40	2,14	6,74	56	8,80	3,89	4,70	4,24	4,25	36,72
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts	1898-99	91	5,88	4,51	2,00	80	36,27	15,52	19,13	20,86	1,05,88
	Budget	1899-1900	98	6,22	5,54	2,34	90	38,34	16,10	19,64	21 59	1,11,65
	Revised	1899-1900	1,18	6,29	4,71	2,31	83	36,65	15,68	19.61	22,15	1,09,41
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,11	6,04	5,11	2,26	85	36,76	15,90	19,87	21,80	1,09,70
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts	1898-99		1		3	4,82	1,87				6,73
	Budget	1899-1900		3		4	5,23	2,15				7,45
	Revised	1899-1900		2		5	5,13	1,89				7,09
	Accounts	1899-1900		3		2	5,32	1,81				7,18
Commission on Collections.	Accounts	1898-99	23	9	16,51	1,48					5	18,40
	Budget	1899-1900	25	10	17,21	1,42					1	19,04
	Revised	1899-1900	15	20	17,27	1,42					1	19,10
	Accounts	1899-1900	12	18	16,81	1,46					3	18,06
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts	1898-99		3				2	72	32,97	12,57	46,31
	Budget	1899-1900		2				1	65	35,83	13,37	49,88
	Revised	1899-1900		4				7	70	33,66	13,48	47,95
	Accounts	1899-1900		3				10	70	33,52		47,73
Other Charges.	Accounts	1898-99										
	Budget	1899-1900										
	Revised	1899-1900										
	Accounts	1899-1900										
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1898-99	5,24	16,61	47,05	10,04	47,59	76,76	40,41	95,99	65,58	4,05,27
	Budget	1899-1900	5,33	16,50	51,94	10,37	45,09	79,80	42,08	1,01,07	68,03	4,20,81
	Revised	1899-1900	5,27	16,83	49,17	10,20	46,55	76,74	40,98	98,10	68,50	4,12,34
	Accounts	1899-1900	5,31	16,60	48,62	10,05	45,98	76,90	41,14	98,89	68,73	4,12,22

			Total India Equivalent in Sterling	England.	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1898-99	2,701,7	1,3	2,703,0
	Budget	1899-1900	2,805,4	9	2,806,3
	Revised	1899-1900	2,740,6	6	2,749,6
	Accounts	1899-1900	2,748,1	6	2,748,7

Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial						29					29
	Provincial		20	10			60				70	1,61
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government							29					32
,, ,, Local Government				10			60				70	1,41
awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Provincial		17									
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance					15		11				13	

56 The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 85,9, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 6,95. The principal decrease as compared with the Budget were the following: 3,99 under *Survey and Settlement* due mainly to the provisions for settlement operations, and for a settlement Commissioner and necessary staff in Burma, not having been fully utilised (1,65) and to restriction of survey work for want of trained surveyors, unfilled vacancies, and the reduction of strength of some of the settlement survey parties in Madras (1,15); 1,95 under *Land Records and Agriculture* chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (1,58) in the provision for pay and allowances of Kanangoos and Patwaris, and for Land Record Surveys, and to the transfer to 26—Scientific and other Minor Depart-

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

ments of Traffic Registration charges, and in Burma (43) due to the provision for the reorganization of the Department having been only partially used; and 2,15 under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* in Madras owing to the provision for revision of village establishments having been used to a very small extent. The excess as compared with the previous year was contributed to by all the heads except *Survey and Settlement* under which there was a saving of 3,61 chiefly in Bengal. The principal increases occurred under *Charges of District Administration* (4,59), due in Burma (75) to the reorganization of the commission, and the further extension of the system of collecting revenue by village headmen, in Madras (1,59) to the reorganization of the Taluk establishments, and in Bombay (1,38) to expenditure connected with the famine; under *Land Records and Agriculture* (3,82), in all the Provinces, but chiefly in Burma (60), due to the extension of supplementary survey, in Madras (74), due to the enhanced rate of pay sanctioned for village accountants, and in Bombay (94) due to famine establishments, grain compensation and higher Village Cess Fund Charges; and under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* (1,42) in Madras owing to the revision of village establishments.

57. Under *Charges of District Administration* the difference in the aggregate is small, but the variation in the several Provinces considerable. The excess of 22 in the Central Provinces was due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation, and extra charges for temporary establishment and contingencies due to the famine. That in Bengal (74) was due chiefly to increased charges under establishment (33), salaries (13), and supplies and services (51), and partition establishment (20), partly counterbalanced by a saving of 31 under Record Room establishment. In Madras the increase (46) was due to higher expenditure on account of temporary establishments and Amin Divi Coir charges, to fees for searches in Registration Offices (*vide* explanation under X—Registration, para. 50), to high law charges arising from heavy payments of costs in civil suits decreed against Government, and to higher salary and establishment charges owing to the grant of privilege leave. In Bombay (53) it was due to the entertainment of temporary establishments in connection with the famine (16), payment of grain compensation (35), and an increase in contingencies (32), chiefly in postage and telegram charges in connection with the famine and plague, reduced by a saving of 38 under Salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance. These excesses were nearly counterbalanced by savings in Burma (84) due to the provision for the reorganization of the Burma Commission having been only partly used (50) owing to the revised scale of pay not having been sanctioned till January 1900, to low charges under Revenue establishments (8), allowances (10) and contingencies (10), and to the provision for compensation for land acquired for public purposes not having been fully utilised (22), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 16 on account of Patta Survey establishments. In Assam (23) it was due to leave vacancies, to the provision for the reorganization of the Assam Commission not having been utilised, and to less Exchange Compensation Allowance. In the North-Western Provinces (55), it was due chiefly to the absence of a large number of officers on furlough (49), and to less expenditure on supplies and services (7), sub-divisional (25) and process serving (8) establishments, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure for extra and temporary establishment (10) and contingencies (22) for purchase of furniture and tour and telegram charges; and in the Punjab (14), it was caused chiefly by the provision for the revision of pay of menial establishments not having been utilised (28), by lower salary (10) and Exchange Compensation Allowances (6) partly counterbalanced by excesses under allowances (9), contingencies (8), and sub-divisional establishments (14) in payment of grain compensation and higher travelling charges.

58. Under *Survey and Settlement* the principal savings in Burma (1,65) and Madras (1,15) have been explained above. The decrease in Burma included a saving of 50 in the Survey of India charges and that in Madras a recovery of 21 on account of survey of estates under Act IV of 1897. In the North-Western Provinces the saving (53) was due to an over-estimate. In the Punjab 24 of the saving was under Ssalaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, and the remainder in the charges of survey and settlement parties; and in Bombay the decrease (7) was due chiefly to a saving of 18 in the provision for the Jamrao Canal Colonization charges, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 12 due to the non-recovery of contributions from the Talukdari Estates in Gujarat owing to the famine. The excess in Bengal (11) was due to increased expenditure on settlement operations, while the decrease as compared with the previous year was due to smaller expenditure on that account. Under *Land Record and Agriculture* the principal saving occurred in the North-Western Provinces (1,58) as stated above, of which 76 was in the pay and allowances of Kanangoos and Patwaris, 61 in Land Record Survey charges, and 20 on account of the transfer of Traffic Registration charges to 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments (para. 150). The saving in the Central Provinces (18) was chiefly due to the appointment of Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture having been held by an officiating officer, to smaller charges on account of travelling allowances, and pay and allowances of Patwaris, and to certain officers not being paid up to the full scale; in Burma 36 of the saving was due, as stated above, to the provision for the reorganization of the Department not having been fully required, and (7) to the absence of the Director on furlough; the decrease as compared with the previous year has been explained above. In Assam the decrease was due to the transfer of the pay of the Superintendent of Land Records to the head *Survey and Settleement* and

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

to the appointment of the second Superintendent not having been filled; the excess over the previous year was due to the payment of arrears of mandals' pay, and to the gradual strengthening of the establishment. In the Punjab the saving (20) was due to an over-estimate of the local expenditure of the Patwaris Fees Fund; the expenditure on this account was, however, greater than that of the previous year. There was an excess in India (13) due chiefly to the revision of establishment in Baluchistan (4) and in Coorg (6), the latter being due to the formation of the Village Officers' Cess Fund in Coorg. In Madras the excess (23) was due chiefly to enhanced rates of pay allowed to village accountants in certain districts (14): the balance occurred in establishment charges; and in Bombay (21) to payment of grain compensation, and the entertainment of extra establishments for famine work, partly counterbalanced by a saving due to the provision for village estates in Sind not having been fully utilised. The excess over the previous year has been explained above. Under *Management of Government Estates* the saving in the North-Western Provinces (34) was chiefly due to reduced expenditure for improvements (18), collection establishment (9) and supplies and services (7), and partly also to the transfer of certain charges to the head *Allowances to District and Village Officers.* The excess in Bengal (9) was due mainly to an increase of 14 for collection establishment, and of 6 in the Local section, partly counterbalanced by a saving of 10 in outlay on improvements. The excess over the previous year was in outlay on improvements. Under *Commission on Collections* the saving in India (13) occurred chiefly in establishment charges in Baluchistan (5) and allowances in Ajmere (5): and in Burma (40) it was due to the commission on the collection of Land Revenue in March not having been fully paid during the year. The saving under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* in Madras has been explained above. The excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to the transfer noted above.

4.—Opium.

1898-99. Accounts. ₹		Budget. ₹	1899-1900. Revised. ₹	Accounts ₹
	Bengal—			
59	Behar Agency, Superintendence	56	56	55
4,02	„ Opium Factory	4,91	4,17	4,05
4,58	„ District Staff	4,87	4,26	4,69
77,39	„ Payments to Cultivators	98,73	78,15	74,01
84	Benares Agency, Superintendence	84	80	79
4,24	„ Opium Factory	5,22	4,00	4,66
7,89	„ District Staff	7,97	7,79	8,30
1,36,94	„ Payments to Cultivators	1,41,67	1,59,09	1,61,16
20	Other Charges	23	18	17
11	India	13	12	12
30	Bombay	26	26	26
2,37,10	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,65,39	2,59,38	2,58,77
		£	£	£
1,580,7	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,769,3	1,729,2	1,725,2
1,5	England	2,2	2,0	2,0
1,582,2	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	1,771,5	1,731,2	1,727,2

59. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 6,62 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an increase of 21,67 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As usual these differences were mainly the result of the variations in the outturn of the crop, which in the year under review amounted to 92,422 maunds against 1,00,000 maunds in the estimate and 84,323 maunds, the actual production of the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators*, which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the Estimate by 24,72 in the Behar Agency, but exceeded the Estimate by 19,49 in the Benares Agency. The saving under *Opium Factory* in both Agencies was due to less freight and manufacturing charges, enhanced by 47 in the Behar Agency by smaller payments for timber, and reduced in the Benares Agency by 30 due to higher charges under salaries and establishment (14) and contingencies (16). Under *District Staff* the saving in the Behar Agency occurred under establishment (19) and allowances (9), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 11 under supplies and services. In the Benares Agency there was an excess of 33 mainly under allowances and supplies and services.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1898-99	8,01	4	1,63	15,12	12,84	37,64
	Budget	1899-1900	8,15	6	3,95	16,24	13,15	41,55
	Revised		7,93	7	2,38	15,55	13,70	39,63
	Accounts		7,82	7	2,56	15,19	13,63	39,27
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1898-99	2,83	...	...	...	...	2,83
	Budget	1899-1900	3,55	...	...	...	...	3,55
	Revised		2,31	...	...	...	...	2,31
	Accounts		2,28	...	...	...	...	2,28
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1898-99	...	...	...	2,30	3,76	6,06
	Budget	1899-1900	...	...	...	4,44	4,10	8,54
	Revised		...	...	...	3,73	4,40	8,13
	Accounts		...	...	...	3,95	4,17	8,12
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	10,84	4	1,63	17,42	16,60	46,53
	Budget	1899-1900	11,70	6	3,95	20,68	17,25	53,64
	Revised		10,24	7	2,38	19,28	18,10	50,07
	Accounts		10,10	7	2,56	19,14	17,80	49,67

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	310,2	3	310,5
	Budget	1899-1900	357,6	6	358,2
	Revised		333,8	7	334,5
	Accounts		331,1	7	331,8

60. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 3,97 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 3,14 as compared with the previous year. The saving of 1,60 in India was chiefly due to smaller manufacturing charges in Sambhur (1,58) and Didwana (4), to saving in salaries (33), and to less outlay on petty construction and repairs (15), partly counterbalanced by an excess in manufacturing charges in Pachbudra (15) and in excavation charges in the mines (21). In Bengal the saving (1,39) was due to the provision for the Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa having been only partially used; and in Madras (1,54) it was chiefly due to the Estimate having been pitched too high in view of the continued expansion of departmental operations. The excess in Bombay was due to payments of grain compensation, and overtime and Sunday allowances, which were not provided for, to an excess under salaries, and supplies and services, and to larger purchases of salt, partly to gather a good crop, and partly to give employment to the people usually employed on salt works.

61. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an excess of 93 in Bengal owing to the growth in the Salt Preventive Establishment in Orissa, which is being gradually organized; of 1,72 in Madras, chiefly in *purchase and freight*, and of 1,20 in Bombay, due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation, overtime allowance and Sunday fees. There was a saving of 74 in India due to lower expenditure on manufacture and excavation, and to savings under salaries and establishment. The excess of 1 in Burma was sanctioned by the Local Government, and that of 55 in Bombay was covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance were 1 in Bengal and 5 in Madras.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts	1898-99					79			24	58	1,61
	Budget	1899-1900					79			25	59	1,63
	Revised						83			23	59	1,65
	Accounts						87			23	58	1,68
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts	1898-99	10	18	37	19	2,50	61	1,20	1,73	99	7,87
	Budget	1899-1900	12	23	43	19	2,63	69	1,26	1,82	1,04	8,41
	Revised		10	16	39	18	2,59	64	1,27	1,55	94	7,82
	Accounts		9	16	39	19	2,58	66	1,26	1,56	94	7,83

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

6.—Stamps—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1898-99	—7,85	40	15	19	3,10	1,18	70	1,26	87	...
	Budget	1899-1900	—9,03	48	15	24	3,50	1,25		1,41	1,10	...
	Revised	1899-1900	—8,11	45	12	20	3,18	1,23	81	1,12	1,00	
	Accounts	1899-1900	—7,21	31	12	17	3,02	97	70	1,19	73	
Total in Rupees.	Accounts	1898-99	—7,75	58	52	38	6,39	1,79	1,90	3,23	2,44	9,48
	Budget	1899-1900	—8,91	71	58	43	6,92	1,94	2,16	3,48	2,73	10,04
	Revised	1899-1900	—8,01	54*	51	38	6,60	1,87	2,08	2,90	2,53	9,40*
	Accounts	1899-1900	—7,12	47	51	36	6,47	1,63	1,96	2,98	2,25	9,51

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	63,1	35,3	98,4
	Budget	1899-1900	66,9	39,3	106,2
	Revised	1899-1900	62,6	40,0	102,6
	Accounts	1899-1900	63,4	37,9	101,3

* Includes a lump deduction of 7 by Financial Department.

62. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 53 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving of 58 under *Charges on sales of Stamps including discount* was due to a decline in the sale of general stamps. This was largest in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, and was due to the prevalence of famine and plague. The excess of 8 under *Superintendence, etc.*, in Bengal was due to the grant of privilege leave to the Superintendent of Stamps, and to higher expenditure on landing, freight and packing charges. Under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* the estimate was taken too high in all the Provinces.

63. The saving in the expenditure in England was due to demands being smaller than was anticipated in the Budget.

7.—Excise.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	Charges of Collection—	R	R	R
27	India	24	28	26
47	Central Provinces	56	53	50
2,21	Burma	2,53	2,07	1,94
6	Assam	9	9	7
6,80	Bengal	7,90	6,90	6,97
56	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	98	64	64
54	Punjab	65	57	56
9,02	Madras	10,46	10,17	9,91
3,47	Bombay	3,66	3,48	3,38
24,30	Total in Rupees	26,16	24,73	24,23
£		£	£	£
162,0	Equivalent in Sterling	174,4	164,9	161,5
...	England	1	...	
162,0	Total including England	174,5	164,9	161,5

64. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,93, and the actuals of the previous year by 7. The decrease in the charges as compared with the Budget was contributed by all the Provinces except India, where there was an excess of a due to creation of the appointment of a Superintendent of Excise for Bangalore. The saving in the Central Provinces (6) was chiefly under Petty Construction and Repairs and rewards; that in Burma (58) was chiefly due to unusually low expenditure on account of rewards in Excise and Opium cases. In the North-Western Provinces (34) it was chiefly due to the provision for reforms in distilleries not having been required (20) and to savings under rewards (3),

[illegible] contributions recovered from opium farmers consequent on a revision of the arrangements for preventive

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*continued.*

and detective establishments. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was contributed to by all the Provinces except Burma, Madras and Bombay; the largest increases occurred in Bengal (17) and the North-Western Provinces (8), due in the former to higher charges under salaries and supplies and services under distilleries, and in the latter to an increase in establishment. The principal savings were in Burma (27) due to low charges for rewards, and in Bombay (9) to the reason stated above. The excess of 2 in India requires to be sanctioned. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 4 in Madras.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	Establishment and other Charges—	R	R	R
59	Burma	60	65	58
2	Assam	3	3	3
4,33	Bengal	4,70	4,60	4,05
8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	9	9
55	Bombay	64	57	57
5,57	Total in Rupees	6,06	5,94	5,32
£ 37,21	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 40,4	£ 39,6	£ 35,4

65. The charges show a decrease of 74 and 25 respectively as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. The saving occurred chiefly in Bengal (65), and was due to a change in the system of adjusting recoveries on account of cost of collection of the combined Road and Public Works cesses, by which one-third of the recoveries is taken in reduction of Provincial expenditure. There was also a saving of 7 in Bombay due to a falling off in collections. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, occurred in Bengal, and was due to less expenditure of valuation and re-valuation work.

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1898-99	2,25	7,44	1,20	6,93	17,82
	Budget	1899-1900	2,33	8,82	1,24	6,98	19,37
	Revised	1899-1900	2,13	8,51	1,20	7,26	19,10
	Accounts	1899-1900	2,17	8,70	1,18	7,24	19,29
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1898-99	85	42	1,22	1,17	3,66
	Budget	1899-1900	90	46	1,27	1,21	3,84
	Revised	1899-1900	77	46	1,30	1,22	3,75
	Accounts	1899-1900	76	48	1,29	1,24	3,77
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	3,10	7,86	2,42	8,10	21,48
	Budget	1899-1900	3,23	9,28	2,51	8,19	23,21
	Revised	1899-1900	2,90	8,97	2,50	8,48	22,85
	Accounts	1899-1900	2,93	9,18	2,47	8,48	23,06

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	£ 143,2	£ 1	£ 143,3
	Budget	1899-1900	154,7	1	154,8
	Revised	1899-1900	152,3	3	152,6
	Accounts	1899-1900	153,7	2	153,9

66. The charges showed a saving of 15 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an excess of 1,58 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. There was a saving of 30 in Burma due to the payment of overtime and holiday fees having been restricted to three-fourths of the amount of fees realized. In Bengal the saving was chiefly under the first head, and the excess in Bombay (29) was due to the payment of overtime fees not provided for. The excess, as compared with the previous year in Bengal (1,32) and Bombay (38), was due to the payment of overtime allowances, while the decrease in Burma was due to the cause stated above. Of the excess in Bombay 24 has been covered by an aditional grant sanctioned by the Government of India and 5 still await sanction.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

10.—Assessed Taxes.

		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
		R	R	R
	India	1	1	1
	Central Provinces	1	1	1
	Burma	40	37	35
	Assam	2	2	2
	Bengal	1,94	1,90	1,91
	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2	2	2
	Punjab	12	12	12
	Madras	30	30	30
	Bombay	53	59	58
	TOTAL IN RUPEES	3,35	3,34	3,32
		£	£	£
21.9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	22,3	22,3	22,2

67. The fluctuations are small and do not call for remark. Of the excess in Bombay, 1 was covered by an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India, and the balance of 4 was sanctioned by the Local Government.

11.—Forest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts.	1898-99	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
	Budget.	1899-1900	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
	Revised.	1899-1900	1,20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20
	Accounts.	1899-1900	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts.	1898-99	1,15	56	8,13	19	15	2,78	3,81	2,13	4.59	23,49
	Budget	1899-1900	1,36	61	7,64	26	15	2,34	4,40	2,31	4,84	23,91
	Revised.	1899-1900	1,25	1,53	8,94	54	29	2,49	4,27	2,13	7,85	29,29
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,16	2,07	8,21	48	34	2,38	5,01	2,54	6,94	29,13
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts.	1898-99	...	76	23	3	56	18	1	92	39	3,08
	Budget.	1899-1900	...	86	27	5	63	24	1	1,03	59	3.68
	Revised.	1899-1900	...	60	24	5	59	18	1	95	44	3,06
	Accounts.	1899-1900	...	62	25	4	58	17	1	1,04	38	3,09
Other Charges	Accounts.	1898-99	91	1,89	6,22	90	1,16	2,55	1,30	4,61	3,83	23,37
	Budget.	1899-1900	67	2,23	6,59	97	1,53	3,09	3,23	5,16	3,69	27,16
	Revised.	1899-1900	64	2,02	6,91	1,29	1,57	2,56	3,12	4,82	4,91	27,84
	Accounts.	1899-1900	84	1,97	66,1	1,04	1,48	2,66	3,53	4,59	4,32	26,53
Establishment	Accounts.	1898-99	1,57	5,50	9,68	1,94	2,99	4,21	3,43	8,29	9,58	47,19
	Budget.	1899-1900	2,00	6,00	10,07	2,33	3,29	4,41	3,58	8,30	10,05	50,03
	Revised.	1899-1900	1,98	5,69	9,91	2,10	3,05	4,27	3,60	8,40	9,80	48,80
	Accounts.	1899-1900	1,68	5,76	9,91	2,01	3,05	4,21	3,57	8,37	9,64	48,20
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1898-99	4,46	8,71	24,26	3,06	4,86	9,72	8,55	15,95	18,39	97,96
	Budget.	1899-1900	4,92	9,70	24,57	3,61	5,60	10,08	11,22	16,80	19,17	1,05,67
	Revised.	1899-1900	5,07	9,84	26,00	3,98	5,50	9,50	11,00	16,30	23,00	1,10,19
	Accounts.	1899-1900	4,63	10,42	24,47	3,57	5,45	9,42	12,12	16,54	21,28	1,07,90

			Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1898-99	653,1	7,4	660,5
	Budget.	1899-1900	704,6	7,2	711,8
	Revised.	1899-1900	734,6	10,9	745,5
	Accounts.	1899-1900	719,3	1,09	730,2

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Forest—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant { Imperial	...	36	...	...	...	...	45	...	1, 6	1,87
Excess over Budget Grant { Provincial	....	36	...	...	...	...	45	...	1,05	1,86
Excess sarctioned by Imperial Government	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11	2,83
„ „ Local Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	90
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	1	...	4	...	1	2	1	4	4	17

68. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,23 and the actuals of the previous year by 9,94. As compared with the Budget the excess occurred under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency* and was due to famine grass operations in the Central Provinces and Bombay, and in the Punjab to extraction of charcoal, arrear payments for fuel work and higher rates for extraction of timber. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was also chiefly contributed by these three Provinces, owing mainly to the same causes, but in the Punjab the excess was also partly due to the establishment of Government bamboo Depôts and a resin distillery.

69. Under *General Direction* the excess was chiefly due to the absence on privilege leave of the Inspector-General (7) and the deputation of officers on special duty (7), partly counterbalanced by a saving of (10) due to the charges on account of the Paris Exhibition having been adjusted under 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments. Under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency* the excess was contributed by all the Provinces except India, where there was a saving of 20 due to less felling and extraction operations in Coorg and the Andamans, and to less expenditure on tapping of Gurjan Oil in the latter. The principal excesses occurred in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay, and have been explained above. The excess in Burma (57) was due to larger extraction of timber, in Assam (22) to extensive sleeper operations, in Bengal (19) to the introduction of Departmental sleeper works, and in Madras (23) the estimate proved to be too low, chiefly under fire-wood and charcoal. Under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers* the decrease occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (24) and Bombay (21), due in former to the abolition of certain establishment, to the transfer of the charge for pay of range officers to the head *Establishment*, and to smaller payments of commission on the sale of Forest Stamps, owing to reduced sales on account of the famine, and that in Bombay to slackness of demand due to famine. The saving in the North-Western Provinces (7) was due to less expenditure on establishment for fuel operations. Under *Other Charges* the saving in the Central Provinces (26) was due to the curtailment of expenditure owing to the prevalence of famine. Those in Burma (49), Bengal (5) and the North-Western Provinces (43) were caused chiefly by works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent anticipated in the estimates, and that in Madras (57) by less expenditure under communications and buildings, and under improvement and extension of forests. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in India (17), Assam (7), the Punjab (30), and Bombay (63). The excess in India was due chiefly to survey charges which were included under establishment in the Budget; that in Assam, to the payments of a larger share of revenue to the Manipur State than was anticipated; that in the Punjab, to an under-estimate of the amount payable to the Chamba State, on account of its share of profits on the Chamba leased forests for the past five years, and to compensation paid to the lessees of certain forests, and that in Bombay to expenditure in connection with famine grass operations. Under *Establishment* the saving of 1,83 was spread over all the Provinces except Madras and was due chiefly to the absence of officers on leave, to savings in the pay of subordinate establishments, and to lower rates for Exchange Compensation Allowance. The excess in Madras was due to an under-estimate.

70. The excess in England was mainly due to the cost of a portable Railway for Port Blair not provided for.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

12.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts	1898-99		9			54	3		33	8	1,07
	Budget	1899-1900		11			53	10		36	8	1,18
	Revised	1899-1900		10			53	9		34	8	1,14
	Accounts	1899-1900		9			55	7		35	8	1,14
District Charges	Accounts	1898-99		38	37	31	8,45	2,08	1,20		2,84	23,78
	Budget	1899-1900		40	42	33	8,75	2,17	1,22	8,08	2,88	24,31
	Revised	1899-1900		35	43	31	8,27	2,08	1,22	8,17	2,74	23,03
	Accounts	1899-1900		34	41	30	8,18	2,10	1,22	8,09	2,73	23,43
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1898-99		47	37	31	8,99	2,11	1,20	8,42	2,92	24,85
	Budget	1899-1900		51	42	33	9,28	2,27	1,22	8,44		25,49
	Revised	1899-1900		45	43	31	8,80	2,17	1,22	8,51		24,77
	Accounts	1899-1900		43	41	30	8,73	2,17	1,22	8,44	2,81	24,57
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1898-99										165,7
	Budget	1899-1900										169,9
	Revised	1899-1900										165,1
	Accounts	1899-1900										163,8

71. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 92 and 28 respectively. The savings, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, were due, in all the Provinces, to smaller payments on account of commission to Sub-Registrars, owing to a decrease in the number of registrations effected.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS:—	R	R	R
1,01,46	India (Rupee figures) . .	91,36	83,79	83,47
£		£	£	£
676,4	Equivalent in Sterling	609,0	558,6	556,5
29,9	England . .	10,0	46,0	49,3
706,3	TOTAL .	619,0	604,6	605,8

72. The receipts in this section fell below the Budget Estimate by £13,2 or R1,98 and the actuals of the previous year by £100,5 or R15,07. As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of R7,89 or £52,5 in India, due chiefly to the payment of interest in advance by the Bombay Port Trust on their capital debt in the previous year. This decrease was partly counterbalanced by increase in the interest on overdrawn capital of the Guaranteed Companies, owing to larger withdrawals of capital than was estimated for in the Budget. The falling off, in comparison with the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to the advance payment by the Bombay Port Trust mentioned above, and the decrease in the payment of interest on advances to cultivators, owing to the inability of agriculturists to meet their liabilities on account of the stress of famine.

73. The increase in England, as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the investment of larger amount of cash balances at a higher rate of interest than was expected for a portion of the year.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1898-99 .					58					62
	Budget . 1899-1900					24					27
	Revised . 1899-1900					18					20
	Accounts . 1899-1900					18					20
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts . 1898-99 .					15,39			2,77	22,83	40,99
	Budget . 1899-1900					15,10			2,74	13,69	31,53
	Revised . 1899-1900					15,10			2,74	4,59	22,43
	Accounts . 1899-1900					15,10			2,74	4,59	22,43
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	68	44	9		1,43	3,21	1,48	54	1,40	9,27
	Budget . 1899-1900	95	43	10		1,71	3,58	1,68	54	1,67	10,66
	Revised . 1899-1900	97	44	10		1,46	3,58	1,67	54	1,78	10,55
	Accounts . 1899-1900	1,00	44	10		1,70	3,74	1,55	56	1,71	10,81
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	4				37		4		14	59
	Budget . 1899-1900	4				40		3			60
	Revised . 1899-1900	2				55		4		2	63
	Accounts . 1899-1900	3				54		3		2	62
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	7	1,08	33		1,77	1,64	1,10	2,02	2,37	10,38
	Budget . 1899-1900	4	81	35		1,55	85	99	1,95	2,45	8,99
	Revised . 1899-1900	4	64	22		1,74	1,24	82	1,90	2,62	9,22
	Accounts . 1899-1900	3	57	19		1,49	1,27	88	1,81	2,19	8,43
On Currency Investment.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	34,71									34,71
	Budget . 1899-1900	34,70									34,70
	Revised . 1899-1900	34,70									34,70
	Accounts . 1899-1900	34,70									34,70
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts . 1898-99 .					38	22		52	62	,70
	Budget . 1899-1900					18	23		53	60	,60
	Revised . 1899-1900	1				20	23		64	60	,74
	Accounts . 1899-1900	2				20	23		61	60	,72
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	1,79									,70
	Budget . 1899-1900	1,74									,74
	Revised . 1899-1900	2,25				54					2,79
	Accounts . 1899-1900	2,26				54					2,80

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Items	Accounts. 1898-99	5	...	...	...	1,00	1	...	39	5	1,50
	Budget. 1899-1900	5	...	1	1	91	1	...	24	4	1,27
	Revised. 1899-1900	4	...	1	5	1,05	1	...	30	7	1,53
	Accounts. 1899-1900	4	...	1	14	1,07	...	1	27	22	1,76
Total India in Rupees	Accounts. 1898-99	37,29	1,56	42	1	20,82	5,08	2,63	6,24	27,41	1,01,46
	Budget. 1899-1900	37,55	1,28	46	2	20,09	4,67	2,71	6,00	18,58	91,36
	Revised. 1899-1900	38,05	1,12	33	7	20,82	5,06	2,54	6,12	9,08	83,79
	Accounts. 1899-1900	38,10	1,05	30	16	20,82	5,24	2,48	5,99	9,33	83,47

		Total India, equivalent in £.	England.	Total, including England.
Total in Sterling.	Accounts. 1898-99	£ 676,4	£ 29,9	£ 706,3
	Budget. 1899-1900	609,0	10,0	619,0
	Revised. 1899-1900	558,6	46,0	604,6
	Accounts. 1899-1900	556,5	49,3	605,8

74. As explained in previous reports the receipts under this head in India arise from the Paper Currency Investment, and from loans granted by Government to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators No alteration was made in the amount of the first during the year.

75. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—

	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.
Imperial Advances and Loan Account.					
Native States	6,83	6,95	7,32	6,72	1,27,43
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,76,23	7,72,01	7,66,99	7,62,96	7,54 36
Mofussil Municipalities	4,53	4,12	3,61	4,55	4,24
Landholders and others	7,54	7,47	7,49	7,58	51
District and Local Fund Committees	9,98	9,85	10,06	9,44	9,19
Regimental and other Loans Military	66,9	7,37	7,32	7,01	7,35
Advances to Cultivators	5,13	5,67	2,66	3,01	4,12
Total	8,16,93	8,13,44	8,05,45	8,01,27	9,07,20
Provincial Advances and Loan Account.					
Mofussil Municipalities	1,77,69	1,80,26	1,89,24	1,91,53	1,87,11
Port Funds	22,04	21,81	21,31	21,16	20,57
District and Local Fund Committees	8,26	8,72	7,76	7,42	9,10
Landholders and others	3,36	3,70	4,69	5,80	5,88
Advances under Special Laws	20,06	18,69	22,50	22,18	21,54
Advances to Cultivators	95,67	1,76,85	2,23,38	1,81,09	2,08,03
Total	3,27,08	4,10,03	4,68,88	4,29,18	4,52,23
GRAND TOTAL	11,44,01	12,23,47	12,74,33	12,30,45	13,59,43
Interest received	48,16	46,80	49,34	61,69	42,34
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·209	3·825	3·872	5·014	3·115

76. The interest paid in 1899-1900 by Local Governments to the Government of India on account of loans held on the Provincial account amounted to R15,43 or £102,8, while the actual sum realized and credited to Provincial Revenues amounted in the aggregate to R18,45 or £123,0.

77. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained below.

78. Under *Interest on Loans to Native States* the decrease in India was due to short payment by the Sultan of Muskat, and that in Bengal, to the payment of interest on the Kooch Behar State Railway Loan falling below the estimate, in consequence of payment of an instalment of the principal earlier than

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

was anticipated. The difference between the actuals of the two years was chiefly due to the realization of arrear interest on Kooch Behar Railway Loan in 1898-99. On account of scarcity large advances were made to Native States but interest on them will not accrue till the following year.

79. Under *Presidency Corporation* the only difference between the Budget and the actuals occurred in Bombay, and was due to the payment by the Bombay Port Trust in March 1899, of the interest on their capital debt due on 1st April 1899, as explained in last year's report. This also accounts for the great difference in the actuals of the two years.

80. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations* the increase of 16 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in comparison with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the payment by the Meerut Municipality in March 1900 of interest (14) falling due in April 1900. In Punjab the interest on loans to the Simla Municipality for the improvement of Simla Water Works was not paid till July 1900. The variations in other Provinces do not call for remarks.

81. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities* the increase occurred in Bengal, and was chiefly due to the realization of arrear interest from the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. The increase was partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Bombay, due to the payment by the Jath State in the previous year of interest due in the year under report.

82. Under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators* the receipts fell below the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 56 and 1,95 respectively. The decrease occurred in all the Provinces except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was chiefly due to the prevailing scarcity in consequence of which agriculturists were unable to meet their liabilities. In Burma it was due to agricultural loans not having been taken up to the extent anticipated. The increase in North-Western Provinces was due to the large realization of advances made during the famine of 1896-97 and 1897-98.

83. The increase under *Interest on Securities of Provincial Funds* represents the interest on the further investments in Government securities in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the District Board, Tanjore.

84. The increase under *Interest on Overdrawn capital of Railway Companies in India* was chiefly due to the Guaranteed Companies having overdrawn their capital to a larger extent than was estimated in the Budget. In Bengal the receipt under this head appears for the first time, and was not anticipated. It represents the realization of interest on the rolling stock lent to the Bengal North-Western Railway, and on the cost of sleepers issued to the Doab line. Under *Other Items* the increase in Bengal was due to the realization of interest on arrear collection of Public Works and Road Cess, and that in Bombay to the recovery from the Bombay Improvement Trust, of interest on advances made to it, and from the Karachi Municipality of interest on advances for plague expenditure.

85. In England the large increase was due to the investment for a portion of the year of a larger amount of the cash balance at higher rates of interest than was estimated.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1898-99, Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	EXPENDITURE :—			
-1,18,27	India (Rupee figures) . .	—1 31,98	—1,42,68	—1,41,94
£		£	£	£
—788,4	Equivalent in Sterling . .	—879,8	—951,2	—946,2
2,806,0	England	2,844,2	2,905,7	2,894,3
2,017,5	TOTAL .	1,964,4	1,954,5	1,948,1

86. The total charges in this section showed savings of £16,3 or R2,44 and £69,5 or R10,42 as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year respectively. As compared with the Budget a saving of £66,4 or R9,96 occurred in India, due chiefly to a decrease in payment of interest on loans (£31,2 or R4,68), and an increased transfer (£35,8 or R5,37) to interest on Railways, etc., owing to increase in the capital expenditure on Railways. The increase in England was due to the large payment of interest on India Bills (60,2), counterbalanced by a saving of £10,0 in the interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England.

87. As compared with the previous year the decrease of £157,8 or R23,68 in India was chiefly due to the increased transfer of interest to Railway and Irrigation works consequent on the increase in the Capital expenditure on State Railways.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

88. The following figures give the particulars of loans raised or discharged during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
800,0	Debt incurred	...	...	...
160,6	Debt discharged	126,7	120.0	120,0
+639,4	NET IN INDIA .	—126,7	—120.0	—120,0
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
5,297,7	India 2½ per cent Stock			
	Debt discharged—			
5	At 4 per cent. Stock	...	...	...
3,000,0	At 3¼ per cent. Debentures	...	...	...
383,5	Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	12	12
...	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock . .	...	1	1
3,384,0	TOTAL DISCHARGED	...	13	13
+1,913,7	NET IN ENGLAND	...	—13	—13*
+2,553,1	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	—126,7	—121,3	—121,3
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	ENGLAND—			
4,500,0	Temporary Loans Incurred	4,500,0	6,500,0	6,500.0
6,000,0	Temporary Loans Discharged . . .	4,500,0	6,500,0	6,500,0
—1,500,0		...	...	...

* The above amounts are exclusive of 122,9 cancelled, comprising 104,7 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 18,2 charged to Discount Sinking Fund.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

89. As announced in the Financial Statement no new loans were raised in India during the year, but according to the Notification No. 2710, dated 15th June 1899, issued in a Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, the small balance (₹2,23) of the 7*s* per cent. portion of the Transfer loan of 1879 was paid off. Of the balance of the loans previously advertised for discharge ₹3,64 were paid, consisting of ₹21, 1,62 and 1,81 on account of 4½, 4 and 3½ per cent. loans respectively. Besides these, 13 outstanding for more than 20 years from the date of the notice of discharge were written off, subject to payment on the establishment of claims. Of the loans bearing interest 12,00 was paid on account of the Gwalior loan in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the durbar under which the loan was originally taken.

90. In England no addition to the sterling debt was made by the Secretary of State during the year, but a provision was made in the Budget to replace a temporary loan of 4,500,0 issued in the previous year, by raising an equivalent amount on the security of India Bills. Owing to two millions of the loans being issued for six months instead of twelve months, a second issue for that amount had to be made within the year to replace the gross amount of 6,500,0.

91. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

Debt in India on 31st March 1899.

1898-99. Accounts.	Rate.	Principal.	Interest due.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R	R	R
4,62	4½	1,02,23	4,62	4,60	4,54	4,50
21,48	4	4,99,00	19,96	20,06	20,06	20,06
3,23,81	3½	95,14,12	3,32,99	3,36,39	3,30,52	3,30,30
32,98	3	11,07,05	33,21	33,00	33,21	33,11
42	4 Provincial Debentures .	8,55	34	40	47	49
3,83,31	TOTAL .	1,12,30,95	3,91,12	3,94,45	3,88,80	3,88,46
1,04	Interest on Loans in course of discharge . .			50	50	1,11
6,26	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous . . .			...	70	70
3,90 61	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA IN RUPEES .			3,94,95	3,90,00	3,90,27
£				£	£	£
2,604,1	Equivalent in Sterling . . .			2,633,0	2,600,0	2,601,8
3,991,7	England			4,022,6	4,084,1	4,072,8
6,595.8	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .			6,655,6	6,684,1	6,674,6

92. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
R		R	R	R
—1,69,94	India in Rupee figures . . .	—1,85,09	—1,95,36	—1,95,14
£		£	£	£
—1,132,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	—1,233,9	—1,302,4	—1,300,9
2,805,9	England	2,844,1	2,905,6	2,894,3
1,673,0		1,610,2	1,603,2	1,593,4
R	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—	R	R	R
5,60,55	India in Rupee figures	5,80,04	5,85,36	5,85,41
£		£	£	£
3,737,0	Equivalent in Sterling	3,866,9	3,902,4	3,902,7
1,185,8	England . .	1,178,5	1,178,5	1,178,5
4,922,8	TOTAL .	5,045,4	5,080,9	5,081,2

93. The payment in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 4,68. The decrease occurred in payment of interest chiefly on the 3½ per cent loan (6,09) partly counterbalanced by the excess of 62, in payment of interest on loans in course of discharge, and 70 on account of discount on Loans. The former was chiefly due to the heavy payment on account of 4 per cent. loans of 1842-43 and 1865 towards the end of the year. The discharge of the 7*s* per cent. Loan of 1879, the balance of which was transferred to the head Expired Loans on the 15th September 1899, also contributed to the

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

excess. The latter represents the excess payment in connection with the discharge of the 7s per cent. Transfer Loan of 1879. The excess in England in the interest on India Bills (£60,2) was partly owing to some of the Bills being issued for six months, and replaced within the year by Bills for twelve months, involving a charge of interest for 18 months, and partly to the rate of interest being much higher than was estimated. On the other hand there was a decrease of £10,0 on the interest on Temporary Loans from the Bank of England, no such Loans having been required during the year. The large reduction of 10,05 in India under *Ordinary Debt* was due to the saving of 4,68 in the payment of interest on loans, enhanced by the increased transfer (5,37) to interest on Railways and Irrigation Works, consequent on the increase of the capital expenditure on Railways. The payment of interest on India Bills explains the excess over the previous years. The excesses of 5 and 31 under interest chargeable to the Central Provinces and Bombay respectively have been sanctioned by the Local Governments.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1898-99	49	...	...	...	7,04	1	...	1,09	8,63
	Budget	1899-1900	52	...	...	...	7,00	1	...	1,01	8,54
	Revised	1899-1900	64	...	...	...	7,00	1	...	1,06	8,71
	Accounts	1899-1900	61	...	...	...	7,14	1	...	1,01	8,77
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	Accounts	1898-99	8,25	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,02	9,41
	Budget	1899-1900	8,39	...	...	...	...	...	14	98	9,51
	Revised	1899-1900	8,35	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,08	9,57
	Accounts	1899-1900	8,40	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,05	9,59
Savings Bank Deposits.	Accounts	1898-99	30,48	2	...	46	28	1,29	7	17	32,77
	Budget	1899-1900	31,87	2	...	52	31	1,39	7	20	34,38
	Revised	1899-1900	31,25	2	...	52	30	1,36	9	17	33,71
	Accounts	1899-1900	31,59	2	...	51	30	1,36	11	17	34,06
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1898-99	27	...	...	34	...	6	3	16	86
	Budget	1899-1900	23	...	...	29	...	4	2	10	68
	Revised	1899-1900	26	...	...	29	...	4	2	8	69
	Accounts	1899-1900	26	...	...	33	...	6	1	12	78
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	39,49	2	...	80	7,32	1,36	24	2,44	51,67
	Budget	1899-1900	41,01	2	...	81	7,31	1,44	23	2,29	53,11
	Revised	1899-1900	40,50	2	...	81	7,30	1,41	25	2,39	52,68
	Accounts	1899-1900	40,86	2	...	84	7,44	1,43	20	2,35	53,20

			India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total including England.
Total in Sterling.	Accounts	1898-99	344,5	1	344,6
	Budget	1899-1900	354,1	1	354,2
	Revised	1899-1900	351,2	1	351,3
	Accounts	1899-1900	354,7	1	354,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	...	...	...	1	13	...	4	5	23
	Provincial	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	5
Excess sanctioned by	Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Local "	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	6
" awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Imperial	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	17

94. The expenditure in India was more than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 9 and 1.53 respectively. The excess as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly under *Special Loans* on account of payment of arrear interest on the 8 per cent. Perpetual Loan, Madras (14), and payment of arrears of Wasika pensions (13), and under *Service Funds* due to an increase in the balances of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, (7). These excesses were almost entirely counterbalanced by the saving under *Savings Bank Deposits* in the interest on Post Office Savings Bank (31), and Regimental Savings Bank deposits (8), due to larger withdrawals than were anticipated.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*continued.*

The difference between the actuals of the two years was mainly due to the increase under 8 per cent. Perpetual Loan (Madras), Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and Post Office Savings Bank deposits.

95. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank Deposits are noted below :—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

8,02	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	8,18	8,14	8,18
1,02	Bombay " "	98	1,08	1,05
37	Other Funds	35	35	36
9,41	TOTAL	9,51	9,57	9,59

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

27,45	Post Office Savings Banks	28,58	27,96	28,27
2,84	State Railway Provident Institutions	3,07	3,04	3,06
1,48	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,55	1,60	1,61
45	Regimental Savings Banks	51	42	43
55	Other Accounts	67	69	69
32,77	TOTAL	34,38	33,71	34,06

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	Receipts:-			
R		R	R	R
3,06,17	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	3,05,88	3,68,98	3,71,94
£		£	£	£
2,041,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	2,039,2	2,459,9	2,479,6
7,4	ENGLAND . . .	4,2	6,4	6,5
2,048,5	TOTAL .	2,043,4	2,466,3	2,486,1
	Expenditure:—			
R				R
2,44,99	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)			2,54,12
				£
	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . .			1,694,2
	ENGLAND			270,8
	TOTAL .			1,965,0
	NET .			521.1
	POST OFFICE (NET) . . .	+76,3	+112,4	+126,0
+36,1	TELEGRAPH (NET) . . .	−14.5	+99,1	+105,9
−238	MINT (NET)	−3,5	+282,7	+289,2

96. The net receipts in this section showed an improvement of £462,8 or R69,42 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £382,8 or R57,42, as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The greatest increase occurred under the head Mint, and was mainly due to the new silver coinage of a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees, and the large absorption of copper coins in consequence of the famine.

97. Under Post Office the improvement was due to a normal increase in the receipts from sales of Postage stamps, and a decrease in expenditure, chiefly, for the conveyance of mails, in payments to Railways and road establishments.

98. The gradual improvement in the net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years is shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts. R
1895-96	6,97
1896-97	8,04
1897-98	14,97
1898-99	18,90
1899-1900	18,91

99. The improvement in the Telegraph Department was due chiefly to the large increase in message revenue owing to famine and the war in South Africa.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1898-99. Accounts. R			Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
1360	Parcel and other Postage collected in each	12,00	12,00	12,14	
	Sale of Postage Stamps—				
1,15,03	Ordinary	1,13,00	1,19,00	1,18,79	
26,94	Service	27,80	27,50	27,83	
1,41,97		1,40,80	1,46,50	1,46,62	
1,00	*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	1,30	2,00	1,49	
1,40,97		1,39,50	1,44,50	1,45,13	
3,26	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service	3,50	3,50	3,19	
31,59	Money Order Receipts	33,20	32,00	33,13	
1,06	Other Receipts	1,06	1,41	1,35	
1,90,48		1,89,26	1,93,41	1,94,94	
	District Post Collections—				
4	Central Provinces	16	30	38	
19	Bengal	23	16	17	
70	Punjab	68	82	83	
93		1,07	1,28	1,31	
1,91,41	Total India (Rupee Figures)	1,90,33	1,94,69	1,96,25	
£		£	£	£	
1,276,1	Equivalent in Sterling	1,268,9	1,298,0	1,308,3	

100. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,92 and 4,84, respectively. The improvement over the Budget Estimate occurred almost entirely under *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (5,79), owing to the increase in the sales being much above that anticipated in the Budget. There were small improvements under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash* (14) owing to under-estimate; under *Other Receipts* (29) due to large sales of over-printed stamps to Native States, and under *District Post Collections* (24), owing chiefly to collection in the Central Provinces of arrears of contributions on account of Postal Establishments in Feudatory States (15), and in the Punjab to Mail cart receipts in the Dera Ghazi Khan District (15) not anticipated in the Budget. These improvements, were, however, covered by a falling off (31) under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service* on the Simla-Kalka line, and a larger deduction than was expected under *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* (19), owing to arrear payments.

101. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in the *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (3,76), due chiefly to the normal growth of the revenue, but partly also to increased sales owing to the collection in stamps of the prepaid postage on registered newspapers, etc., and in *Money Order Receipts* (1,54) due to the development of the business of the department. There were smaller improvements under *Sale of Service Stamps* (89), *Other Receipts* (29), and *District Post Collections* (38), due to the causes explained above. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under *Parcel and other Postage collected in cash* (1,46), due to realisations in stamps of the prepaid postage on privileged publications and trade circulars, and to a reduction in the rates of Inland and Foreign postage, and by a larger deduction under Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices (49) due to large arrear payments.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
40,17	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds, etc.	41,24	45,31	44,96
3,55	Receipts from other Administrations	3,80	4,39	4,28
26,56	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps, and Book Transfer	27,85	33,30	33,98
70,28		72,89	83,00	83,22
	Other Revenue—			
15,40	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	15,75	16,50	16,63
1,80	Rent of Local and Private Lines	1,75	1,83	1,87
19	Royalty from Telephone Companies	19	19	21
1	Recoveries from Guarantors	4	10	10
44	Miscellaneous Revenue	38	38	44
17,84		18,11	19,00	19,25
88,12	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	91,00	1,02,00	1,02,47
18,85	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	18,50	21,00	21,46
1,06,97	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	1,09,50	1,23,00	1,23,93
£		£	£	£
713,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	730,0	820,0	826,2
7,4	England	4,2	6,4	6,5
720,5	TOTAL IN STERLING	734,2	826,4	832,7

Indian Telegraphs.

102. The receipts during 1899-1900 were better than those of the previous year by 14,75. The increase occurred chiefly under message revenue, and was due principally to famine and the war in South Africa. Owing mainly to these causes the number of State and private messages increased from 669,030 and 4,779,570 in 1898-99 to 713,724 and 5,523,577 respectively in 1899-1900. There was also an increase of 1,23 in the rent of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals due to the extension of railway and canal lines of telegraph, the wire mileage having increased from 55,833 in 1898-99 to 59,663 in 1899-1900. Of the increase of 11,47 over the Budget Estimate, 10,33 was due to an increase in message revenue and 88 to rent of wires and instruments as already explained.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

103. The receipts in India during 1899-1900 exceeded those of the previous year by 2,61, and the Budget Estimate by 2,96. The increases, as compared with the figures of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, were mainly due to a growth in the message traffic transferred from the Indian Telegraph Department.

XV.—Mint.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
4,90	Fees for coining Silver	3,00	7,20	7,25
2,14	Gain on coinage operations	61	33,03	34,83
...	Gain on Copper Coinage	2,00	10,50	9,22
	Other Receipts—			
46	Calcutta	33	26	21
29	Bombay	11	30	25
7,79	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	6,05	51,29	51,76
£		£	£	£
51,9	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	40,3	341,9	345,1

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XV.—Mint—*continued.*

104. The receipts under this head were better than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 45,71 and 43 97 respectively. Of this increase 34,22 as compared with the Budget Estimate and 32,69 as co n pared with the actuals of the previous year occurred under *Gain on Coinage Operations*, and were chiefly due to the coinage of one crore and thirty lakhs of new rupees. The large increase under *Fees for Coining Silver* was due to heavy dollar coinage, and that under *Gain on Copper Coinage* was on account of large absorption of copper coins in consequence of the famine. Under other receipts the decrease at the Calcutta Mint was due to diminished demands for copper coins from the Ceylon and the Straits Settlements Governments and the absence of orders for war medals. The increase in Bombay in comparison with the Budget was partly due to receipts on account of copper coins manufactured for the British East African Protectorate and partly to large fees received for melting silver.

:tion C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

1898-99. Accounts.			Budget.	1899 1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R			R	R	R
6,82		Chief Office, Calcutta	7,01	7,68	7,46
91.35		Presidency and District Offices	96,18	95,68	95,99
		Conveyance of Mails—			
11,60		Road Establishment and Contingencies	12,01	11,88	11,69
11,97		Railway Charges	13,46	12,97	12,41
6,21		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges	6,93	6,69	6,52
33		Other Charges	35	31	26
...	...	Lump reduction by Finance Department	...	25	
	30.11		32,75	31,60	30,88
	1,79	Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,80	1,84	1,83
	6,15	Subsidies	6,30	6,49	6,53
	6,01	Stationery and Printing	6,46	6,46	6,83
	62	Miscellaneous	65	43	33
	1,42,85		1,51,15	1,50,18	1,49,85
		District Post Charges—			
36		India	38	37	36
71		Central Provinces	76	70	70
1,70		Burma	1,77	1,75	1,75
49		Assam	[illegible]	49	49
3,61		Bengal	3,87	3,53	3,55
1,86		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,92	1,86	1,83
2,20		Punjab	2,23	2,45	2,41
1,04		Madras	1,08	1,03	1,04
1,05		Bombay	1,01	1,05	1,05
	13,02		13,54	13,23	13,18
	1,55,87	Total India (Rupee Figures)	1,64,69	1,63,41	1,63,03
£			£	£	£
1,039,1		Equivalent in Sterling	1,097,9	1,089.4	1,086,9
111,0		England	94,7	96,2	95,4
1,150,1		Total in Sterling	1,192,6	1,185,6	1,182,3

105. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,66 and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 7,16.

106. The excess of 45 under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, was due chiefly to expenditure involved in decentralising the Office of Account and Audit, which necessitated an increase in the salary of the Deputy Comptroller, the entertainment of two new Deputy Comptrollers and one Assistant Comptroller (8), and the payment of travelling allowances and bonuses to clerks (71). This excess was partly counterbalanced by savings under establishment due to leave arrangements and vacancies (15), under Direction due to temporary vacancies, deputation of Officers and leave arrangements (12), to changes in the office of the Director General, and non-employment of the temporary establishment provided for (3), and to savings under travelling allowances and contingencies (5). The excess, as compared with the previous year, arose chiefly from the expenditure incurred in decentralising the Office of Account and Audit. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the saving of 19 was chiefly due to smaller charges under salaries, owing to leave arrangements and deputations (20), to the provision for revision of establishment not having been fully used (35), to gain in the working of Combined Offices (33), to less expenditure under travelling allowances (12), construction and repair (13), and Aligarh workshop supplies (5), partly counterbalanced by larger payments of salaries due to the entertainment of additional Inspectors and privilege leave arrangements (24), arrear payments of [illegible]ange Compensation Allowance (9), payment of grain compensation (30), and larger payments on account of feed of horses (4), supplies and services (17), and contingencies (16) The excess of 4,64, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to higher charges under establishment and the several contingent heads owing to the expansion and development of the Department.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

Under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* the saving (32), as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the abolition of runners' lines in Bengal and Punjab, and to the provision for mail lines not having been fully utilised (37), and to small savings under rainy season and other miscellaneous heads (23), partly counterbalanced by payment of grain compensation (18), and overcharges for despatch of mails (5) and Aligarh workshop supplies (5). The saving of 1,05 under *Railway charges* occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, North-Western, Madras, Great Indian Peninsula and Oudh and Rohilkund Railways. The excess of 44, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the payments for special train service. The saving of 41 under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Establishment and charges*, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to an over-estimate for contingent charges (60), partly counterbalanced by payment of grain compensation (19). The excess (31), as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the higher cost of maintaining transport animals on the Simla-Kalka line, and the payment of grain compensation. The savings under *Other charges* were mainly due to no payment having been made to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Under *Subsidies* the excess of 23, as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 38, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, were due to arrear payments to the Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company and the India General Steam Navigation Company, and an over-payment to the latter. Under *Stationery and Printing* the excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to an unexpectedly large supply of stationery from Central Stores. The saving under *Miscellaneous*, both as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, occurred under compensation for lost articles, the provision for which was too high.

107. Under *District Post charges* the saving in the Central Provinces (6) was due partly to the withdrawal of District Post expenditure in Feudatory States, and partly to savings in monsoon charges, and charges on account of the Chief Commissioner's Camp Post Office. In Bengal the saving occurred chiefly in Zamindari Dâk charges; and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in establishment charges. The excess in the Punjab, both as compared with the Budget Estimate (18) and the actuals of the previous year (21), was due to the payment of grain compensation, and the charges in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The excess over the Budget Estimate has been covered by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government. The excess of 5 in Burma, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the more extended operations of the District Post. The excess in Bombay (4), which was due to the payment of grain compensation, has been met by a re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government. The excess of 45 under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, has been met by re-appropriation, and those under *Discount on Sale of Stamps* (3), *Subsidies* (23), and *Stationery and Printing* (37) have been sanctioned by the Director General of Post Office.

108. The increase in the expenditure in England (7) was due to the detention in England of the Post Master General of Bengal on duty connected with the mail contract.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
8,96	India	13,12	9.50	10,44
£		£	£	£
59,7	„ Equivalent in Sterling	87,4	63,3	69,6
86,3	England	94,6	95,2	88,5

Revenue Account.

R		R	R	R
62,77	India	64,68	66,00	65,79
£		£	£	£
418,5	„ Equivalent in Sterling	431,2	440,0	438,6
4,0	England	5,0	4 4	4,8
568,5	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	618,2	602,9	601,5

Indo-European Telegraphs.

R		R	R	R
6,58	India	7,23	6,75	6,88
£		£	£	£
43,9	„ Equivalent in Sterling	48,2	45,0	45,9
44,0	England	54,3	51,4	51,4

Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.

18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Eastern Telegraph Company.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
115,9	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES	130,5	124,4	125,3
R		R	R	R
78,31	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	85,03	82,25	83,11
£		£	£	£
522,1	„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	566,8	548,3	554,1
162,3	„ ENGLAND	181,9	179,0	172,7
684,4	GRAND TOTAL	748,7	727,3	726,8

Indian Telegraphs.

109. The expenditure in India and that in England during 1899-1900 were R4,50 and £3,0 respectively more than that of the previous year. The increase in the expenditure in India was due partly (1,48) to extensions of lines and additional wires, partly (1,29) to increased signalling charges, necessitated by the opening of new offices and an increase in the number of messages, and partly (2,22) to the maintenance of increased wire mileage and to heavier repairs and renewals being found necessary on some of the older lines. The increase in England was due to exceptional expenditure on stores required for works. The decrease of R1,57 in the expenditure in India, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to short outlay on railway telegraph lines. That of £6,3 in the expenditure in England was due to reduced payments by the Secretary of State on account of stores.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

110. The expenditure during 1899-1900 was £9,4 more than in the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in England, and was mainly due to payments in England in respect of message revenue.

111. As compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a short outlay of £5 2, which was due chiefly (2,05) to savings in the outlay on purchase of stores in England for the proposed new line of telegraph through Central Persia. On the other hand there was an increase of 1,66 in the message out-payments in England, owing to an increase in the Homeward traffic and in the percentage of traffic carried by the Indo-European route. There was also a decrease of 40 in the expenditure in India due to savings under General charges and Signalling.

17.—Mint.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
2,07	Calcutta	2,19	2,21	2,11
2,38	Bombay	2,15	2,51	2,34
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
88	Calcutta	43	1,54	1,24
97	Bombay	85	1,54	1,64
	LOSS ON COPPER COINAGE—			
3,86	Calcutta	...	...	...
	OTHER CHARGES—			
35	Calcutta	35	40	35
40	Bombay	40	40	30
7,06	TOTAL, CALCUTTA	2,97	4,15	3,70
3,75	„ BOMBAY	3,40	4,45	4,28
10,81	„ INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	6,37	8,60	7,98
£		£	£	£
72,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	42,5	57,4	53,2
3,6	ENGLAND	1,3	1,8	2,7
75,7	TOTAL IN STERLING	43,8	59,2	55,9

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

17.—Mint—*continued.*

112. The Indian charges under this head showed an excess of 1,61 over the Budget Estimate and a saving of 2,83 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The increase was chiefly under *Loss of Weight in Coinage*, both in Calcutta and Bombay, in connection with the new silver coinage operations. Under Establishments the small saving in Calcutta was chiefly under Assay Master's establishment caused by the retirement of old incumbents and the appointment of new officers on the minimum pay. The increase of 19 in Bombay was due chiefly to dollar coinage which led to the entertainment of temporary establishments and to an increase of overtime allowance. The excess of 73 in Calcutta requires the sanction of the Government of India, and that of 88 in Bombay was covered by additional grants to the extent of 1,00 sanctioned by the Government of India in their letters Nos. 5520-A, and 1187-A, dated 6th December 1899 and 7th March 1900, respectively.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1898-99. Accounts.	RECEIPTS:—	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1,72.36	India (Rupee Figures) . .	1,77,28	1,76,01	1,77.45
£		£	£	£
1,149,0	India (Equivalent in Sterling) .	1,181,9	1,173,4	1,183,0
2,0	England	1,8	1,9	2,0
1,151,0	TOTAL .	1,183,7	1,175,3	1,185,0

113. The receipts in this Section showed an improvement of £1,3 or R20 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £34,0 or R5,10 as compared with the actuals of the preceding year. As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of R2,73 or £18,1 under Marine, due chiefly to large recoveries on account of hire of Indian Marine Vessels, employed in conveying troops on Imperial Service, and of Vessels employed on the Somali Coast; there were also smaller improvements under Medical (43), due to realization of arrear contributions in Bengal from the Calcutta Municipality, and to improved Hospital receipts in Bombay, and under Scientific and Other Minor Departments (76), due chiefly to large sales of Quinine in Madras and Bengal. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a falling off of R1,50 or £10,0 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly in receipts from Magisterial fines, of R83 or £5,6 under Law and Justice—Jails, due mainly to a reduced demand for jail manufactures in Burma and the North-Western Provinces, and to a decrease of jail population in the Central Provinces, and of R1,45 or £9,7 under Police, due to a decline in Cattle Pound receipts.

114. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the principal increase occurred under Law and Justice—Jails (R3,18 or £21,2), due chiefly to large sales of jail manufactures. There was an increase of R1,40 under Marine, due to large recoveries for hire of vessels as stated above, of R1,57 under Scientific and Other Minor Departments, due partly to the reason given above, and partly to large sales of aluminium ware in Madras; there were also smaller improvements under Education (R66) and Medical (R75). These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of R1,49 or £99 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due to the cause named above, and of R99 under Police, due chiefly to the Mandalay Municipality having been relieved of the cost of maintaining the police force from the beginning of the year.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	25	14	20	7	32	19	16	11	22	1,66
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	32	17	20	7	36	20	12	20	23	1,87
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	24	12	28	8	34	18	13	12	35	1,84
	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	25	11	28	7	28	20	13	12	35	1,79
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	1	30	1	2	53	1,23	6	22	10	2,48
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	1	24	1	2	50	1,25	7	20	11	2,41
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	1	24	1	1	54	1,19	6	22	12	2,40
	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	1	21	1	...	51	1,18	5	23	12	2,32
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	44	78	4,12	94	6,74	3,00	3,24	7,70	3,12	30,08
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	45	86	4,28	88	6,60	2,82	3,10	7,73	3,35	30,07
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	50	64	3,93	87	6,67	3,02	3,46	7,17	2,94	29,20
	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	48	65	3,99	86	6,66	2,97	3,37	6,96	2,87	28,81

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts	1898-99	...	4	51	5	68	14	53	20	52	2,67
	Budget	1899-1900	...	3	52	4	63	12	51	14	56	2.55
	Revised		...	2	52	5	45	18	53	22	52	2,49
	Accounts		...	4	50	5	39	16	65	21	48	2,48
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1898-99	70	1,26	4,84	1,08	8,27	4 56	3,99	8,23	3,96	36,89
	Budget	1899-1900	78	1,30	5.01	1,01	8,09	4,39	3,80	8,27	4,25	36,90
	Revised		75	1,02	4,74	1,01	8,00	4,57	4,18	7,73	3,93	35.93
	Accounts		74	1,01	4,78	98	7,84	4,51	4,20	7,52	3,82	35,40
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1898 99							.	.	.	245,9
	Budget	1899-1900							.	.	.	246,0
	Revised								.	.	.	239,5
	Accounts								.	.	.	236,0

115. The receipts under this head fell below the Budget Estimate by 1,50, and the actuals of the preceding year by 1,49. The decrease, as compared with the Estimate, occurred almost entirely under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, due in Madras (77), to a falling off mainly of receipts from magisterial fines and Printing and Translation executed by the High Court; in Bombay (48), to diminished receipts from magisterial fines, in consequence of famine and plague; in the Central Provinces (21), to prevailing distress; and in Burma (29), to less fines realised in excise and opium cases. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the North-Western Provinces (15), due to enhanced receipts from magisterial fines and fees and fines levied by the High Court, and in the Punjab (27), due chiefly to Political fines. The decline under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* (8) was the net result of small variations in most of the Provinces, due to the fluctuating character of the receipts. Under *Court-fees realised in cash* the decline was chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (7), due to low receipts from Process Servers' fees. Under *Other Receipts* the fall in Bengal (24), and Bombay (8), due to a decline in Pleadership Examination fees and Record Room receipts, respectively, was partly counterbalanced by an improvement in the Punjab (14), due chiefly to the transfer to this head of the balances of the Insolvency Court and Record Room Funds, and in Madras (7), due to large receipts from Petroleum licenses.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts.	1898-99	10	2,24	3,92	13	9.78	3,14	1,62	3,97	99	25,89
	Budget	1899-1900	17	3,37	4,00	14	10.88	4,06	1,48	4.30	1,09	29,49
	Revised		10	2,33	3,46	14	11,48	3,24	1,50	4,10	1,10	27,45
	Accounts		10	2,43	3,62	13	11,41	3,38	1,62	4,20	1,13	28,02
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1898-99	11		34	32	14	42	13	24	63	2,33
	Budget	1899-1900	14		30	34	12	44	30	25	57	2,48
	Revised		13		34	33	12	41	50	25	80	2,89
	Accounts		14		33	33	19	40	63	23	76	3,01
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts.	1898-99	2,63									2,63
	Budget	1899-1900	2,90									2,90
	Revised		2,85									2.85
	Accounts		3,01									3,01
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1898-99	2.84	2,24	4,26	45	9,92	3.56	1,75	4,21	1,62	30,85
	Budget	1899-1900	3,21	3,39	4,30	48	11,00	4,50	1,78	4,55	1,66	34,87
	Revised		3,08	2,34	3,80	47	11,60	3,65	2,00	4,35	1,90	33,19
	Accounts.		3,25	2,43	3.95	46	11,60	3,78	2,25	4,43	1,89	34,04
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1898-99										205,7
	Budget	1899-1900										232 5
	Revised											221,3
	Accounts.											226,9

116. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* the decrease of 1,47, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (94), due to the number of prisoners having diminished, in the North-Western Provinces (68) and Burma (38), due to a smaller demand for jail-made articles, and in the former also partly to a large number of looms in three Central Prisons having been utilised for the

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

manufacture of carpets and durries for the Government House at Naini Tal, for which the Jail Department was paid the cost price only of the raw materials, and in Madras (10) owing to manufacture having been restricted in consequence of building operations in some jails. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by an improvement in Bengal (53) due to an unusually high demand for jail-manufactured articles, and in the Punjab (14) due partly to an increase in the number of prisoners, and partly to the sale, by the Mooltan Central Jail, of bricks manufactured in previous years. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below:—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts 1898-99	4	61	1,91	5	2,77	1,45	64	73	41	8,61
	Budget 1899-1900	7	61	1,61	3	2,10	1,55	—42	83	28	6,66
	Revised 1899-1900	5	66	1,40	3	4,28	1,39	28	74	46	9,29
	Accounts 1899-1900	5	88	1,83	2	3,24	1,71	49	1,09	42	9,73

117. The improvement under *Other Receipts* was contributed, chiefly, by the Punjab (33), due mainly to an increase in the number of the prisoners employed in excavating the New Jhelum Canal, and by Bombay (19) due to the employment of the Deccan and Nara Gangs of prisoners on remunerative works almost throughout the year. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair* the increase was due to an improvement under Tea Garden Receipts (11), owing to better sales of tea, under Jail Manufactures (5), due to a larger outturn of cocoanut oil and to heavier exports, and under sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property (3), partly counterbalanced by a decrease under Hire of Convicts (8), due to a smaller demand for convict labour than was anticipated.

XVII.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts 1898-99	...	1	1,62	1	8	67	5,79	...	65	8,83
	Budget 1899-1900	...	1	63	...	10	67	5,76	...	63	7,80
	Revised 1899-1900	...	1	65	...	10	66	5,98	...	65	8,05
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	1	60	1	10	65	5,90	...	68	7,95
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts 1898-99	...	6	28	2	81	25	27	19	1,00	3,78
	Budget 1899-1900	...	6	66	2	65	26	24	16	1,02	3,67
	Revised 1899-1900	...	5	8	2	65	22	36	85	1,90	4,13
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	5	8	2	33	21	38	98	1,78	3,88
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Budget 1899-1900	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Presidency Police	Accounts 1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,02	...	...	33	1,76	3,11
	Budget 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	31	1,60	2,81
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	34	1,84	3,16
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,02	...	...	35	1,91	3,78
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts 1898-99	14	1,63	1,97	1,07	5,29	3,18	1,08	3,54	2,03	20,83
	Budget 1899-1900	17	1,77	1,94	1,15	5,46	3,22	1,32	3,06	3,52	22,21
	Revised 1899-1900	14	1,61	2,17	1,02	5,30	3,28	1,12	3,35	2,76	20,75
	Accounts 1899-1900	13	1,57	2,16	99	5,33	3,33	1,12	3,26	2,71	20,60
Other Receipts	Accounts 1898-99	8	7	70	90	3,96	37	13	44	42	7,07
	Budget 1899-1900	7	7	76	85	4,47	34	12	34	46	7,48
	Revised 1899-1900	8	7	44	89	4,01	39	13	35	45	6,81
	Accounts 1899-1900	7	6	56	87	3,95	38	10	43	40	6,88
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1898-99	22	1,77	4,57	2,00	11,16	4,47	7,27	4,50	7,66	43,62
	Budget 1899-1900	24	1,91	4,10	2,02	11,58	4,49	7,44	4,47	7,83	44,08
	Revised 1899-1900	22	1,74	3,34	1,93	11,04	4,55	7,59	4,89	7,60	42,90
	Accounts 1899-1900	20	1,69	3,44	1,89	10,78	4,57	7,56	5,02	7,48	42,03
											£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1898-99										290.8
	Budget 1899-1900										293.9
	Revised 1899-1900										286.0
	Accounts 1899-1900										284.2

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

118. The receipts under this head fell below the Budget Estimate by 1,45, and the actuals of the preceding year by 99. The decline, as compared with the Estimate, occurred mainly under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, due to the falling off of Cattle Pound Receipts in most of the Provinces, but chiefly in Bombay (81) owing to the famine; there were, however, slight improvements in Burma (22), due to large receipts from fines for gambling, and from slaughter-house license fees, and in the North-Western Provinces (11) due to an increase in Cattle Pound Receipts. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in Bengal (52), was due to the adjustment of the recoveries from Municipalities and District Boards on account of Police supplied to them, in connection with the plague, being made under XXV—Miscellaneous and Contributions from Local to Provincial, respectively, instead of under this head; and that in Burma (20) was due to an over-estimate of the value of stores returned to the arsenal. The small increase in Madras (9) represented the value of stores returned by the Police into Arsenals, for which no provision was made in the Estimate. Under *Police supplied to Railways* the receipt represents the amount by which the recoveries from the Burma Railways Company on account of Police escorts exceeds the Government share of the cost of Railway Police. The improvement under *Presidency Police* (47) was due to a larger demand than was anticipated for Police supplied to private persons, and that under *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds* occurred chiefly in the Punjab (14) due partly to the revision of the Police Force and partly to recoveries on account of compensation paid to the Police for dearness of provisions. The decrease in Burma (1,02), as compared with the previous year, was due to the Mandalay Municipality having been relieved of the cost of the police force from the 1st April 1899. Under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons* the improvement in Madras (82) and the Punjab (14) was due to larger recoveries than were anticipated on account of Punitive Police, that in Madras being in connection with the Tinnevelly riots, and in Bombay (16) to an under-estimate. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Burma (58), due partly to the recovery of the contribution from the Rangoon Port Trust towards the cost of the City Police (35), which was provided for under this head, having been adjusted by deduction from expenditure, and partly, to smaller contributions on account of punitive police, and in Bengal (27) due chiefly to the non-recovery of the amount payable by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

XVIII.—Marine.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	10,21	5	10,26
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	9,94	5	9,99
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	10,01	...	10,01
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	9,86	...	9,86
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts. 1898-99	3,02	...	...	...	3,02
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,57	...	...	...	1,57
	Revised. 1899-1900	4,29	...	...	...	4,29
	Accounts. 1899-1900	4,60	...	...	...	4,60
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts. 1898-99	56	2	1	...	59
	Budget. 1899-1900	22	11	3	...	36
	Revised. 1899-1900	42	1	2	...	45
	Accounts. 1899-1900	51	2	1	...	54
Registration and other Fees	Accounts. 1898-99	...	4	49	60	1,13
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	3	48	60	1,11
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	4	52	62	1,18
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	3	53	62	1,18
Coast Light Dues	Accounts. 1898-99	...	3,20	...	...	3,20
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	3,54	...	...	3,54
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	3,11	...	...	3,11
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	3,14	...	...	3,14
Other Receipts	Accounts. 1898-99	20	16	51	...	87
	Budget. 1899-1900	33	29	55	...	1,17
	Revised. 1899-1900	33	25	55	...	1,13
	Accounts. 1899-1900	35	23	57	...	1,15
Total in Rupees	Accounts. 1898-99	3,78	3,42	11,22	65	19,07
	Budget. 1899-1900	2,12	3,97	11,00	65	17,74
	Revised. 1899-1900	5,04	3,41	11,10	62	20,17
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5,46	3,42	10,97	62	20,47
Total in Sterling	Accounts. 1898-99					£ 127,1
	Budget. 1899-1900					118,3
	Revised. 1899-1900					134·5
	Accounts. 1899-1900					136,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine—*continued.*

119. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 2,73 and 1,40, respectively. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, was entirely in India and occurred under *Dockyard Services, etc.* (3,03), due chiefly to recoveries on account of hire of Indian Marine vessels employed in conveying troops to and from Mauritius, to Ceylon, and from Mauritius to Durban and Berbera, and of vessels employed on the Somali coast. The increase over the previous year was also due to these large recoveries. *Pilotage Receipts*, in Bengal, which are of a fluctuating character, fell below the Estimate by 8 ; in Bombay they are now credited to an Excluded Local Fund, under Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 5195A., dated 28th November, 1898. Under *Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores* the increase in India was due to the sale of a large quantity of canvas, received from England in a damaged condition, and of stores of obsolete pattern ; in Burma, the decrease was due to certain steam launches not having been sold. Under *Coast Light Dues* in Burma the increase of revenue anticipated in the Budget was not realised.

XIX.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees from Schools and Colleges.	Accounts	1898-99	14	19	19	46	6,58	2,61	1,26	3,67	3,72	18,82
	Budget	1899-1900	17	18	18	43	6,47	2,61	1,23	3,90	4,10	19,27
	Revised		15	24	19	50	6,01	2,75	1,31	3,57	3,67	19,29
	Accounts		16	22	19	50	6,88	2,78	1,31	3,55	3,70	19,29
Contributions	Accounts	1898-99	4	14			21	36	12	7	4	98
	Budget	1899-1900	6	17			31	40	12	5	5	1,17
	Revised		7	19			22	42	12	12	4	1,19
	Accounts		6	18			24	43	12	10	5	1,18
Other Receipts	Accounts	1898-99	3	10	4	2	52	81	3	42	82	3,29
	Budget	1899-1900	4	6	1	1	51	77	3	39	43	3,25
	Revised		3	10	1	1	45	73	2	42	1,31	3,08
	Accounts		3	10	1	2	42	78	2	50	1,40	3,28
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1898-99	21	43	23	48	7,31	3,78	1,41	4,16	5,08	23,09
	Budget	1899-1900	25	53	20	44	7,29	3,78	1,38	4,34	5,58	23,69
	Revised		25	50	21	51	58	3,90	1,45	4,11	5,02	23,56
	Accounts				20	52	7,54	3,09	1,45	4,15	5,15	23,75
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1898-99										153,9
	Budget	1899-1900										157,9
	Revised											157,1
	Accounts											158,3

120. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget and the Actuals of the previous year by 6 and 66, respectively. Under *Fees from Schools and Colleges* the improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Bengal (41), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (17) and the Punjab (8), due mainly to increased receipts from School fees, partly counterbalanced by a fall of 35 in Madras due to a marked reduction in the strength of the Law classes, chiefly on account of certain restrictions imposed by the Local Government, and of 40 in Bombay due to the decrease in attendance at Schools as an effect of the famine and plague. The improvement of 3 under *Contribution*, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due to large private subscriptions towards the support of educational institutions, and of 5 in Madras representing a special credit received by the District Board, Tinnevelly, for the Technical Institute, was nearly covered by a fall of 7 in Bengal. The improvement of 3 under *Other Receipts* was the result chiefly of a fall of 9 in Bengal and a rise of 11 in Madras, the latter being due to an adjustment made on account of value of saleable books in store by debit to the Debt Head, Incorporated Local Funds, Debt Deposits, etc.

XX.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts	1898-99					48		8	16	38	1,10
	Budget	1899-1900					50		7	14	35	1,06
	Revised						54		8	16	45	1,23
	Accounts						54		8	18	41	1,21
Hospital Receipts	Accounts	1898-99					92	1	4	27	64	1,88
	Budget	1899-1900					90	1	5	23	58	1,77
	Revised						97	1	4	27	70	1,99
	Accounts						96	1	5	26	70	1,98

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts	1898-99	...	7	18	2	10	28	3	18	15	1,01
	Budget	1899-1900	...	8	18	1	27	33	2	17	16	1,22
	Revised	1899-1900	...	7	16	2	10	26	2	18	20	1,01
	Accounts	1899-1900	...	6	16	2	12	22	2	19	19	98
Contributions	Accounts	1898-99	10	5	1	4	38	1,50	39	71	33	3,51
	Budget	1899-1900	9	15	3	3	63	1,53	41	69	41	3,97
	Revised	1899-1900	9	5	1	2	68	1,49	37	61	31	3,63
	Accounts	1899-1900	9	4	2	3	1,03	1,53	39	66	36	4,15
Other Receipts	Accounts	1898-99	1	1	4	6	4	19	4	31	20	90
	Budget	1899-1900	...	1	3	4	7	18	3	27	7	70
	Revised	1899-1900	1	1	6	4	11	25	3	31	9	91
	Accounts	1899-1900	...	1	5	3	6	26	4	31	7	83
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1898-99	11	13	23	12	1,94	1,98	58	1,63	1,70	8,40
	Budget	1899-1900	9	24	24	8	2,37	2,05	58	1,50	1,57	8,72
	Revised	1899-1900	10	13	23	8	2,40	2,01	54	1,53	1,75	8,77
	Accounts	1899-1900	9	11	23	8	2,71	2,02	58	1,60	1,73	9,15

			Total India Equivalent in sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1898-99	56,0	1,5	57,5
	Budget	1899-1900	58,1	1,5	59,6
	Revised	1899-1900	58,4	1,5	59,9
	Accounts	1899-1900	61,1	1,5	62,6

121. The Indian receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 43, and the actuals of the preceding year by 75. The improvement, as compared with the Estimate, occurred under *Contributions* in Bengal (40), due mainly to the realization of an arrear contribution from the Calcutta Municipality, under *Hospital Receipts* in Bombay (12), due to enhanced receipts from paying patients, under *Other Receipts* in the North-Western Provinces (8), due to the credit to this head of the sale of Government Promissory Notes belonging to a District Board Dispensary, and under *Medical College and School Fees* in Bombay (6) due to an increased attendance of students at the Grant College. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a fall under *Lunatic Asylum Receipts*, due in Bengal (15) to an over-estimate, and in the North-Western Provinces (11) to low receipts from the Dairy Farm attached to the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum, and under *Contributions* in the Central Provinces (11) due to an over-estimate.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India	Central Prov-	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjal	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts	1898-99						19	14	1	13	59
	Budget	1899-1900						24	14	...	15	65
	Revised	1899-1900						23	13	...	13	55
	Accounts	1899-1900						23	9	1	13	55
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts	1898-99		12		5		51	49	4	2	1,23
	Budget	1899-1900		11		5		45	49	3	2	1,15
	Revised	1899-1900		10		5		50	47	5	2	1,19
	Accounts	1899-1900		10		6		52	52	4	3	1,27
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts	1898-99					1,58			91		2,49
	Budget	1899-1900					1,50			1,00		2,50
	Revised	1899-1900					1,51			1,49		3.00
	Accounts	1899-1900					1,59			1,56	...	3,15
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts	1898-99					6	64	61			1,34
	Budget	1899-1900					7	67	74			1,53
	Revised	1899-1900	1				5	57	67			1,33
	Accounts	1899-1900					7	52	70			1,34
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts	1898-99	6				12	4	5		17	46
	Budget	1899-1900	6				10	6	5		16	44
	Revised	1899-1900	21				10	6	5		14	57
	Accounts	1899-1900	21				11	5	4		14	58

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts	1898-99	...	1	...	85	32	...	...	8	...	1,26
	Budget	1899-1900	...	3	...	90	39	...	...	8	...	1,40
	Revised	1899-1900	...	3	...	85	37	...	...	1	...	1,26
	Accounts	1899-1900	...	9	...	81	46	...	...	3	...	1,39
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts	1898-99	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
	Budget	1899-1900	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
	Revised	1899-1900	1,14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07
Other Receipts	Accounts	1898-99	12	...	1	...	6	3	10	1,74	13	2,19
	Budget	1899-1900	7	...	2	...	5	3	10	2,24	14	2,65
	Revised	1899-1900	8	...	1	...	5	3	3	2,15	10	2,45
	Accounts	1899-1900	12	...	...	...	3	2	5	2,34	10	2,06
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1898-99	1,07	21	6	85	2,21	1,41	1,39	2,78	46	10,44
	Budget	1899-1900	1,10	21	8	90	2,18	1,45	1,52	3,35	49	11,28
	Revised	1899-1900	1,44	19	3	85	2,13	1,30	1,35	3,70	41	11,49
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,40	29	4	81	2,33	1,34	1,40	3,98	42	12,01

			Total India Equivalent in sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1898-99	69,6	5	70,1
	Budget	1899-1900	75.2	3	75.5
	Revised	1899-1900	76,6	4	77,0
	Accounts	1899-1900	80,1	5	80,6

122. The Indian receipts under this head were in excess of the Budget Estimate by 73, and of the actuals of the preceding year by 1,57. The improvement occurred, chiefly, under *Cinchona Plantations* in Madras (56) due to the supply of quinine to all Provinces except Bengal, the Punjab and Assam, and to increased receipts from the sales of quinine to Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals owing to a change in the system of collection; the sales in Bengal were also larger than was anticipated. There were minor improvements in India under *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* (15) due to the sale-proceeds of six English stallions, and *Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc.* (11), due to high receipts on account of work done and maps supplied by the Surveyor General's office; and in Madras under *Other Receipts* (10) due to large sales of aluminium ware. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* in the North-Western Provinces (15) due to a falling off in the attendance of pilgrims at the Allahabad Magh Fair, and under *Labour and Emigration* in Assam (9) due to a fall in the number of labourers imported under the Act. The large increase in Madras, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to the causes explained above.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
14,95,36	India (Rupee figures) . .	15,55,47	15,05,42	15,10,04
£		£	£	£
9,969,1	Equivalent in Sterling . .	10,369,8	10,036,1	10,066,9
517,7	England	543,6	746,1	715,7
10,486,8	TOTAL .	10,913,4	10,782,2	10,782,6

123. The expenditure in this section showed a saving of £130,8 or R19,62 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £295,8 or R44,37 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The principal saving occurred under Medical, where there was a decrease of £184,3 or R27,65 due to the large provisions in India and Madras for plague preventive charges not having been required. There was a saving of £22,1 or R3,32 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly under High Courts, and Civil and Sessions Courts; of £38,6 or R5,79 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to small purchases of raw material consequent on reduced demands for jail manufacture; of £18,0 or R2,70 under Police, due partly to the absence of officers on leave, and partly to the slow progress made in the introduction of certain schemes of reform; of £30,9 or R4,63 under Education, contributed by all the Provinces except Madras, but chiefly by Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; of £9,8 or R1,47 under Ecclesiastical, and of £23,0 or R3,45 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, chiefly in the charges of the Survey of India, other Scientific Departments and Veterinary and Stallion charges. These decreases were partly counterbalaced by an excess of £78,0 or R11,70 under General Administration which occurred chiefly in England owing to the purchase of land under the India Office (Store Depôt) Act of 1898; of £73,3 or R11,00 under Marine, chiefly in the expenditure in England, due to payments on account of the Indian Troopship "Hardinge," partly counterbalanced by savings in India, mainly due to large recoveries in connection with the fitting of transports for South Africa, and of £44,6 or R6,69 under Political, due chiefly to the payment of arrears of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan.

124. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year occurred under all the heads except Law and Justice—Jails, and Medical; under the latter there was a decrease of £133,2 or R19,97 due to less expenditure in connection with the plague, chiefly in Bombay. There was an excess of £77,3 or R11,60 under General Administration, chiefly in the expenditure in England; of £32,1 or R4,81 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly under Civil and Sessions, and Criminal Courts, due to the absence of officers, payment of grain compensation, and charges in Madras in connection with the Tinnevelly riots; of £64,2 or R9,63 under Police, due in Burma to the separation of the Rangoon City Police from, and the amalgamation of, the Mandalay Municipal Police, with the District Force, in the North-Western Provinces to the progress of reforms, in the Punjab and Bombay to expenditure on account of plague and famine, and in Madras to charges connected with the Tinnevelly riots; of £105,1 or R15,76 under Marine due to charges connected with the fitting of transports for South Africa; of £20,4 or R3,07 under Education chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay; of £119,8 or R17,97 under Political due partly to the cause stated above and partly to larger charges on the North-West Frontier, and of £11,6 or R1,74 under Scientific and other Minor Departments which occurred chiefly in England.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1898-99	2,51	52	96	50	97	1,22	96	1,20	2,46	11,30
	Budget	2,51	50	96	50	96	96	96	1,20	2,42	10,97
	Revised 1899-1900	2,51	48	96	50	96	96	96	1,20	2,42	10,95
	Accounts	2,51	47	96	50	96	96	96	1,20	2,39	10,91
Staff and Household	Accounts 1898-99	2,02	8	25	11	47	34	26	1,36	2,36	7,25
	Budget	2,35	9	25	15	34	47	22	1,37	2,32	7,56
	Revised 1899-1900	2,21	10	30	13	46	42	23	1,37	2,37	7,59
	Accounts	2,68	10	30	13	51	31	22	1,37	2,35	7,97
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1898-99	2,06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,06
	Budget	1,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,73
	Revised 1899-1900	1,97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,97
	Accounts	1,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98
Executive Council	Accounts 1898-99	3,96	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,35	1,39	6,73
	Budget	4,02	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34	1,30	6,66
	Revised 1899-1900	3,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34	1,39	6,59
	Accounts	3,89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35	1,41	6,65
Legislative Council	Accounts 1898-99	78	...	10	...	30	6	2	17	...	1,43
	Budget	76	...	18	...	28	6	2	10	1	1,41
	Revised 1899-1900	86	...	18	...	34	6	1	10	...	1,55
	Accounts	82	...	18	...	33	6	2	7	4	1,52
Secretariat	Accounts 1898-99	22,37	1,40	2,67	1,13	6,12	3,27	2,66	3,59	5,35	48,56
	Budget	22,74	1,37	2,85	1,16	5,75	3,43	2,52	3,55	5,68	49,05
	Revised 1899-1900	22,59	1,42	2,69	1,12	5,75	3,27	2,60	3,64	5,82	48,90
	Accounts	23,30	1,45	2,70	1,10	5,86	3,26	2,66	3,61	5,87	49,81
Tour Charges	Accounts 1898-99	2,65	23	12	5	38	67	65	2	5	4,82
	Budget	1,96	30	12	6	34	57	62	13	6	4,16
	Revised 1899-1900	2,59	23	13	6	36	56	62	6	4	4,65
	Accounts	2,62	13	10	5	29	67	58	12	10	4,66
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts 1898-99	3	...	1,08	...	2,79	2,70	1,71	1,82	...	10,13
	Budget	...	...	1,17	...	2,84	2,62	1,56	1,61	...	9,80
	Revised 1899-1900	...	...	1,06	...	2,84	2,65	1,49	1,62	...	9,66
	Accounts	1	...	1,06	...	2,77	2,65	1,50	1,63	...	9,62
Commissioners	Accounts 1898-99	1	2,16	4,28	57	6,03	4,80	3,58	...	2,86	24,29
	Budget	1	2,14	4,43	55	5,89	4,92	3 43	...	2,33	23,70
	Revised 1899-1900	1	2,16	4,20	55	5,94	4,90	3,38	...	2,25	23,39
	Accounts	1	2,19	4,26	55	5,90	4,93	3,26	...	2,32	23,42
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts 1898-99	...	27	...	50	...	47	60	...	51	2,35
	Budget	...	32	...	52	...	55	55	...	56	2,50
	Revised 1899-1900	...	30	...	54	...	50	55	...	54	2,43
	Accounts	...	28	...	51	...	51	55	...	54	2,39
Account Offices	Accounts 1898-99	6,25	1,10	2,82	56	3,58	2,83	1,67	2,61	2,76	24,18
	Budget	6,69	1,09	2,87	55	3,71	2,93	1,76	2,55	2,88	25,03
	Revised 1899-1900	6,68	1,12	2,84	61	3,84	2,81	1,69	2,69	2,94	25,22
	Accounts	6,71	1,13	2,84	60	3,91	2,82	1,69	2,70	2,93	25,33
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1898-99	1,15	...	27	...	...	12	13	33	93	2,93
	Budget	1,24	...	30	...	...	12	14	32	83	3,00
	Revised 1899-1900	1,16	...	29	...	...	13	14	31	87	2,90
	Accounts	1,15	...	29	...	...	13	13	30	85	2,85
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1898-99	1,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	47	2,61
	Budget	1,82	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	49	2,59
	Revised 1899-1900	2,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	52	3,10
	Accounts	2,31	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	50	3,09
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1898-99	1	33	4	3	2,28	7,3	1,44	3,42	1,12	9,40
	Budget	2	36	4	3	2,32	76	1,51	3,48	1,15	9,67
	Revised 1899-1900	2	35	4	3	2,11	78	1,49	3,36	1,13	9,31
	Accounts	2	33	4	3	2,27	72	1,47	3,33	1,12	9,33

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Reserve Treasuries.	Accounts 1898-99	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10
	Budget 1899-1900	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9
	Revised 1899-1900	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
	Accounts 1899-1900	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Total in Rupees.	Accounts 1898-99	45,73	6,09	12,59	3,45	22,92	17,21	13,71	16,18	20,26	1,58,14
	Budget 1899-1900	45,92	6,17	13,17	3,52	22,43	17,39	13,29	15,95	20,08	1,57,92
	Revised 1899-1900	46,83	6,16	12,69	3,54	22,60	17,04	13,16	15,98	20,29	1,58,29
	Accounts 1899-1900	48,08	6,08	12,73	3,47	22,80	17,02	13,04	15,97	20,42	1,59,61

		Total India equivalent in sterling.	England.	Total including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts 1898-99	1,054,3	252,5	1,306,8
	Budget 1899-1900	1,052,8	253,3	1,306,1
	Revised 1899-1900	1,055,2	321,9	1,377,1
	Accounts 1899-1900	1,064,1	320,0	1,384,1

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	2,16	4	...	5	16	...	...	11	2	2,54
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	33	54
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	33	54
" " " Imperial Government		38	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	48
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—	Imperial	1,78	4	...	5	8	...	...	11	...	2,06
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		6	2	3	1	3	6	3	2	4	30

125. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,69 and the actuals of the previous year by 1,47. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly in India; there were also an excess of 37 in Bengal and savings in all the other Provinces except Madras, where there was a small excess of 2. The excess in India was mainly due to larger payments under *Tour Charges* owing to the more extended tours of the Viceroy, to higher hill journey, telegram and establishment charges, under *Secretariats*, owing to an arrear payment, under *Allowances to Presidency Banks*, owing to high telegram and hill journey charges, under *Staff and Household*, and under *Durbar Fund* owing to additional expenditure authorised in Financial Department Nos. 2824 A., dated 23rd June 1899, and 4261 A., dated 15th March 1900.

126. Under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, the high charge of the previous year was due to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces having drawn four months' full pay, as a famine concession, while on medical leave. Under *Staff and Household* the excess in India (33) was chiefly due to higher expenditure on telegrams (9 , and hill journey charges (26); the excess over the previous year also occurred in these charges. The excess in Burma (5) was due partly to the promotion in Army rank of the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor (2), and partly to the payment of the Municipal taxes on the Government House, Rangoon, not provided for in the Budget. In Bengal the excess (17) was due partly to the adjustment under this head of hill journey charges (11) provided for under *Tour Expenses*, and partly to high expenditure on supplies and services. The saving in the North-Western Provinces (16) was due chiefly to low expenditure on contingencies (11), and savings under salaries (6), owing to the appointment of a Military Officer on a lower rate of pay as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor. Under *Executive Council* the saving of 1 was the result of a decrease of 13 in India owing to the absence on leave of two Members of Council, and an excess of 11 in Bombay owing to the payment of the leave allowance of one of the Members of Council. Under *Legislative Council* the excess in India (6) was due to an under-estimate of the allowances of non-official members; that in Bengal (5) was due to the increased rate of salary sanctioned for the Secretary after the Budget was passed, and the excess in Bombay (3) was due to an additional Member of the Legislative Council of India having drawn his pay in Bombay. The saving in Madras (3) was chiefly due to the non-utilisation of the provision for Members of the Legislative Council of India.

127. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 76, of which 56 were in India, 8 in the Central Provinces, 11 in Bengal, 14 in the Punjab, 6 in Madras and 19 in Bombay, partly

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

counterbalanced by savings of 15 in Burma, 6 in Assam, and 17 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below :—

1898-99. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
3,06	Financial Department	2,90	2,95	2,91
66	Statistical Department	74	73	73
3,07	Home Department	2,79	2,90	2,92
1,61	Legislative Department	1,46	1,45	1,48
4,26	Foreign Department	4,38	4,31	4,36
1,87	Revenue and Agriculture	1,92	2,18	2,21
7	Translator's Department	7	7	7
2,77	Public Works Department	3,12	3 05	3,37
35	Government Record Department	40	36	36
4,65	Military Department	4,96	4,59	4,89
22,37	TOTAL	22,74	22,59	23,30

128. In the Financial Department there was an increase of 10 under salaries owing to the grant of leave and the creation of an Assistant Secretaryship, which was covered by a saving in establishment charges. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in establishment charges and allowances. The excess in the Home Department (13) was chiefly due to high expenditure on telegrams (16) in connection with the plague, partly counterbalanced by a saving of 4 under salaries, due mainly to the deputation of the Secretary with the Plague Commission. The decrease, as compared with the previous year (15), was chiefly due to savings under salaries. The high expenditure in the Legislative Department in the previous year (13) was due to the special charges for the revision of the Codes. In the Foreign Department there was a saving of 26 due chiefly to an over-estimate for telegram charges, which was almost covered by an excess of 15 due to charges connected with the revision of Mr. Macpherson's Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States, for which there was no provision, and of 5 under establishment, and 4 under contingencies. The excess over the actuals of the previous year is more than accounted for by the charges for the revision of Mr. Macpherson's Lists. Under Department of Revenue and Agriculture the excess (29) was chiefly due to the grant of privilege leave (17) and to special charges in connection with Famine (14); these causes also explain the increase over the actuals of the previous year. Under Public Works Department the excess both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to the stoppage of the annual move of the Office to Calcutta in the preceding year, and the adjustment of charges, which would otherwise have been drawn in advance in March 1899, in the following month. The saving in the Military Department occurred chiefly under salaries owing to the appointment of officers of lower grades as Deputy and Assistant Secretaries. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly under salaries and establishments. In the Central Provinces the excess (8) was due to the local allowance drawn by the Famine Secretary, and to the entertainment of temporary establishments owing to the famine. The excess (11) in Bengal was chiefly due to salaries of officers on special duty and to privilege leave arrangements (20), partly counterbalanced by smaller hill journey charges (8). In the Punjab the excess (14) was partly due to leave arrangements (6), and partly to high contingent expenditure, owing to some extent to the prevalence of plague and famine. In Madras the excess (6) was chiefly due to the grant of privilege leave, and to higher charges in connection with the plague. In Bombay the excess (19) was mainly due to the appointment of an additional Chief Secretary, an Under-Secretary for one month, and extra establishment and other charges in connection with the famine. The saving in Burma (15) was due to absences on long leave and deputations (4), to savings under establishment (5), and to low hill journey charges and contingencies (7). In Assam the saving (6) occurred chiefly in establishment and contingent charges, and in the North-Western Provinces (17) it was chiefly due to the lump provision of 10 not having been utilised, and to small savings under establishments and allowances. Under *Tour Charges* the excess in India has been explained above; that in the North-Western Provinces (10) was due to the high tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that in Bombay (4) to charges in connection with the visit of Lord Sandhurst to Calcutta. The saving in the Central Provinces (17) was chiefly due to low expenditure on the purchase and repair of tents and furniture, and hire of camels and carts. The saving in Bengal (5) is due to the adjustment of hill journey charges under *Staff and Household* as stated above. Under *Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner*, the saving in Burma (11) was chiefly due to the increased rate of salary, provided for the Financial Commissioner, not having been sanctioned till January 1900, and to small decreases in allowances and contingencies. In Bengal the saving (7) occurred in establishment charges, and in the Punjab the saving (6) was due to the provision for a new edition of the Revenue Circulars, not having been utilised. Under *Commissioners* the saving in Burma (17) was due chiefly to the

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

increased rate of salary provided for Commissioners, not having been required till January 1900 (3), and to low expenditure under supplies and services (6), and contingencies (4), and that in the Punjab (17), chiefly to the provision for leave vacancies not having been utilised (9), and to short expenditure under allowances and contingencies. Under *Inspector General of Stamps, Registration, etc.*, the saving in the Central Provinces (4) was due to the fact that the Officiating Inspector General drew less pay than was estimated for, and that in the North-Western Provinces (4), to the provision for the revision of office establishment not having been utilised.

The total charges for [illegible] are shown below :—

		Civil Account and Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts .	1898-99	[illegible]	2,14	27,11
Budget .	1899-1900	[illegible]	2,50	28,03
Revised .	1899-1900	[illegible]	2,41	[illegible]
Accounts .	1899-1900	25,73	2,45	28,18

129. The excess in the Civil Account offices was chiefly due to privilege leave absences, partly counterbalanced by savings in establishment charges due to absences and deputations. The saving n the Currency offices was due mainly to absences on leave and retirements. Under Public Works Office of Account, the saving of 5 was the result of a decrease of 6 under establishment, and 3 under ill journey allowances, due to vacancies in the grade of accountants, and an excess of 5 under salaries ue to the grant of privilege leave. The excess in India under *Allowances to Presidency Banks* was ainly due to an arrear payment. Under *General Establishment. of Local Fund Offices* the saving n Madras (15) was chiefly due to cost of stationery supplied from Central Stores to Local Boards, eing adjusted under 30 Stationery and Printing, instead of being paid for in cash by debit to this head, s formerly.

130. There was an excess of £66,7 or R10,00 in the expenditure in England, due chiefly to an excess f £58,7 for the purchase of land under the India Office (Store Depôt) Act of 1898, of £4,9 for installation f Electric Light in the India Office, and of £5,4 for stores owing to a large demand, partly counter-alanced by a decrease of £1,5, owing to smaller charges of the Store Department.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Prov-	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bom-bay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	6	57	2,04		11,04	6,08	3,70	5,70	6,85	36,04
	Budget .	6	60	2,64		11,65	6,12	3,76	5,74	6,84	37,41
	Revised . 1899-1900	6	59	2,05		11,30	6,25	3,66	5,60	6,91	36,42
	Accounts .	6	60	2,03		11,32	6,26	3,66	5,47	6,88	36,28
Law Officers.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	3	4	59	10	3,35	1,36	1,20	1,84	2,07	10,58
	Budget .	3	3	72	9	3,33	1,48	1,14	1,53	2,02	10,37
	Revised . 1899-1900	11	3	68	11	3,25	1,43	1,26	1,73	1,94	10,54
	Accounts .	13	3	68	13	3,23	1,35	1,24	1,94	1,90	10,63
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	80	1,15	1,49	2,04	46,98	24,07	11,50	24,34	18,84	1,31,21
	Budget .	81	1,25	1,52	2,16	47,75	24,86	12,10	25,05	19,36	1,34,86
	Revised . 1899-1900	79	1,26	1,60	2,01	47,00	24,42	11,96	24,55	19,22	1,32,81
	Accounts .	80	1,21	1,55	2,03	47,01	24,45	12,32	24,91	19,22	1,33,50
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts . 1898-99 .	4	34	39		1,63	82	26	93	2,48	6,89
	Budget .	4	34	42		1,72	81	20	94	2,48	7,01
	Revised . 1899-1900	4	34	36		1,66	83	25	89	2,49	6,83
	Accounts .	4	34	40		1,63	84	24	90	2,48	6,87
Criminal Courts	Accounts . 1898-99 .	1,50	7,23	19.01	3,84	24,69	18,74	16,15	11,85	13,13	1,16,14
	budget	1,56	7,45	20 40	4,08	24,53	19,19	16,16	12,04	13,60	1,19,01
	Revised . 1899-1900	1,56	7,51	19,65	3,86	24,85	18,63	16,60	12,00	13,15	1,17,81
	Accounts .	1,57	7,52	19,74	3,88	21,95	8,68	16,65	12,26	13,32	1,18,57
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts . 1898-99 .					73			47	91	2,11
	Budget .					76			51	96	2,23
	Revised . 1899-1900					76			52	89	2,17
	Accounts .					77			52	89	2,18
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts . 1898-99					16	10		10		36
	Budget .					20	8		4		32
	Revised . 1899-1900					18	10		5		33
	Accounts .					18	12		5		35

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Refunds	Accounts	1898-99	18	13	76	9	75	43	46	90	25	3,95
	Budget	1899-1900	24	11	80	8	80	44	53	94	35	4,29
	Revised Accounts	1899-1900	11	12	88	7	75	44	40	92	30	3,99
			10	12	90	7	69	40	38	85	25	3,76
Total in Rupees..	Accounts	1898-99	2,61	9,46	24,29	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,60	33,27	46,13	44,53	3,07,28
	Budget	1899-1900	2,74	9,78	20,57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,95	46,79	45,61	3,15,50
	Revised Accounts	1899-1900	2,67	9,65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34,13	46,26	44,90	3,10,93
			2,70	9,82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34,49	46,90	44 94	3,12,14

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	2,048,5	8	2,049,3
	Budget	1899-1900	2,103,3	2	2,103,5
	Revised Accounts	1899-1900	2,072,9	5	2,073,4
			2,080,9	6	2,081,5

Excess over Budget Grant, Provincial	...	4	...	...	...	...	54	11	...	69
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	4	...	...	...	...	54	11	...	69
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	1	9	15	4	19	20	19	14	24	1,25

131. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by 3,36, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 4,86. The largest savings occurred under *High Courts, etc.* (1,13), and *Civil and Sessions Courts* (1,36). Under *High Courts, etc.*, the saving in Burma (61) was chiefly due to the higher rates of salary provided for the Recorder and for the Judicial Commissioners, Upper and Lower Burma, not having been required during the year. In Bengal the saving (33) was due chiefly to the appointment of one Judge having remained vacant (17) and to the provision for commission payable to the official Receiver not being utilised (5). The saving in the Punjab (10) was due to a Judge having been appointed as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for a part of the year, and that in Madras (27) was due chiefly to less printing and translation work executed by the High Court on behalf of suitors (23), and to leave vacancies, partly counterbalanced by the increased rate of salary for Puisne Judges (4). The excesses in the North-Western Provinces (14) and Bombay (4) were due to the increased rate of salary for Puisne Judges; the excess due to this cause in Bombay (17) was reduced by savings due to absences on leave, a favourable rate of exchange, and the deduction of contribution on account of the establishment of the clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court from charges. Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* the saving in the Central Provinces (4) was due to the post of an Additional Judge having been vacant during the greater part of the year; in Assam it was chiefly due to the absence of a Judge (5), leave vacancies in establishment and small savings under contingencies (5), and to less payment of grain compensation to Process-serving establishment (5); in Bengal it was chiefly due to savings under salaries of District and Sessions Judges (18), Subordinate Judges (6) and Munsiffs (4), under establishment (19), under Process-serving (26) and under contingencies (21), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 21 under supplies and services; in the North-Western Provinces it was chiefly due on savings under salaries of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs (13), under establishment (3), under diet and travelling allowances (6), and under Process-serving establishment (14); in Madras it was chiefly due to the provision (13) for a Civilian Sub-Judge not having been utilised, and that (37) for 4 new Munsiffs' Courts having been only partially required, and to vacancies in the grades of Subordinate Judges, partly counterbalanced by expenditure in connection with the Tinnevelly riots. The saving in Bombay was chiefly due to absentees and temporary vacancies, partly counterbalanced by payments of grain compensation for which no provision was made. The small excess of 3 in Burma was the result of an excess of 11 on account of privilege leave allowance of both the Additional Sessions Judges, and a saving of 8 in the provision for the salary for the Judge of Moulmein and the Civil Judge of Mandalay. The excess in the Punjab was chiefly due to the payment of grain compensation allowance. The increase, as compared with the previous year in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, was chiefly due to the absence of a large number of officers in 1898-99; the increase in Madras was chiefly due to expenditure in connection with the Tinnevelly riots, and that in Bombay to the payment of grain compensation charges. The increase under

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concluded.*

Law Officers was chiefly due to higher payments of pleaders' and barristers' fees in civil and criminal cases in India (10), Assam (4), the Punjab (10) and Madras (41), where it was mainly due to the payments in connection with the disturbances in the Tinnevally district, partly counterbalanced by smaller payments of fees in Burma (4), and the North-Western Provinces (13); and by savings in Bengal (10) and Bombay (12) due chiefly to the absence of officers on leave, in Burma the saving was also partly due to the absence of an officer on long leave. Under *Courts of Small Causes* the principal savings were in Bengal (9) and Madras (4) chiefly in salaries, owing to absences on leave, and deputation. Under *Criminal Courts* the variations occur chiefly under salaries; there were savings in Burma (66), Assam (20), the North-Western Provinces (51) and Bombay (28), and excesses in the Central Provinces (7), Bengal (42), the Punjab (49) and Madras (22); in Burma the saving was enhanced by savings under establishment (16), allowances and contingencies (13), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 14 under diet and travelling allowances of witnesses, and in Bombay the saving was reduced by excesses due to payment of grain compensation, and to larger payments on account of diet and road money of witnesses. The excess in the Central Provinces was chiefly due to the payment of grain compensation, and to temporary establishments for Additional Magistrates appointed on account of the famine; in Bengal the excess was distributed over salaries (9), establishment (21), allowances (9) and supplies and services and contingencies (8); in the Punjab the excess was chiefly under supplies and services (35) mainly in diet and road money to witnesses, there were also excesses of 9 under establishment, and 15 under allowances, counterbalanced to the extent of 18 by savings under salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance; and the excess in Madras was chiefly under salaries, but partly on account of payment of batta to witnesses in connection with the Tinnevelly riot cases, and to payment of this charge to public servants from court contingencies, instead of departmentally, and also to charges due to plague. Under *Other Courts of Justice* the saving in Bombay was due to the absence of a Presidency Magistrate on long leave. Under *Other Charges* the excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to an increase in the number of candidates who appeared at the examination for Pleaderships. The charges under *Refunds* are of a fluctuating nature, the decrease in India was in refunds of lapsed estates in the hands of the Administrator General, Bengal, in Madras it occurred chiefly in Magisterial refunds, and in Bombay it was due to a falling-off in the receipts under Law and Justice.

132. The excess in England is due to the outfit allowance of a Judge not provided for in the Budget.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures.	Accounts. 1898-99	6	1,63	2,01	8	7,01	1,69	98	3,24	58	17,28
	Budget. 1899-1900	10	2,76	2,39	11	8,78	2,51	1,90	3,47	81	22,83
	Revised. 1899-1900	5	1,67	2,06	11	7,20	1,85	1,22	3,36	64	18,16
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	1,55	1,79	11	8,17	1,67	1,13	3,11	71	18,29
Other Jail Charges.	Accounts. 1898-99	58	4,16	9,57	1,21	16,58	14,39	9,45	8,64	7,29	71,87
	Budget. 1899-1900	61	4,05	10,66	1,04	15,63	15,10	9,87	8,11	6,39	71,46
	Revised. 1899-1900	70	3,73	8,94	1,01	16,00	13,80	10,78	7,75	7,30	70,07
	Accounts. 1899-1900	74	3,67	9,17	1,05	16,37	13,75	10,52	7,82	7,41	70,50
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts. 1898-99	13,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,73
	Budget. 1899-1900	14,10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,10
	Revised. 1899-1900	13,58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,58
	Accounts. 1899-1900	13,81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,81
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1898-99	14,37	5,79	11,58	1,29	23,59	16,08	10,43	11,88	7,87	1,02,88
	Budget. 1899-1900	14,81	6,81	13,05	1,15	24,41	17,61	11,77	11,58	7,20	1,08,39
	Revised. 1899-1900	14,33	5,40	11,00	1,12	23,20	15,65	12,00	11,11	8,00	1,01,81
	Accounts. 1899-1900	14,60	5,22	10,96	1,16	24,54	15,42	11,65	10,93	8,12	1,02,60

		Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1898-99	685,9	1	686,0
	Budget. 1899-1900	722,6	2	722,8
	Revised. 1899-1900	678,7	2	678,9
	Accounts 1899-1900	684,0	2	684,2

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

133. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,79 and 28 respectively. The saving occurred almost entirely under jail manufactures (4,54) and was due chiefly to smaller purchases of raw material consequent mainly on a falling-off in the demand for manufactured articles; in the Punjab the saving was enhanced by the provision (60) for a woollen factory at Montgomery not having been utilised and counterbalanced to the extent of 14 by an excess under contingencies. Under *Other Jail Charges* the saving in the Central Provinces both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to a fall in jail population; in Burma the saving (1,40) was due to the non-completion of the Myaungmya Jail, and to a decrease in the jail population, which also explains the decrease as compared with the previous year, in the North-Western Provinces the decrease (1,35) was chiefly due to the low prices of food grains in the early part of the year, when purchases of grain were made for storage (83), but partly also to the savings in salaries (9), charges for moving prisoners (14), Warder's establishment (7) and extraordinary charges for live stock and Dairy expenses (8), and in Madras the decrease was chiefly in dietary charges. The excess in India and Bengal was chiefly in dietary charges and in the latter also partly due to an excess of 24 under clothing and bedding of prisoners, that in the Punjab and Bombay was chiefly due to the rise in the price of food grains and increase in jail population, the increase over the actuals of the previous year in the Punjab was partly due to the above causes, and partly to larger expenditure in connection with the Mung Rasul Jail established during December 1898. Under *Convict Charges at Port Blair, etc.*, the saving was chiefly due to smaller expenditure under Marine supplies (25), to less payment of passage money (28), and to less outlay on tools and implements (4), partly counterbalanced by excesses under Commissariat Supplies (25) owing to the high price of provisions, and under Medical and Forest Supplies (5). The excesses of 92 in Bombay and of 13 in Bengal have been sanctioned by the respective Local Governments.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts. 1898-99.					7,75			2,77	3,75	14,27
	Budget. 1899-1900					8,19			2,82	3,95	14,97
	Revised. 1899-1900					7,65			2,80	3,90	14,35
	Accounts. 1899-1900					7,95			2,82	3,92	14,69
Superintendence	Accounts. 1898-99.		47	1,38		1,68	1,63	1,35	1,69	84	9,09
	Budget. 1899-1900		48	1,38		1,58	1,55	1,29	1,56	89	8,73
	Revised. 1899-1900		49	1,32		1,64	1,57	1,28	1,48	88	8,66
	Accounts. 1899-1900		48	1,32		1,55	1,57	1,31	1,48	89	8,60
District Executive Force.	Accounts. 1898-99.	4,61	14,00	37,20	5,61	47,24	44,54	27,49	37,43	40,77	2,58,89
	Budget. 1899-1900	4,67	13,83	39,56	6,36	48,12	47,83	27,63	39,20	41,47	2,68,67
	Revised. 1899-1900	4,75	13,88	38,78	5,72	46,95	46,46	28,95	38,82	42,55	2,66,86
	Accounts. 1899-1900	4,94	14,07	38,61	5,84	47,08	46,50	29,17	38,97	42,39	2,67,57
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts. 1898-99.			79		46		5,71		48	7,44
	Budget. 1899-1900			25		49		5,77		50	7,01
	Revised. 1899-1900			26		47		6,00		50	7,23
	Accounts 1899-1900			23		52		5,76		49	7,00
Government Railway Police.	Accounts. 1898-99.	48	23	27	8	1,36	1,95	2,00	71	95	8,03
	Budget. 1899-1900	40	21		9	1,37	1,46	2,31	1,05	96	7,85
	Revised. 1899-1900	38	23		8	1,32	1,82	2,31	90	96	8,00
	Accounts 1899-1900	41	28		7	1,31	1,71	2,67	1,13	77	8,35
Village Police	Accounts. 1898-99.			32	2	3,89	27,79		7	10,17	42,26
	Budget. 1899-1900			33	3	4,01	29,75		7	9,80	43,99
	Revised. 1899-1900			31	2	3,96	28,7		7	9,98	43,12
	Accounts. 1899-1900			29	2	3,89	28,87		7	10,15	43,29
Special Police	Accounts. 1898-99.			48,81	10,46	1,50	5	3,24	13	4,52	68,71
	Budget. 1899-1900			48,20	10,83	1,45	5	3,27	12	4,62	68,54
	Revised. 1899-1900			47,24	9,93	1,33	5	3,43	13	4,80	66,91
	Accounts. 1899-1900			47,73	10,37	1,40	5	3,75	13	4,76	68,19
Cattle Pounds	Accounts. 1898-99.		70	5	30	22	1,25	36	2,60	1,10	6,71
	Budget. 1899-1900		81	2	36	32	1,34	40	2,82	1,30	7,42
	Revised. 1899-1900		80		24	23	1,32	41	2,48	1,18	6,74
	Accounts 1899-1900		78		30	24	1,30	41	2,58	1,14	6,84

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Charges	Accounts 1898-99	1,44	1	18	1	33	2	7	8	41	2,55
	Budget	1,55	1	12	...	33	53	5	8	45	3,12
	Revised 1899-1900	1,00	1	20	1	35	1	7	8	45	2,78
	Accounts 1899-1900	1,74	1	27	1	35	2	13	8	49	3,10
Total in Rupees	Accounts. 1898-99	6,56	15 41	89,00	16,48	64,43	77,28	40,22	45,48	63,09	4,17,95
	Budget	6,67	15,34	89,86	17,67	65,86	82,51	40,72	47,72	63,95	4,30,30
	Revised 1899-1900	6,76	15,41	88,16	16,00	63,90	80,01	42,45	46,76	65,20	4,24,65
	Accounts	7,12	15,62	88,51	16,61	64,29	80,02	43,20	47,26	65,00	4,27,63

		Total India-equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts. 1898-99	2,786,3	8	2,787,1
	Budget	2 868,7	6	2,869,7
	Revised 1899-1900	2,831,0	6	2,831,6
	Accounts	2,850,8	5	2,851,3

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Provincial	...	28	...	...	...	...	2,48	...	1,05	3,81
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	28	...	...	...	...	2,48	...	1,05	3,81
" " Imperial Government		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Imperial		49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	3	8	1	...	...	...	1	6	19

134. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 2,67, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 9,68. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force* (1,10) and *Village Police* (70); the former was mainly contributed by Burma (95), Bengal (1,04) and the North-Western Provinces (1,33). In the first of these Provinces it was chiefly due to the delay in the separation of the Rangoon City Police from the District Police, and to the adjustment by deduction from expenditure of the recovery of 21 from the Port Trust towards the cost of the City Police, estimated for as a receipt, and to the provision of 16 for the re-grading of the District Superintendents not having been used; in Bengal the saving was principally in salaries (31), supplies and services and contingencies (11), and pay of the Police Force (62), and in the North-Western Provinces it was chiefly due to the absence of officers on furlough (41) and to the delay in the introduction of the full scale under the reform scheme (1,25). These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses, chiefly in the Punjab (1,54) and Bombay (92), in the former it was mainly due to payment of grain compensation (40), charges for petty construction and repairs transferred from the Public Works Department (33), and to excesses under pay of the Police Force (19), travelling allowance (16), carriage of constabulary, etc. (29), and Punitive Police (17), chiefly due to increase of police work in connection with the plague. In Bombay the excess was chiefly due to payment of grain compensation. The saving under *Village Police* occurred almost entirely in the North-Western Provinces, and was mainly due to the slow progress made in carrying out reforms in the Rural Police system. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, also occurred chiefly under *District Executive Police* (8,68) and *Village Police* (1,03), the latter entirely in the North-Western Provinces, due to the introduction of reforms in the Rural Police system. The forme occurred chiefly in Burma (1,41), the North-Western Provinces (1,96), the Punjab (1,68), Madras (1,54) and Bombay (1,62); in Burma the increase was chiefly due to separation of the Rangoon City Police from the District Police Force, and to the amalgamation of the Mandalay Municipal Police with the District Police; in the North-Western Provinces the increase was due to the further introduction of reforms in the Police Force; in the Punjab it was due to larger expenditure in connection with plague and famine; in Madras the excess was due chiefly to expenditure in connection with the riots in Tinnevelly, and the re-organization of the Government Railway Police; and in Bombay the increase was chiefly due to indirect charges in connection with the famine.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

135. Under *Presidency Police* the saving in Bengal (24) is due to the provision for additional Police for Calcutta not having been fully utilised (33), partly counterbalanced by an excess due mainly to the grant of privilege leave; the decrease in Bombay was due to savings under Sanitary Police (12), under travelling allowances (8), and under charges connected with the plague (4), partly counterbalanced by excesses on account of grain compensation and private watchmen and ramoshis (12). The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation and to an increase in the establishment charges under Sanitary Police. The saving under *Superintendence* occurred under salaries due chiefly to leave and deputation vacancies. Under *District Executive Force* the principal causes of the variations have been explained above. The saving in the North-Western Provinces was partly counterbalanced by an excess under supplies and services chiefly under clothing (13), Police escorts (13), and rewards for meritorious services (10). There were also small savings in Assam (52) and Madras (23), and excesses in India (27), and the Central Provinces (24). In Assam the saving was chiefly due to the postponement of the re-organization of the Civil Police for which a provision of 55 was made, and in Madras it occurred mainly under salaries, supplies and services (clothing) and contingencies, and would have been greater but for the charges due to the Punitive Police in Tinnevelly, and in connection with the plague. The excess in India was chiefly under salaries (7) owing to privilege leave arrangements and to the creation of a new appointment in Indore in connection with the Central India Agency Police re-organization scheme under Police Force (8) due to precautionary measures against plague in Coorg and Bangalore, under Allowances (12) chiefly on account of grain compensation, and that in the Central Provinces was mainly due to the payment of grain compensation and to the entertainment of extra police in districts affected by famine for escorting treasure, etc., to relief camps. Under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* the decrease in Burma (50), as compared with the previous year, was due to the amalgamation of the Mandalay Municipal Police with the District Force as stated above. Under *Government Railway Police* the excess in the Central Provinces was due to the payment of grain compensation, that in the North-Western Provinces (25) was due to extra police entertained for plague preventive measures, that in the Punjab (36) was mainly due to the adjustment of 33 on account of rent of Railway quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway Police under orders of the Local Government, which also chiefly accounts for the excess over the previous year, and that in Madras (8) chiefly to the re-organization of the Force. The absence of expenditure in Burma was due to the recoveries from the Burma Railways on account of cost of Police escorts supplied exceeding the Government share of the cost of the Railway Police. The net credit has been shown under XVII.—Police. The saving in Bombay (19) was chiefly due to the non-payment during the year of the charges on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways for the last quarter. The saving under *Village Police* in the North-Western Provinces has been explained above. The excess in Bombay (35) was chiefly due to allowances to Heads of Village Police and watchmen being partly paid in advance of the usual dates, and to high adjustment on account of assessment of alienated lands. Under *Special Police* the saving in Burma (47) was due to the non-employment of the full complement of commandants and assistant commandants, and to the force having been below the sanctioned strength, to the employment of qualified sepoys in place of salaried Interpreters, to less expenditure on feed of baggage animals, and to smaller adjustments than anticipated for arms and accoutrements, partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure on clothing, purchase of ponies and transport of men and baggage. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to a further reduction in the strength of the Military Police. The saving in Assam (46) was due chiefly to smaller payments of compensation for dearness of provisions owing to cheapness of food grains, partly counterbalanced by excesses due to purchase of arms for the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion (20), to larger outlay on clothing (8), to large issues of free rations (9), and to expenditure on the Mishmi expedition undertaken towards the close of the year (6). The decrease in Bengal, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to the transfer of the South Lushai Hills Police to Assam. The excess in the Punjab, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the revision of the Border Military Police; while in Bombay charges for grain compensation not provided for in the Estimate and increased travelling allowances account for the excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year. The saving under *Cattle Pounds* occurred chiefly in Madras (24) due to over-estimate, and in Bombay (16) where the charges were low in consequence of the famine. Under *Other charges* the excess in India (19) was due to special refunds under the orders of Government, of recoveries from the Mysore Durbar in previous years on account of the Bangalore Police. In Burma the increase (15) was due to large payments of fees to Inspectors of steam-boilers and to special refunds. In the North-Western Provinces the provision of 50 for extra police in connection with plague preventive measures was utilised to meet the extra expenditure under *Government Railway Police* in connection with the plague. In the Punjab the excess was due to an under-estimate, and that in Bombay to the repayment of the excess contributions recovered in previous years from the Aden Port Trust.

136. The expenditure in England on passages to India of Assistant Superintendents on appointment fell short of the estimate.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bay.	Total.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1898-99	1,68						1,68
	Budget	1899-1900	1,75						1,75
	Revised	1899-1900	1,71						1,71
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,71						1,71
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1898-99	76	55		82		22	2,43
	Budget	1899-1900	77	63		83	14	22	2,59
	Revised	1899-1900	72	57		81	13	22	2,45
	Accounts	1899-1900	71	58		82	11	20	2,42
Dockyards	Accounts	1898-99	4,70						4,70
	Budget	1899-1900	4,59						4,59
	Revised	1899-1900	4,50						4,50
	Accounts	1899-1900	4,53						4,53
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1898-99	8,69	1,60	25	84		8	11,46
	Budget	1899-1900	8,59	1,76	26	88		10	11,59
	Revised	1899-1900	8,45	1,54	26	85		9	11,19
	Accounts	1899-1900	8,32	1,50	25	82		9	10,98
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1898-99	-1,69	1,46	23	68		6	74
	Budget	1899-1900	-2,61	1,68	21	90		4	22
	Revised	1899-1900	-3,25	1,48	17	70		5	—85
	Accounts	1899-1900	-4,36	1,49	21	63		7	—1,91
Pilotage, Pilot tablishment, Vessels.	Accounts	1898-99				6 16		4	6,22
	Budget	1899-1900				6,18		3	6,23
	Revised	1899-1900				6,16			6,18
	Accounts	1899-1900				6,15			6,17
Other Charges	Accounts	1898-99	1,96	3,38	20	82			6,38
	Budget	1899-1900	2,73	4,20	20	1,00			8,15
	Revised	1899-1900	2,13	3,81	20	73			6,89
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,96	3,78	20	1,00			6,99
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	16,10	6,99	70	9,32	8	42	33,61
	Budget	1899-1900	15,82	8,27	69	9,79	14	41	35,12
	Revised	1899-1900	14,26	7,40	65	9,25	13	38	32,07
	Accounts	1899-1900	12,87	7,35	68	9,47	11	41	30,89

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
				£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	224,0	204,8	428,8
	Budget	1899-1900	234,1	226,5	460,6
	Revised	1899-1900	213,8	355,6	569,4
	Accounts	1899-1900	205,9	328,0	533,9

Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.

137. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 4,23 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 2,72 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repair of Ships* (2,13) and *Other Charges* (1,16), the former was mainly due to large recoveries in connection with the fitting of transports for South Africa (4,08), partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on account of purchase of stores and timber for fitting up transports for South Africa (1,77), and to large purchases of coal (63), and in Bengal (22) to less outlay than anticipated on building and repairs of Ships. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India was mainly due to smaller issues of coal to Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian Seas (39), to less expenditure than anticipated on repairs of Royal Indian Marine vessels and ships at outstations (14) and under miscellaneous. In Burma it was due chiefly to less expenditure on construction of launches, and on subsidies to the steam-boat companies, owing to the Kyaukphyu, Myebôn, and An service not having been taken up till November 1899, to the partial use of the provision for the clearance of the Irrawaddy-Chindwin river, and to that for the supply of water to the Mandalay workshop not having

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

been required. The saving, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships*, and was due to the causes mentioned above.

138 Under *General Supervision and Accounts* the saving occurred chiefly in establishment and telegram charges. Under *Marine Survey Establishment* the saving in India (6) was chiefly due to the appointment of Surgeon and Naturalist having been vacant for a portion of the year; and that in Burma (5) was due to the higher rate of pay provided for the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, not having been sanctioned. Under *Dockyards* the saving was due to large recoveries, chiefly on account of work done in connection with the fitting of transports for South Africa in the Kidderpore (42), and Bombay (3,15), Dockyards which, however, was nearly covered by the increased expenditure on account of the work. Under *Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat* the saving in India (27) was due chiefly to low expenditure on purchase of provisions by vessels trooping outside of Indian waters (23), and to the deputation of certain officers as Marine Transport Officers, South Africa (7), partly counterbalanced by the grant of grain compensation allowance (2). The absence of expenditure in Bombay under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and Vessels* was due to the conversion of the Sea Pilotage Fund, Karachi, into an Excluded Local Fund.

139. The excess in England of £101,5 or R15,22 was chiefly due to the payment on account of the Indian Troop Ship *Hardinge* (£113,1 or R16,96), partly counterbalanced by a saving of £12,1 or R1,81 owing to no payment having been made for alterations to Indian Government Defence Vessels.

22.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts.	1898-99		30	41	23	67	43	53	56	43	3,56
	Budget.	1899-1900		31	42	27	62	45	49	53	44	3,53
	Revised.		...	30	43	27	62	50	48	58	47	3,64
	Accounts.		...	29	42	27	61	50	50	58	48	3,68
Inspection	Accounts.	1898-99	9	82	1,45	45	6,41	2,56	1,68	3,07	2,29	19,72
	Budget.	1899-1900	9	91	1,53	45	6,63	2,63	1,81	3,08	2,35	20,38
	Revised.			81	1,51	45	6,50	2,55	1,74	3,92	2,32	19,19
	Accounts.			81	1,53	45	6,50	2,54	1,74	3,97	2,35	19,98
University	Accounts.	1898-99							31		1	32
	Budget.	1899-1900							30			30
	Revised.								30			30
	Accounts.								30			30
Government Colleges.	Accounts.	1898-99	43	32			6,77	3,11	61	4,28	2,50	18,02
	Budget.	1899-1900	46	34			7,43	3,48	63	3,99	2,85	19 18
	Revised.		42	32	...	...	6,65	3,23	64	4,22	2,41	17,89
	Accounts.		42	34	...	...	6,55	3,29	65	4,21	2,35	17,81
Government Schools	Accounts	1898-99	48	3,12	1,39	1,04	8,93	11,18	7,22	11,24	21,66	66,26
	Budget.	1899-1900	53	3,26	1,47	1,08	9,47	11,78	7,44	11,14	22,07	68,24
	Revised.		51	3,06	2,11	1,05	9,26	11,75	7,35	11,05	21,88	68,02
	Accounts.		50	2,94	2,06	1,05	9,16	11,72	7,30	10,94	21,56	67,23
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts.	1898-99	76	1,47	4,19	1,99	13,72	4,00	2,94	7,85	4,44	41,36
	Budget.	1899-1900	76	1,70	5,15	2,13	14,04	4,21	2,98	7,61	4,90	43,48
	Revised.		75	1,54	3,93	2,10	14,07	4,37	2,84	7,79	5,73	43,12
	Accounts.		75	1,58	3,95	2,04	14,16	4,22	2,96	7,89	5,43	42,98
Scholarships	Accounts.	1898-99	4	28	27	25	2,23	56	82	41	87	5,73
	Budget.	1899-1900	5	39	33	27	2,38	75	98	38	87	6,40
	Revised.		4	34	29	25	2,31	61	82	42	83	5,91
	Accounts.		4	29	29	26	2,28	59	81	44	85	5,85
Other Charges	Accounts.	1898-99	6	9	99	11	1,04	55	17	49	1,10	4,60
	Budget.	1899-1900	12	9	94	9	1,37	62	21	51	1,11	5,06
	Revised.		9	8	90	8	1,19	56	18	17	1,29	4,54
	Accounts		8	8	88	10	1,14	66	17	27	1,43	4,81
Lump addition by Financial Department.	Budget	1899 1900						75				75
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1898-99	1,86	6 40	8,70	4,07	39,77	22,39	14,28	28,80	33,30	1,59,57
	Budget.	1899-1900	2,01	7,00	9,84	4,29	41,94	24,67	14,84	28,14	34,59	1,67,32
	Revised.		1,90	6,44	9,17	4,20	40,60	23,57	14,35	28,15	34,93	1,63,31
	Accounts.			6,33	9,13	4,17	40,43	23,52	14,43	28,30	34,45	1,62,64

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
									Total India, equivalent in sterling	England.	Total, including England.
									£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts 1898-99								1,063,8	1,9	1,065,7
	Budget								1,115,5	1,5	1,117,0
	Revised 1899-1900								1,088.7	1,8	1,090,5
	Accounts								1,084,3	1,8	1,086,1
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.		1	2	2	...	7	4	2	6	7	31

140. The expenditure in India showed a saving of 4,68 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an excess of 3,07 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. All the Provinces except Madras contributed to the saving, but chiefly Bengal (1,51), and the North-Western Provinces (1,15) The excess of 16 in Madras has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

141. The variations under *Direction* and *Inspection* occurred chiefly under salaries; in the Punjab two additional Assistant Inspectorships provided for were not filled till September. Under *Government Colleges* the saving in Bengal (88) was due partly to an under-estimate of probable savings under Art Colleges (60), and partly to savings under Civil Engineering College (30), distributed over several heads. The saving in the North-Western Provinces (19) was chiefly due to a delay in obtaining machinery from England (13), and to savings in the Thomason Civil Engineering College under salaries (4), establishment (8), and travelling allowance (4), counterbalanced to the extent of 10 by expenditure on a newly established Training College for teachers. The saving in Bombay (50) was mainly under salaries. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 22 in Madras due to an under-estimate under salaries. Under *Government Schools* the saving in the Central Provinces (32) occurred chiefly under training schools and petty construction and repairs; that in Bengal (31) was chiefly due to the lump provision of 20 not having been utilised. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly in the charges of the Kurseong Boarding School. The saving in the North-Western Provinces was chiefly in salaries and establishment and under Training Schools due to the transfer of a part of the establishment to the recently opened Training College, partly counterbalanced by an excess under supplies and services. In the Punjab the decrease occurred in Provincial expenditure under Secondary Schools (3), and Special Schools (6), and in Local expenditure (5), owing to over-estimate. In Madras the saving was mainly due to over-estimate in the Local section; and in Bombay the saving in the Provincial section (17) was due chiefly to leave arrangements, to smaller payments in support of Municipal Schools, and to the grant for work-shop establishment and contingencies under Special Schools not having been fully utilised, and that in the Local section (25), to over-estimates by Local Boards. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 59 in Burma due to the transfer to this head of 67 on account of contributions to schools in the Rangoon Municipality, provided for under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by results*. This transfer also accounts for more than half of the saving of 120 in Burma under the last-named head; the balance was due to over-estimate. The saving in the Central Provinces (12), and Assam (9), occurred chiefly in the Local section due to over-estimates. The excess in Bengal (12), was due to too large a deduction for probable savings. In the North-Western Provinces there was an excess of 14 in the Local section due to newly sanctioned grants to indigenous schools, which was nearly covered by a saving of 13 under Provincial in the outlay on buildings. In Madras the excess occurred wholly in the Provincial section under building grants, and payments by results; and that in Bombay (53) was due to large payments of grants-in-aid for building (85), partly counterbalanced by savings in grants to indigenous Local Schools (4), payments by results (8), grants for the education of Ex Amirs in Sind (8), and the non-payment of the contribution (14) to the Endowment fund of the Sind Madrassa. Under *Scholarships* the saving was contributed by all the Provinces except Madras. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the estimates were pitched too high. In the North-Western Provinces the saving occurred in the Provincial section, and in the Punjab it was almost equally divided between Provincial and Local, and was due to over-estimates. The excess in Madras was due to an increase in the number of scholarships awarded. Under *Other Charges* the saving occurred chiefly in Burma (6), Bengal (23), and Madras (24); in Burma it was due to an over-estimate, and in the other two Provinces to the provision for students' hostels not having been fully used. There was an excess of 32 in Bombay owing to extra charges on account of purchase and publication of books by the Government Central Book Depôt. The lump provision of 75 in the North-Western Provinces was mainly used in grants to indigenous schools in meeting increased expenditure in primary schools, and the expenditure in connection with the newly established Tr[illegible] College, and in strengthening the local inspecting staff.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Church of England	Accounts. 1898-99	1,32	40	88	15	1,55	2,26	2,11	2,99	2,62	14,28
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,72	43	99	18	1,54	2,39	2,18	3,39	3,05	15,87
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,65	35	88	20	1,56	2,07	2,22	2,90	2,80	14,63
	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,68	37	87	20	1,53	2,05	2,17	2,96	2,75	14,58
Church of Scotland	Accounts. 1898-99	5	...	6	...	15	16	2	26	27	97
	Budget. 1899-1900	5	...	...	...	16	17	1	26	24	89
	Revised. 1899-1900	5	...	...	...	16	10	1	23	21	76
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	...	...	...	17	8	...	22	22	74
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts. 1898-99	8	1	5	...	10	26	30	11	27	1,18
	Budget. 1899-1900	9	1	7	...	14	25	27	11	27	1,21
	Revised. 1899-1900	9	2	6	...	12	25	30	11	28	1,23
	Accounts. 1899-1900	9	1	7	...	9	26	30	10	27	1,19
Payments to Officers of other Provinces.	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts. 1898-99	3	3	6	1	7	8	6	10	9	53
	Budget. 1899-1900	5	2	6	1	7	8	6	9	9	53
	Revised. 1899-1900	4	3	6	1	7	8	7	9	9	54
	Accounts. 1899-1900	4	3	6	1	7	8	7	9	9	54
Total in Rupees.	Accounts. 1898-99	1,48	44	1,05	16	1,87	2,76	2,49	3,46	3,26	16,97
	Budget 1899-1900	1,91	46	1,12	19	1,91	2,89	2,52	3,85	3,67	18,52
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,83	40	1,00	21	1,91	2,50	2,60	3,33	3,42	17,20
	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,86	41	1,00	21	1,86	2,47	2,54	3,37	3,36	17,08

		Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
Total in Sterling	Accounts 1898-99	£ 113,2	£ 8	£ 114,0
	Budget. 1899-1900	123,5	4	123,9
	Revised. 1899-1900	114,7	4	115,1
	Accounts 1899-1900	113,9	2	114,1

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2	1	1	...	3	3	2	2	7	2,1

142. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 1,44, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 11 The fluctuations under this head are due mainly to variations in the number of Senior and Junior Chaplains on duty or on leave. The excesses in Assam (2), and the Punjab (2), require to be sanctioned.

143. The saving in England was due to only five chaplains having been provided with passages while eight were estimated for.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1898-99	1,24	1,92	2,89	1,37	6,39	4,52	2,98	5,21	3,05	29,57
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,19	2,20	3,19	1,60	6,78	4,98	3,39	5,72	3,61	32,06
	Revised 1899-1900	1,27	1,77	3,06	1,44	6,73	4,40	3,05	5,31	3,15	30,18
	Accounts 1899-1900	1,26	1,83	3,04	1,34	6,67	4,38	3,16	5,22	3,26	30,16
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts. 1898-99	67	1,30	1,29	1,71	6,83	4,75	3,28	10,28	6,92	37,03
	Budget. 1899-1900	69	1,47	1,68	1,75	8,09	5,28	3,74	10,90	7,40	41,00
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,04	1,36	1,40	1,74	6,97	4,93	3,33	10,00	7,07	37,90
	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,02	1,33	1,40	1,77	7,21	4,93	3,52	10,07	8,16	39,41
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1898-99	71	31	56	33	2,22	1,98	1,25	8,29	3,93	19,58
	Budget. 1899-1900	73	76	67	35	2,39	2,30	1,36	8,95	4,52	22,03
	Revised. 1899-1900	73	29	60	33	2,13	1,72	1,24	7,61	3,73	18,38
	Accounts. 1899-1900	72	34	60	34	2,01	1,70	1,22	7,75	3,97	18,05

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	2	...	2,93	30	1,28	1,85	1,71	8,09
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	3,19	36	1,35	1,94	1,76	8,64
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	3,00	35	1,33	2,01	1,73	8,46
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	3,03	34	1,37	2,10	1,79	8,67
Lunatic Asylums	Accounts. 1898-99	6	19	42	13	1,18	93	40	90	1,24	5,45
	Budget. 1899-1900	6	23	53	13	1,30	98	39	92	1,24	5,78
	Revised. 1899-1900	5	22	41	12	1,16	92	39	91	1,24	5,42
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	22	41	12	1,19	91	42	84	1,26	5,42
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1898-99	2,50	1,81	13	8	3,63	2,39	2,95	7,15	38,53	59,17
	Budget. 1899-1900	22,35	1,85	21	16	1,04	2,24	55	13,61	14,39	56,40
	Revised. 1899-1900	2,51	1,29	16	20	6,45	3,27	1,61	6,02	15,74	37,25
	Accounts 1899-1900	2,40	1,33	24	24	6,19	3,48	1,74	6,00	14,75	36,37
Other Charges	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	5	...	40	22	2	25	29	1,23
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	5	...	48	23	3	23	28	1,30
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	42	22	3	22	24	1,17
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	1	5	...	50	23	2	22	23	1,26
Total in Rupees	Accounts. 1898-99	5,18	5,53	5,36	3,62	23,58	15,09	12,16	33,93	55,67	1,60,12
	Budget. 1899-1900	25,02	6,51	6,37	3,99	23,27	16,37	10,81	42,27	33,20	1,67,81
	Revised. 1899-1900	5,60	4,93	5,71	3,83	26,86	15,87	10,98	32,08	32,90	1,38,76
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5,45	5,06	5,78	3,81	26,80	15,97	11,45	32,20	33,42	1,39,94

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts. 1898-99	1,067,5	10,3	1,077,8
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,118,7	10,3	1,129,0
	Revised. 1899-1900	925,1	12,3	937,4
	Accounts. 1899-1900	932,9	11,7	944,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant—Provincial	2	...	...	...	3,53	...	64	...	22	4,41
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	1	...	...	...	3,53	...	64	...	22	4,40
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Provincial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	7	3	2	...	...	5	20	19	56

144. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 27,87 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 20,18 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The savings occurred chiefly under *Grants for Medical Purposes* and were due to smaller expenditure in connection with the plague chiefly in India and Madras where the large provisions made for this purpose were not required; the charges in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, however, were considerably in excess of the provision. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was enhanced by savings under *Medical Establishment* (2,50), *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* (1,59), and *Vaccine Establishment*, etc., (3,38). As compared with the previous year, the saving was due to less expenditure in connection with the plague, chiefly in Bombay.

145. The saving under *Medical Establishment* was contributed to by all the Provinces except India, and was due chiefly to the deputation of officers on plague and famine duty, and to absences on leave out of India. In Burma the saving was enhanced by the appointment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals not having been made till October, and to its having been replaced at the close of the year by that of an Inspector-General of Jails, which was charged to 19B—Law and Justice—Jails. In Bengal the saving was counterbalanced by an excess to the extent of 16 due to the amalgamation of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. In Madras the chief saving was due to the provision of 43 on account of plague establishment not having been utilised, while the saving under salaries was reduced by 9 owing to the provision for Reserve Medical Subordinates having proved

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*concluded.*

insufficient. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the saving in the Central Provinces (14) was chiefly due to the deputation of officers on plague and famine duty. In Burma (28) it was due to the number of Hospital Assistants having been below the sanctioned strength, and to the provision for new hospitals not having been fully utilised, partly counterbalanced by increased contributions to Local hospitals and dispensaries. In Bengal the saving (88) occurred chiefly in salaries and supplies and services under Medical College Hospital (14), General Hospital (22,) Campbell Hospital (18) and mofussil hospitals and dispensaries (7), and in smaller grants to Local Hospitals and Dispensaries (25). That in the North-Western Provinces (35) was chiefly under salaries (22) and establishment (8) of local hospitals and dispensaries, due in some measure to the demand for Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants for plague duty. In the Punjab the decrease (22) was mainly in grants to local hospitals and dispensaries, and that in Madras (83) was due partly (18) to low expenditure on diet and medicines in Presidency hospitals, and partly (64) under local hospitals chiefly in supplies and services. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 33 in India due chiefly to the transfer of the Bowring Hospital at Bangalore to Government from the Municipality, and of 76 in Bombay due chiefly to an increase in the dieting charges of the European General Hospital, Bombay, to heavy charges for medicines and instruments for famine relief hospitals, and to a special grant of 10 by the Karachi Local Board for the improvement of the nursing staff of the Civil Hospital, Karachi. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the saving in the Central Provinces (42) was due chiefly to less expenditure on village sanitation owing to local contributions not being fully realised. That in Burma (7) occurred in local expenditure on establishment including allowances to municipal vaccinators. In Bengal the saving (38) was due to the amalgamation of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as stated above, and the transfer of the Sanitary Board's charges to the Public Works Department. In the North-Western Provinces (60) it was chiefly due to the transfer to the Public Works Department of the charges on account of the Sanitary Engineer and his establishment (27), to the grant (4) for the Bovine Lymph Depôt not having been used, to the absence of the Sanitary Commissioner on furlough (9), and to less expenditure on Village Sanitary improvements (19). In the Punjab (14) it was due to the absence on leave of the Sanitary Commissioner and to over-estimates by District Boards; and the savings in Madras (1,20), and Bombay (55) were due chiefly to the transfer of charges on account of the Sanitary Engineer and his establishment to the Public Works Department, and to absences on leave. In Madras the saving was enhanced by an over-estimate in the local section; while in Bombay it was reduced by 5 owing to the Local Boards' contributions to Sanitary Boards having been made on a higher scale than provided for. Under *Medical Schools and Colleges* the saving in Bengal (16) was due partly to absence of officers on leave, and partly to less expenditure under supplies and services. The excess in Madras (16) was chiefly due to additional honoraria for lectures on chemical and practical physiology and on mental diseases, and to large purchases of instruments and chemicals. Under *Lunatic Asylums* the saving in Burma (12) was due to the provision for increase of establishment and larger outlay on diet not having been required. That in Bengal (11) occurred under contingencies. In the North-Western Provinces (7) it occurred chiefly under diet (4) and purchase and feed of cattle for the dairy farm attached to the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum (2); and in Madras (8) it was wholly under diet.

146. The excess in England, £1,4 or R21 was chiefly due to larger payments on account of pay, passage, etc., of medical officers and Lady nurses in connection with the plague.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1898-99	18,53	34	2,87	2,03	22	27	5,36	74	5,77	36,13
	Budget. 1899-1900	19,17	30	3,39	2,04	22	28	5,77	75	6,10	38,02
	Revised. 1899-1900	18,12	36	3,15	1,91	22	28	6,03	74	6,25	37,06
	Accounts. 1899-1900	18,52	36	3,15	1,95	20	31	6,08	75	6,04	37,36
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1898-99	9,33	...	...	...	...	...	5,19	...	...	14,52
	Budget. 1899-1900	9,91	...	...	...	...	...	8,81	...	...	18,72
	Revised. 1899-1900	9,77	...	...	...	...	...	7,24	...	...	17,01
	Accounts. 1899-1900	9,85	...	...	...	...	...	6,80	...	...	16,65
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1898-99	13,89	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	14,02
	Budget. 1899-1900	20,37	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	20,56
	Revised. 1899-1900	29,37	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	29,56
	Accounts. 1899-1900	29,48	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	29,64

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1898-99	42	...	2	1	1	...	60	...	19	1,25
	Budget. 1899-1900	34	...	1	2	2	...	67	...	18	1,24
	Revised. 1899-1900	90	...	1	1	2	...	75	...	16	1,85
	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,20	...	...	2	1	...	82	...	15	2,20
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1898-99	34	...	7	2	33	...	30	...	44	1,50
	Budget. 1899-1900	48	...	11	2	17	2	16	...	39	1,35
	Revised. 1899-1900	59	...	8	2	17	...	15	...	33	1,34
	Accounts 1899-1900	24	...	7	2	10	...	27	...	35	1,05
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1898-99	29	...	3	...	8	1,12	4,14	13	1,57	7,36
	Budget. 1899-1900	28	..	3	...	12	1,17	4,12	12	1,60	7,44
	Revised. 1899-1900	29	...	3	...	12	1,12	4,09	14	1,58	7,37
	Accounts. 1899-1900	29	...	4	...	11	1,12	4,09	15	1,51	7,31
Other Charges	Accounts. 1898-99	4,93	3	1,43	2	5	3	4,54	1	79	11,83
	Budget. 1899-1900	4,62	2	2,50	3	2	7	3,33	4	7	10,70
	Revised. 1899-1900	4,33	1	1,99	3	2	3	3,70	1	3	10,15
	Accounts. 1899-1900	4,41	1	1,87	3	3	3	4,07	...	2	10,47
Total in Rupees	Accounts. 1898-99	47,73	37	4,42	2,08	69	1,42	20,26	88	8,76	86,61
	Budget. 1899-1900	55,17	32	6,04	2,11	55	1,54	23,05	91	8,34	98,03
	Revised. 1899-1900	63,37	37	5,26	1,97	55	1,43	22,15	89	8,35	1,04,34
	Accounts. 1899-1900	63,99	37	5,13	2,02	45	1,46	22,29	90	8,07	1,04,68

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts. 1898-99	577,4	24,6	602,0
	Budget. 1899-1900	653,5	23,7	677,2
	Revised. 1899-1900	695,6	23,9	719,5
	Accounts. 1899-1900	697 9	23,9	721,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	8,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,83
	Provincial	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government		35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
" " Local Government		...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—Imperial		8,48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,48
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		11	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	3	19

147. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 6,65, and the actuals of the previous year by 18,07. The excess, as compared with the Budget, was almost entirely in India (8,82) and occurred almost wholly under *Political Subsidies*, due to large arrear payments to the Amir of Afghanistan (9,62), slightly reduced by the Muscat Subsidy (50) having been held in abeyance. This excess was partly counterbalanced by savings chiefly in Burma (91) and the Punjab (76). The former, which occurred mainly under *Other Charges*, was due chiefly to the provision for the exploration of the country north of N'Maikha not having been required, and that for miscellaneous political expenditure having been only partially used, and the latter which occurred under *Charges on the North-West Frontier*, was, chiefly due to the provision for the reconstitution of the Khyber Rifles not having been fully utilized. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly in India (16,26) and the Punjab (2,03). The former occurred under *Political Subsidies*, and was due chiefly to the causes stated above; and that in the Punjab, chiefly under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* due to large payments under allowances to Khyber Tribes (80), Chitral Frontier charges (43) and charges of the Khyber Rifles (55).

148. Under *Political Agents* the saving in India (65) was chiefly due to the contributions (44) from the Bharatpur, Dholepur, and Karauli States towards the cost of the Eastern States Agency in Rajputana, hitherto credited under XI—Tributes, having been adjusted by deduction under this head, but partly also to savings under Supplies and Services and Contingencies. The variations in the other Provinces occurred

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

chiefly under salaries. In Burma the saving was enhanced by the provision of 8 for a moiety of the salary and allowances of the British Consul at Momein in Western Yunnan, and of 10 for an Assistant Commissioner for the Chin Hills Agency not having been required. In Assam the saving was mainly due to small payments for hire of boats and bullocks in the Lushai Agency, and in Bombay it was partly counterbalanced by extra expenditure on account of famine. Under *Charges on the North-Western Frontier* the saving occurred almost entirely in the Punjab (2,01), and was due chiefly, as stated above, to the provision for the reconstitution of the Khyber Rifles having been only partially used (1,52), to smaller charges under guarding hill passes (63), and to charges on account of entertainments and presents to Khans (14) provided for under this head, having been transferred to the fourth and fifth heads, partly counterbalanced by larger payments to Chitral Levies (18), and by an additional allowance to the Nawab of Dir (5), sanctioned by the Government of India. The excess, as compared with the previous year, has been explained above. Under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs* the excess in India (86) was chiefly due to the visits of His Highness the Nizam and certain frontier Chiefs, for which an additional grant of 68 was sanctioned by the Government of India in Financial Department No. 632A., dated 6th February 1900, and the excess in the Punjab was due to the transfer referred to above. Under *Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels* the estimates were pitched too high. The excess in the Punjab was due to the transfer mentioned above. Under *Refugees and State Prisoners* the saving in Bombay (9) was due to the lower rate of pay drawn by the Police officer with the Ex-king Theebaw, to lapses of allowances to Afghan refugees, and to the increased allowance granted to the Ex-king Theebaw not having been drawn. Under *Other Charges* the large saving in Burma (63) has been explained above. That in India (21) occurred chiefly in the charges for organizing Imperial Service Troops and was due to the absence of officers on furlough and deputation to South Africa. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 74 in the Punjab, due chiefly to additional expenditure in connection with the revision of the Kurram Militia sanctioned by the Government of India in December 1899 (31) and on account of compensation for losses sustained by the people in the Peshawar and Kohat Districts in connection with the Tirah Expedition (33), and 8 in telegram charges: The decrease of 47, as compared with the previous year, was due to the high charges of that year on account of the frontier disturbances.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.											
Survey of India	Accounts. 1898-99	16,56									16,56
	Budget. 1899-1900	17,42									17,42
	Revised. 1899-1900	16,30									16,31
	Accounts. 1899-1900	14,79									14,79
Geological and other Surveys.	Accounts. 1898-99	2,78		4					26		3,15
	Budget. 1899-1900	3,10		11					34		3,56
	Revised. 1899-1900	3,04		8					35		3,48
	Accounts. 1899-1900	3,09		7					37		3,54
Meteorological Department.	Accounts. 1898-99	3,39									3,39
	Budget. 1899-1900	3,33									3,33
	Revised. 1899-1900	3,82									3,82
	Accounts. 1899-1900	3,77									3,77
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts. 1898-99	1,02				33	12		64	38	2,58
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,05				43	12		66	72	3,14
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,06				33	12		38	44	2,44
	Accounts 1899-1900	1,11				36	12		39	25	2,33
AGRICULTURAL.											
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts. 1898-99	5,28	13	94		61	46	,50	29	1,41	10,63
	Budget. 1899 1900	5,35	17	1,14		63	67	,62	38	1,52	11,50
	Revised. 1899 1900	5,28	11			64	55	,53	26	1,35	10,64
	Accounts. 1899 1900	5·59	12			64	61	,49	28	1,37	10,99
Other charges	Accounts. 1898-99	7	35	9	5	2,80	1,72	,30	2,24	73	9,35
	Budget. 1899-1900	44	45	23	5	3,29	1,97	,28	1,86	78	10,35
	Revised. 1899-1900	37	39	13	5	3,08	1,88	,31	2,18	70	10,09
	Accounts. 1899-1900	54	42	13	5	3,05	1,87	1,37	2,18	71	10,32
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts 1898-99	8	2		57		7	8	19	24	1,86
	Budget. 1899-1900	9	2		57		7	7	20	24	2,00
	Revised. 1899-1900	9	3	5	62	5	7	6	18	22	1·91
	Accounts. 1899-1900	8	3	5	52	60	7	4	17	19	1,75

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
STATISTICS	Accounts	1898-99	2	13	36	5	30	1,9	15	45	21	1,86
	Budget	1899-1900	2	14	23	5	31	...	18	48	21	1,62
	Revised	1899-1900	22	14	17	5	32	20	19	41	21	1,91
	Accounts	1899-1900	22	13	23	5	31	20	17	41	21	1,93
MISCELLANEOUS	Accounts	1898-99	77	1	2	...	10	5	5	1,74	12	2,86
	Budget	1899-1900	97	2	4	...	11	6	5	2,25	14	3,64
	Revised	1899-1900	88	1	2	...	10	4	2	2,21	18	3,46
	Accounts	1899-1900	86	1	3	...	8	4	2	2,20	17	3,41
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1898-99	29,97	66	1,52	70	4,71	2,61	3,11	5,81	3,15	52 24
	Budget	1899-1900	31 77	82	1,85	72	5,46	2.89	3,27	6,17	3,61	56,56
	Revised	1899-1900	31,06	70	1,39	76	5,05	2,86	3,15	5,97	3,12	54,06
	Accounts	1899-1900	30,05	73	1,42	66	5,04	2,91	3,12	6,00	2,90	52,83

			Total in ia equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts	1898-99	348,2	21.1	369,3
	Budget	1899-1900	377,1	26,9	404,0
	Revised	1899-1900	360,4	28,9	389.3
	Accounts	1899-1900	352.2	28,8	381,0

Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance. 14 17

149. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 3,73 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 59 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly under *Survey of India* (2,63), *Other Scientific Departments* (81) and *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* (51). The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly under *Other Charges* (97) and *Miscellaneous* (55). Of the saving under *Survey of India* 3,37 was in the charges of Survey Parties, this was reduced by 46 in consequence of smaller recoveries from other Governments, and by 33 in the charges under Controlling and Administrative staff owing to the employment of higher paid officers at head-quarters. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 2,55 in the charges of Survey Parties, which however was partly counterbalanced by smaller recoveries from other Governments (44) and by higher charges under Head-Quarters offices (25).

150. Under *Geological and Other Surveys* there was an excess of 15 under Geological Survey chiefly in salaries and establishment, due to too large a deduction having been made for probable savings, which was more than covered by a saving of 16 under Archæological Department due to the provisions for the publication of Dr. Burgess' Reports (10), and for Archæological explorations in Turkistan (5), not having been used. There was also an excess of 6 in the travelling allowances of Geologists, which however was covered by savings under Supplies and Services, chiefly in the grants for special work in Europe. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly under Geological Survey in salaries, travelling allowances and Supplies and Services. The saving under *Other Scientific Departments* occurred chiefly in Madras (27) and Bombay (47), and was due wholly in the former, and partly (4) in the latter to the transfer of the charges connected with public observatories to the Imperial Meteorological Department from the 1st April 1899. The remaining 33 in Bombay was due to the non-payment of the grant to the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona There was also a saving of 7 in Bengal due to the donation to the Agri-Horticultural Society having been transferred to the head *Other Charges*. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 6 in India due chiefly to donations to Scientific Societies (1) and to charges on account of the Imperial Institute (4) which were met from the grant for experimental cultivation included under *Other Charges*. Under *Veterinary and Stallion charges* the saving occurred chiefly under salary and travelling allowance charges. In Burma it was due to the number of Veterinary Assistants being below the sanctioned scale. In the North-Western Provinces the saving was chiefly due to less expenditure on feed and keep of stallions. In the Punjab it was due to absence on leave, and in Madras partly to short expenditure on account of pony and mule breeding operations. In Bombay the grants for maintenance and stabling of stallions, and for purchase of stallions were not fully utilized. There was an excess in India (24) due chiefly to larger expenditure on purchase of stallions (22) and feed and keep (20), partly counterbalanced by savings under establishment (4), an

Section D.--SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

prizes at Horse fairs (6), and to certain appointments having been held by junior officers (7). Under *Other Charges* the saving in Burma (10) was chiefly due to the grant of 4 for Public Exhibitions and Fairs not having been utilized, and to less expenditure on experimental farms than was anticipated (6). The excess over the previous year was in the charges on account of experimental farms. In Bengal (24) it was due to smaller purchases of cinchona bark and Europe stores (14), and to an over-estimate in the Local section on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs (16), partly counterbalanced by the transfer of certain charges from the head *Other Scientific Departments* as mentioned above. In the North-Western Provinces (10) it was chiefly due to less expenditure on Public Exhibitions and Fairs, though the expenditure on this account was higher than in the previous year; and in Bombay (7) chiefly to less expenditure for Horse Shows. The excess in India (10) was chiefly due to charges connected with the Paris Exhibition (36), partly counterbalanced by a saving of 27 under experimental cultivation owing to the appointment of the Agricultural Chemist having been vacant throughout the year. In the Punjab (9) it was chiefly due to an under-estimate in the Local Section for station gardens (5), and to expenditure on the new conservatory for the Agri-Horticultural Garden, Lahore, sanctioned by the Punjab Government in February 1900 (9), partly counterbalanced by a saving of 4 in the charges for the Bruceabad Farm. In Madras (32) it was chiefly due to the high price of cinchona bark, and increased outlay on manufacture and distribution of quinine (27), and to the grant to the Planters' Association of Southern India for the exhibition of coffee at the Paris Exhibition (5). Under *Labour and Emigration* the saving in Assam (5) was chiefly due to the favourable result of the transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, but there was also a saving of (4) under fees for inspecting Tea Gardens which was covered by an excess of 4 on account of the new appointment of a Travelling Inspector of Immigrants. In Bengal (9) it was chiefly due to the appointment of Inspector of Factories having remained vacant for six months, and to the medical charges of the Inland Labour Transport Fund having been adjusted under 24—Medical, and in Bombay (5) it arose from smaller payments on account of medical fees to the Inspector of Factories. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving in India (11) was chiefly in the provision for the Linguistic Survey, due to Mr. Grierson's absence on furlough. The increase in Madras as compared with the previous year was due to larger outlay on the manufacture of aluminium ware. The excess in India under *Meteorological Department* was chiefly due to the re-organization of the Department and the transfer to the India books of the observatories at Madras, Kodaikanal and Colaba (21), to the entertainment of temporary establishments (6) and to larger expenditure on travelling and contingencies, chiefly telegram charges (16). Under *Statistics* the excess in India (20) was due to expenditure in connection with the Census Commissioner's Office; while in the North-Western Provinces (20) it was due to Traffic Registration charges transferred from 3—Land Revenue, and was covered by a re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government. The saving in Madras (7) was due to the transfer to the India books of charges incurred by the Meteorological Department for registration of rain gauges, and to 3—Land Revenue of those incurred on that account by collectors In Burma the high expenditure of the previous year was in connection with the compilation of the Upper Burma Gazetteer.

151. The excess in England £1,9 or R29 was due to an increase in the demand for stores (£1 3 or R20) and in the purchase of stallions (£6 or R9).

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS:—			
R		R	R	R
84,62*	India (Rupee Figures) . .	64,39	67,97	69,90
£		£	£	£
564,[illegible]	India (converted into Sterling) .	429,3	453,1	466,0
115,1	England	92,9	92,2	91,8
679,3	TOTAL .	522,2	545,3	557,8

*Includes R4,29 or £28,6 on account of XXIV gain by Exchange.

152. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by £35,6 or R5,34, but fell below the actuals of the preceding year by £121,5 or R18,22. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under Miscellaneous (£35,3 or R5,30), due mainly to recoveries of famine expenditure and to special lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits. There was also a small increase (£4,6 or R68) under Stationery and Printing. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £4,3 or R64 under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances. Of the decrease, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, £90,6 or R13,59 occurred under Miscellaneous, due to smaller recoveries of famine expenditure, and £28,6 or R4,29 under Exchange, owing to there being a loss instead of gain in the year under report.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts. 1898-99 .	42	...	...	...	6	5	1	10	31	95
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	25	...	...	...	15	7	1	12	30	90
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	40	...	...	...	10	5	2	13	28	98
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	38	...	...	...	24	4	1	13	28	1,08
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.	Accounts. 1898-99 .	12	21	19	7	48	43	20	31	36	2,37
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	12	24	19	7	55	50	21	40	40	2,68
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	13	21	23	6	46	52	23	33	36	2,53
	Accounts 1899-1900 .	12	20	24	6	47	53	23	41	40	2,06
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds.	Accounts. 1898-99 .	66	11	26	5	86	79	50	33	54	4,10
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	46	11	30	8	85	85	48	28	56	3,97
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	51	11	22	6	88	68	45	31	52	3,74
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	52	10	23	5	85	67	43	30	49	3,64
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.	Accounts. 1898-99 .	4,30	22	69	4	53	38	42	59	2,46	9,63
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	4,65	19	68	4	52	36	40	68	2,41	9,93
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	4,36	25	68	4	52	39	42	59	2,34	9,59
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	4,32	24	61	5	59	35	39	58	2,33	9,46
Other Items .	Accounts. 1898-99 .	22	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	33
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	20	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	31
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	25	...	..	...	10	1	...	...	...	36
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	26	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	37
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1898-99 .	5,72	54	1,14	16	2,03	1,66	1,13	1,33	3,67	17,38
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	5,68	54	1,17	19	2,17	1,79	1,10	1,48	3,67	17,79
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	5,65	57	1,13	16	2,06	1,65	1,12	1,36	3,50	17,20
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	5,60	54	1,08	16	2,25	1,60	1,06	1,42	3,50	17,21

		Total, India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1898-99 .	115,9	9,27	208,6
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	118,6	90,4	209,0
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	114,6	90,3	204,9
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	114,7	90,0	204,7

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*continued.*

153. The receipts in India under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 58, and of the actuals of the preceding year by 17. The falling off under *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* was due to the retirement of old subscribers, the Funds being closed to new entrants. In the North-Western Provinces it was due partly to this cause and partly to the absence of officers on leave out of India. Under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* the decrease in India was due to an over-estimate of Berar receipts, and in Bombay, to the reversion of officers to British service. Under *Subscriptions to the Military, etc., Funds* the increase in India was due to an under-estimate, and in Bengal, to less expenditure on construction and repairs of buildings in the Orphangunge Bazar at Kidderpur.

154. In England the decrease was due to a falling off in the receipts on account of the Military Funds, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the Subscriptions towards the Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1898-99	2	1	7	2	78	9	24	58	65	2,46
	Budget	1899-1900	1	2	8	2	88	10	24	37	51	2,23
	Revised		1	1	6	...	92	32	36	37	51	2,56
	Accounts		1	1	6	1	1,03	34	33	47	58	2,84
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts	1898-99	58	2	22	1	96	40	3	56	28	3,06
	Budget	1899-1900	57	2	23	1	95	36	3	57	31	3,05
	Revised		59	2	22	2	1,06	40	3	55	25	3,14
	Accounts		59	2	21	2	1,00	39	4	51	23	3,01
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1898-99	66	29	6	2	56	52	40	27	41	3,19
	Budget	1899-1900	62	31	7	3	53	45	38	25	35	2,99
	Revised		70	20	5	2	61	43	42	32	36	3,11
	Accounts		71	22	5	2	60	43	44	30	32	3,10
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1898-99	1,26	32	35	5	2,30	1,01	67	1,41	1,34	8,71
	Budget	1899-1900	1,20	35	38	6	2,36	91	65	1,19	1,17	8,27
	Revised		1,30	23	33	4	2,59	1,15	81	1,24	1,12	8,81
	Accounts		1,31	25	32	5	2,03	1 16	81	1,28	1,14	8,95

			£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1898-99	58,1
	Budget	1899-1900	55,1
	Revised		58,7
	Accounts		59,7

155. The variations under this head were small. The increase under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* was due to larger supplies of stationery to State Railways, while the decrease under *Sales of Gazettes and other Publications* in Bombay arose from the discontinuance of the publication and sale of High Court Judgments from the 1st January 1899.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1898-99	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	47
	Budget	1899-1900	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19
	Revised		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
	Accounts		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1898-99	1,39	1	46	...	50	3	10	20	57	3,26
	Budget	1899-1900	1,41	1	48	...	52	4	12	17	60	3,35
	Revised		1,33	1	40	...	52	4	5	20	60	3,15
	Accounts		1,48	2	41	...	47	3	5	20	88	3,54
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1898-99	16	29	12	16	5,27	1	76	51	36	7,64
	Budget	1899-1900	21	26	20	30	4,10	75	60	55	20	7,17
	Revised		2,47	28	15	20	4,15	40	60	55	26	9,06
	Accounts		2,54	21	33	...	4,75	15	35	42	...	8,75

Section B.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts. 1898-99	27	14	37	1	58	36	...	11	13	1,97
	Budget. 1899-1900	28	13	39	1	68	56	...	8	15	2,28
	Revised. 1899-1900	28	13	38	1	56	45	...	12	20	2,13
	Accounts. 1899-1900	21	21	38	1	51	48	1	13	19	2,13
Contributions	Accounts. 1898-99	...	48	...	5	1,31	1,09	28	74	7	4,02
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	53	...	7	24	1,04	25	81	7	3,01
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	58	1	6	44	1,10	20	77	4	3,20
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	59	1	7	65	1,08	29	77	4	3,50
Rents	Accounts. 1898-99	7	20	4,83	14	30	1,19	...	5,01	1	11,80
	Budget. 1899-1900	8	24	5,00	15	32	1,21	...	4,48	1	11,49
	Revised. 1899-1900	8	24	5,28	16	28	1,20	...	4,51	1	11,76
	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	18	5,33	16	26	1,32	...	4,33	1	11,64
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts. 1898-99	55	1	20	1	35	1	11	48	10	1,82
	Budget. 1899-1900	48	1	13	...	48	1	10	53	9	1,83
	Revised. 1899-1900	50	1	16	1	42	1	11	47	7	1,70
	Accounts. 1899-1900	56	1	18	1	53	1	11	46	6	1,93
Extraordinary Items	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,26	...	1	1,29
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	2	70
	Revised. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	2	81
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	3	80	...	6	89
Other Items	Accounts. 1898-99	98	51	5,84	15	3,95	91	1,55	5,73	2,35	21,97
	Budget. 1899-1900	1,09	5	7	15	3,25	40	1,34	1,69	27	8,31
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,14	10	9	11	3,98	52	1,55	2,06	29	9,84
	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,16	18	1,44	9	3,38	61	1,54	2,43	31	11,14
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1898-99	3,64	1,64	11,87	52	12,26	3,62	4,07	12,78	3,84	54,24
	Budget. 1899-1900	3,56	1,23	6,27	68	9,59	4,01	3,09	8,31	1,59	38,33
	Revised. 1899-1900	5,80	1,35	6,47	55	10,35	3,72	3,30	8,68	1,74	41,96
	Accounts. 1899-1900	6,01	1,40	8,08	34	10,55	3 71	3,15	8,74	1,76	43,74

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING		£	£	£
	Accounts. 1898-99	361,6	22,4	384,0
	Budget. 1899-1900	255,6	2,5	258,1
	Revised. 1899-1900	279,8	1,9	281,7
	Accounts. 1899-1900	291,6	1,8	293,4

156. The Indian revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 5,41, but was less than the actuals of the preceding year by 10,50. The excess over the Budget was spread over all the heads except *Government Audit Fees*. The principal increase occurred under *Other Items* (2,83), and *Unclaimed Deposits* (1,58), the former occurring chiefly in Burma, due mainly to the adjustment of the balance of the cost of construction of the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway, which was undertaken by the Public Works Department as a famine relief work, and in Madras, due partly to the inclusion of the sale-proceeds of cloth manufactured at Government expense during the late famine, and partly to larger receipts from the sale of avenue clippings and from the Pearl Fisheries. The increase under *Unclaimed Deposits* was the result of large special lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits in India.

157. Under *Contributions* the increase of 49 was mainly in Bengal, due chiefly to the receipt of 32 from the Howrah-Amta Tramway Company, for which provision was made under XXXII—Civil Works—Local. The high receipts in the previous year in Bengal were due to recoveries from municipalities on account of plague charges. Under *Premium on Bills* the increase of 28 in Bombay was due to a large demand for local bills, while in the Punjab there was a decrease in the demand for supply bills due to the famine. The improvement under *Rents* was chiefly due to sufficient allowance not having been made in Burma (33) for the steady advance of the revenue, and in the North-Western Provinces (11) to an under-estimate of receipts from nazul lands, partly counterbalanced by an over-estimate in Madras (15) chiefly under choultry rents. The improvement under *Extraordinary Items* occurred chiefly in the Punjab (12), due to larger receipts in connection with the administration of the Tochi valley. The high receipt in the previous year was due to fines realized from frontier tribes. The decrease of 15 under *Government Audit Fees* was due to over-estimates in India, Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces. The difference between the actuals of the two years was due to large recoveries of famine expenditure, in Burma and Madras, in the preceding year.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1898-99. Accounts.	EXPENDITURE—	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
2,33,72	India (Rupee Figures) .	2,68,44	2,52,93	2,54,54
£		£	£	£
1,558,2	Equivalent in Sterling .	1,789,5	1,686,2	1,696,9
2,286,2	England . . .	2,282,9	2,365,7	2,355,6
3,844,4	TOTAL .	4,072,4	4,051,9	4,052,5

158. The total expenditure in England and India was less than the Budget Estimate by £19,9 or ₹2,99, but exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by £208,1 or ₹31,21. Apart from Exchange to which the saving is chiefly due, the expenditure exceeded the Budget by £39,5 or ₹5,92, and the actuals of the preceding year by £57,8 or ₹8,68. Under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances the charges exceeded the Budget by £57,0 or ₹8,55 almost entirely in England; under Stationery and Printing there were excesses of ₹3,26 or £21,8 in India, due chiefly to large purchases of stationery for certain Railways and Government Presses, and of £10,4 or ₹1,56 in England; under Miscellaneous there was an excess in India (₹2,29 or £15,2) due chiefly to the remission of advances to cultivators, and in England £9,- or ₹1,35) due to charges on account of the Plague Commission and to refunds of fines and penalties.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts. 1898-99 . .	94	2,47	...	9	11,95	8,19	1,90	6,31	5,88	37,73
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	1,00	2,44	...	9	11,07	8,43	1,92	6,38	6,19	37.52
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	1,07	2,40	...	9	10.77	8,54	2,09	6,18	5.93	37.07
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	1,02	2,40	...	8	10,75	8,26	2,10	5,97	5,90	36.48
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts. 1898-99 . .	41	...	1.44	...	7	70	97	2	3	3,64
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	41	...	1,43	1	7	66	88	2	3	3,51
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	41	...	1,37	1	7	66	88	2	3	3,45
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	41	...	1,34	...	7	60	88	2	3	3,35
TOTAL IN RUPEES .	Accounts. 1898-99 .	1,35	2,47	1,44	9	12,02	8,89	2,87	6,33	5,91	41.37
	Budget . 1899-1900 .	1,41	2,44	1,43	10	11,14	9,09	2,80	6,40	6,22	41.03
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	1,48	2,40	1,37	10	10,84	9,20	2,97	6,20	5,96	40.52
	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	1,43	2,40	1,34	8	10,82	8,86	2,98	5,99	5,93	39,83

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1898-99	£ 275,8	£ 11,6	£ 287,4
	Budget . 1899-1900	273,5	11,4	284,9
	Revised . 1899-1900	270,2	11,4	281,6
	Accounts. 1899-1900	265,6	11,4	277,0

159. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 1,20, and than the actuals of the preceding year by 1,54. The saving was contributed to by every Province except India and the Punjab, and was due generally to lapses. In Madras (41), however, the decrease was, chiefly, due to pensions not having been drawn on due dates; in Bengal (32), partly to certain pensions of the Nizamut family having remained undrawn; and in Bombay (29) to the non-payment of the pension of the Angria family, owing to the question of succession not having been settled. The increase in the Punjab (18), was due to the payment of a new pension sanctioned for Tika Gagan Singh, and, together with the excess of 2 in India, requires to be sanctioned.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1898-99. Accounts		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Account
6	India	3	5	6
1	Bengal	1	1	...
1	Punjab	...	...	...
7	Madras	1	...	...
1	Bombay	2	4	4
16	TOTAL IN RUPEES	7	10	10
1,1	Equivalent in Sterling	5	7	6
259,0	England	226,0	284,5	282,0
260,1	TOTAL, INCLUDING ENGLAND .	226,5	285,2	283,5

160. The charges incurred in India depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service, who happen to be on leave. The excess of 3 in India was due to the leave allowance of an officer of the Berar Commission acting as Minister of the Jaora State. In England the excess was due to the exceptionally large number of officers on furlough. The excesses of 3 in India and 2 in Bombay require to be sanctioned.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	5,27	3,04	3,74	1,01	21,32	21,70	10,91	15,66	19,22	1,01,87
	Budget .	5,27	3,06	3,91	1,15	22,16	22,29	11,39	16,09	19,40	1,04,72
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	5,46	3,24	3,79	95	22,06	22,19	11,46	16,62	19,64	1,05,41
	Accounts .	5,62	3,23	3,78	97	22,15	22,23	11,59	16,78	19,89	1,06,24
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	16	5	...	1	13	24	34	23	41	1,57
	Budget .	18	5	...	1	22	31	28	26	37	1,68
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	15	5	...	1	14	25	33	22	45	1,60
	Accounts .	15	4	...	1	14	24	35	22	44	1,59
Gratuities . .	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	2	2	13	3	6	11	12	12	10	71
	Budget .	1	3	18	2	7	10	10	16	17	84
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	2	3	13	3	6	10	10	16	14	77
	Accounts .	2	3	9	2	7	10	12	15	16	76
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	...	...	3	1	40	12	9	5	5	75
	Budget .	...	...	4	1	38	15	9	5	7	79
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	...	...	4	1	36	13	9	6	5	74
	Accounts .	...	1	3	1	42	14	8	5	3	77
Pensions of the Military Fund.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	7	...	...	...	13	28	8	23	12	91
	Budget .	3	1	...	...	14	28	8	22	11	87
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	8	1	...	...	13	25	11	21	12	91
	Accounts .	6	...	...	...	11	20	10	20	12	79
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	25	5	41
	Budget .	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	3	19
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	3	17
	Accounts .	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	16
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	...	...	1	...	5	...	10	16	6	38
	Budget .	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	13	...	23
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	15	12	41
	Accounts .	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	33	8	55
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1898-99 . .	5,60	3,11	3,91	1,06	22,11	22,46	11,64	16,70	20,01	1,06,60
	Budget .	5,56	3,15	4,14	1,19	22,99	23,14	12,03	16,97	20,15	1,09,32
	Revised . 1899-1900 .	5,78	3,33	3,97	1,00	22,77	22,95	12,20	17,46	20,55	1,10,01
	Accounts .	5,92	3,31	3,91	1,01	22,91	22,93	12,35	17,77	20,75	1,10,86

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts . 1898-99	710,7	1,942,9	2,653,6
	Budget .	728,8	1,969,0	2,697,8
	Revised . 1899-1900	733,4	1,973,1	2,706,5
	Accounts .	739,1	1,965,4	2,704,5

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	48
	Provincial	...	16	...	...	...	...	31	85	50	1,82
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	16	...	...	..	...	31	69	50	1,866
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Imperial	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	48
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16

161. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Grant by 1, 54. The excess for the most part occurred under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances*, and was due to sufficient allowance not having been made in the Estimate for the normal growth of expenditure, in most of the Provinces and in Bombay, partly also to arrear payments. The saving in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces was partly due to over-estimate and partly to lapses having been larger than was anticipated.

The following statement shows this growth during the last six years :—

	R
1894-95	89,91
1895-96	92,51
1896-97	96,32
1897-98	99,83
1898-99	1,01,87
1899-1900	1,06,24

162. Under *Other Charges* the increase in Madras was due chiefly to large refunds of contributions for pensions and gratuities on behalf of local fund servants in the Godavari district, while that in Bombay was due to a refund of contribution recovered from officers of the City Improvement Trust. Under *Compassionate Allowances* the savings in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Madras were due to over-estimates, and the excess in Bombay was due to extraordinary pensions and gratuities sanctioned in connection with the plague. The saving under *Pensions of the Military Fund* in the North-Western Provinces was due to an over-estimate.

163. In England the savings were due to a decrease in Civil Service Annuities and Civil and Military Funds, and to payments on account of Indian Civil Service Family Pensions not having increased so much as was expected, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the pensions of officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts.	1898-99					1,54			36	23	2,13
	Budget.	1899-1900					1,58			33	20	2,17
	Revised.						1,65			36	24	2,25
	Accounts.						1,65			38	26	2,29
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts.	1898-99	1	7	16		21,83	71	1,22	4,87	4,91	33,84
	Budget.	1899-1900	1	6	20		21,87	73	1,29	4,20	5,17	33,61
	Revised.		1	6	17		24,90	67	1,18	4,41	6,16	37,61
	Accounts.		1	6	18		24,78	67	1,21	4,15	6,02	37,13
Government Presses.	Accounts.	1898-99	8,44	79	3,07	80	3,75	2,89	1,64	3,23	3,30	27,91
	Budget.	1899-1900	7,88	90	3,41	80	3,62	3,03	1,70	3,23	4,27	28,54
	Revised.		7,88	80	3,26	84	3,65	2,80	1,68	3,26	3,80	27,97
	Accounts.		7,58	79	3,34	84	3,75	2,94	1,77	3,28	4,03	28,32
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts.	1898-99	-23,77	1,33	2,21	36	6,21	2,96	97	5,58	4,15	
	Budget.	1899-1900	-23,36	87	2,42	31	5,60	2,63	1,09	6,39	4,05	
	Revised.		-25,73	1,31	2,42	31	5,98	2,97	1,09	6,40	5,25	
	Accounts.		-25,48	96	2,99	43	5,37	3,06	1,14	6,67	4,86	

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.	Accounts. 1898-99	—2,22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,22
	Budget. 1899-1900	—2,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,26
	Revised. 1899-1900	—2,20	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—2,20
	Accounts. 1899-1900	—2,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2,30
Other Charges	Accounts. 1898-99	6	35	...	1	37	36	71	57	10	2,53
	Budget. 1899-1900	6	35	...	2	39	33	79	59	8	2,61
	Revised. 1899-1900	6	32	...	1	32	33	70	61	8	2,43
	Accounts. 1899-1900	7	30	..	...	34	32	74	60	12	2,49
Lump addition	Accounts. 1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised. 1899-1900	1,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07
	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1898-99	—17,48	2,54	5,44	1,23	33,70	6,92	4,54	14,61	12,69	64,19
	Budget. 1899-1900	—17,97	2,18	6,03	1,21	33,06	6,72	4,87	14,74	13,83	64,67
	Revised. 1899-1900	—18,91	2,49	5,85	1,21	36,50	6,77	4,65	15,04	15,53	69,13
	Accounts. 1899-1900	—20,12	2,11	6,51	1,32	35,89	6,99	4,86	15,08	15,29	67,93

		Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1898-99	427,9	49,4	477,3
	Budget. 1899-1900	431,1	49,3	480,4
	Revised. 1899-1900	460,8	56,7	517,5
	Accounts. 1899-1900	452,9	59,7	512,6

Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial				2,86			...	89	3,75
	Provincial		48			27		34	57	1,77
Excess sanctioned by	Local Government		48	11		27		34	89	2,09
	Imperial „				2,86				57	3,43

164. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget grant and the actuals of the preceding year by 3,26 and 3,74, respectively. The excess occurred, chiefly, under *Purchase of Stationery* in Bengal (2,91) and Bombay (85), in the former case it was due to supplies of stationery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the East Coast Railway, and to an increased demand from Government Presses in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and Burma; and in the latter, to large purchases, especially of typewriters, drawing materials and articles for anthropometrical purposes. The excess in Bengal was covered by the re-appropriation of 3,00 from the savings under 4—Opium sanctioned by the Government of India, in letter No. 877A., dated 16th February 1900, and that in Bombay by an additional grant sanctioned in Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1480A, dated the 22nd March 1900. The excess, as compared with the previous year was also due to these larger purchases for Central Stores.

165. Under *Government Presses* there were small savings in the Central Provinces, Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, the most noticeable being that in Bombay (24), of which 21 occurred in the Provincial section, under the Government Central Press, due to the grant for compositors on piece-work and a lump provision of 30 for the printing of Abstracts of Proceedings for the Secretary of State having been only partially utilized. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses in the other Provinces, chiefly Bengal (13), where it was due to the entertainment, in the Presidency Jail Press, of piece-work establishment on a large scale and to overtime allowances. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* the Budget was exceeded in all the Provinces except Bengal, where there was a saving of 23, due to the demands from the Jail Press for Printing forms not having been as large as was anticipated. The excess in Bombay (81) is attributed to a large consumption of stationery and other stores in the several departments of Government; it was covered by an additional grant of 1,00 sanctioned by the Local Government by re-appropriation from the grant for 45—Civil Works (Provincial). The excess in the North-Western Provinces (43) was due to increased demands from the Government Press and the Land Record Survey Department, and partly to an under-estimate; and in Madras (28), to

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

a very large supply of goose quills and special water-marked paper, and to the annual indents having been complied with in full during the year.

166. In England the increase was due to larger demands for stores than was anticipated and to an under-estimate, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in printing charges.

31.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Account.
16,324,5	16,249,7	16,129,3	Net Expenditure in England . .	—38,86	+10,89	+10,19
80,9	230,6	271,7	Guaranteed Companies . . .	+11,73	—4,56	—4,06
			Subsidised and other Companies—			
—24,1	—12,9	—12,3	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+1,34	+95	+91
+5,7	—19,7	—7,1	Indian Midland and its Extension . .	+3,49	+3,59	+2,83
—34,0	—3,4	+23,1	Bengal-Nagpur	—72	—1,00	—50
—19,9	—7,9	+9,7	Bengal Central	+5	+7	+9
+5,0	...	+4,1	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	...	...	...
+83,9	+92,5	+93,5	Assam-Bengal	—4	+8	+8
—305,5	—261,8	—271,1	Burma	—7,64	—9,29	—9,30
			Total Subsidised and other Companies .	—3,52	—5,60	—5,89
			Remittance Accounts—			
499,0	137,8	116,7	East Indian Railway Advances . .	—1,19	—5,67	—5,68
100,0	103,4	63,5	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	...	+5	+4
67,6	54,1	54,1	South Indian Railway ditto . .	...	+3	+3
69,4	51,4	42,7	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	...	+2	+3
268,8	1,076,5	1,154,7	Miscellaneous	—12	—6,00	—6,80
			Total Remittance Accounts .	—1,31	—11,57	—12,38
			Lump alterations by Finance Department .	...	+34	...
			Total in Rupees .	—31,96	—10,50	—12,14
			Total in Sterling .	—213,0	—70,0	—80,9

167. The system of adjusting sterling amounts at the rate of R15=£1 instead of at R10=£1 and of exhibiting the gain or loss arising out of the exchange on the net expenditure in England under the Revenue head "Exchange" instead of distributing it among the various heads of revenue and expenditure concerned, has for the first time been introduced in the accounts for 1899-1900. The Estimate for that year, which was compiled in the old form, has been recast in the new form for the sake of comparison with the accounts. The accounts of the year proved better by 19,82, the actual loss being 12,14 against 31,96 in the estimates. The results under this head vary according to the rise or fall in the average rate, and the increase or decrease o f the sterling transactions involved. The principal variations under the head are noted below :—

168. The rise in the average rate from 15·75*d.* in the Budget to 16·06766*d.* in the accounts contributed to an improvement of 49,05 (+10,19 against —38,86 in the Estimate) under Exchange on the net expenditure in England, while it adversely affected the recoveries on account of exchange on stores used on Revenue Account by 8,94. Exchange on Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways proved worse by 7,15 and 2,37 respectively, and that on other Remittance transactions, including advances in England to Railway Companies working State Railways in India showed an excess debit of 11,07, of which 4,49 under East Indian Railway Advances was due to the adjustment at the official rate 1*s.* 4*d.* of a larger amount on account of debentures raised by the Company, while the average rate of the year was 16·06766*d.* to the rupee.

169. The actuals closely followed the Revised Estimate 1899-1900.

Section E—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts.	1898-99	2	...	33	7	4	7	11	7	10	81
	Budget.	1899-1900	1	1	22	4	8	7	9	8	15	75
	Revised.		8	1	40	5	7	6	9	8	17	1,01
	Accounts.		7	1	47	6	4	6	16	9	17	1,07
ance Charges	Accounts.	1898-99	24	10	21	8	38	41	37	74	33	2,86
	Budget.	1899-1900	24	12	18	12	41	36	32	53	30	2,58
	Revised.		19	12	22	17	36	30	40	32	32	2,40
	Accounts.		35	11	34	17	38	38	44	29	35	2,81
Charitable Donations.	Accounts.	1898-99	8	2	3	4	95	30	5	57	70	2,74
	Budget.	1899-1900	8	5	3	5	1,17	33	5	58	72	3,60
	Revised.		7	3	3	5	1,06	31	5	57	70	2,93
	Accounts.		8	2	2	3	1,02	30	6	57	81	2,91
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts.	1898-99	1	15	21	14	13	7	6	20	5	1,02
	Budget.	1899-1900	1	15	24	15	16	11	10	23	6	1,24
	Revised.		1	17	22	18	12	7	7	21	5	1,10
	Accounts		1	20	23	10	9	8	7	21	5	1,10
Petty Establishments	Accounts.	1898-99	1	15	1,25	21	33	23	1,07	2,65	7	5,97
	Budget.	1899-1900	2	16	1,39	21	46	29	1,14	2,90	7	6,48
	Revised.		2	16	1,30	18	38	26	1,17	2,50	7	6,19
			1	16	1,34	20	35	31	1,16	2,07	7	6,37
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts.	1898-99	2,29	...	...	...	5	19	17	...	...	2,70
	Budget.	1899-1900	7	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	3	17
	Revised.		34	...	...	...	4	2	...	5	...	45
	Accounts.		38	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	44
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts.	1898-99	...	4	1	...	2	4	4	1	...	16
	Budget.	1899-1900	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	4	...	10
	Revised.		...	1	1	...	...	1,70	...	4	...	1,76
	Accounts.		...	...	1	...	1	1,72	1	3	1	1,79
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts.	1898-99	22	1	23	2	33	...	...	7	1,09	2,02
	Budget.	1899-1900	22	...	28	3	28	...	...	8	1,43	2,32
	Revised.		22	1	28	3	32	...	...	7	1,51	2,44
	Accounts.		22	1	27	3	31	...	...	8	1,48	2,40
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1898-99	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Budget.	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Items . .	Accounts.	1898-99	10	2	15	11	55	36	21	1,00	46	2,06
	Budget.	1899-1900	20	4	22	5	85	40	1,25	1,14	53	4,03
	Revised.		58	5	30	6	78	33	21	1,22	80	4,33
	Accounts.		39	3	38	14	1,82	32	14	86	81	4,89
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1898-99	3,13	49	2,47	67	2,70	1,07	2,08	5,31	2,80	21,90
	Budget.	1899-1900	85	57	2,57	95	3,48	1,59	2,85	5,58	3,30	22,09
	Revised.		1,51	56	2,82	72	3,13	3,11	1,91	5,15	3,08	22,07
	Accounts.		1,51	54	3,00	79	4,02	3,18	1,98	4,85	2,75	23,03
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1898-99								Total Index value in Sterling. £ 1427	Index. £ 2,53	Total. £ 1000
	Budget.	1899-1900								1420	2702	1067
	Revised.									1511	4060	1911
	Accounts.									1578	3062	1946
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial.		65	...	16	5	61	1,57	...	...	48	3,09
	Provincial.		...	...	34	9						
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government			9	...	...	4	61	1,57	...	...	37	2,93
,, ,, Local ,,			...	...	34	9						
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial		56	...	16	1		2	12	..	...	87
	Provincial		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	9	9

Section E—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

170. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,29 and the actuals of the previous year by 2,28. The excess as compared with the Budget occurred, chiefly, under *Irrecoverable Loans written off* in the North-Western Provinces (1,71), and was due to the remission under sanction of the Local Government, of advances to cultivators in the Allahabad Division; it was almost covered by reappropriation of grants sanctioned by the Local Government. The excess as compared with the previous year was partly due to these remissions in the North-Western Provinces, and partly to refunds, in Bengal, to municipalities of charges incurred by them on account of plague camps.

171. Under *Allowances and Rewards* the increase in Burma (25) was due to an unusually large number of officers having qualified for language rewards, and that in India (6), to the payment of arrear claims in Baluchistan. Under *Remittance Charges* the principal variations were excesses in Burma (16), the Punjab (12) and India (11), and a saving of 24 in Madras. The excess in Burma was due to an increase in the number of remittances, owing to treasuries having to work with low balances during a portion of the year, and to the withdrawal to Rangoon of all available surplus, of which a portion was remitted to Calcutta. That in the Punjab was due to exceptionally large remittances made to other Provinces; and that in India chiefly to heavy remittances from the Reserve Treasuries to Bombay and the Central Provinces; the excess in the last case was sanctioned in Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, letter No. 1513A, dated the 27th March 1900. The saving in Madras was due to an over-estimate. Under *Charitable Donations* the saving in Bengal (15) was due to the grant of 10 for acquiring land for the Victoria Zenana Hospital not having been appropriated, and to smaller donations paid to the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution. The excess in Bombay (9) was due to assistance rendered to refugees from the Transvaal, and to increased charges for burying paupers, and maintaining destitute persons. Under *Petty Establishments* nearly all the saving in Madras (23), and the whole of the excess in the Punjab (12) were in the Local section; in the former case under Choultries, Markets, etc., and in the latter, under the Copying Agency Account. The excess under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* in India (31) was due, chiefly, to charges on account of the Indian Plague Commission. The high expenditure in the previous year was due to the large number of commissions of enquiry. Under *Other Items* the increase in Bengal (97) was due to refunds to Municipalities of charges incurred by them, on account of plague camps, including 83 to the Calcutta Municipality contributed, in 1898-99, towards the cost of plague observation camps at Chausa and elsewhere. The saving in the Punjab (1,11) was due chiefly to the charges against the Provincial reserve under Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges having been taken against the appropriate heads; and that in Madras (28), was partly in the Local section under Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges, owing to the provision not having been utilized, and partly in the Provincial section, due to the adjustment by deduction from charges of the cost of hire of pearl-fishery vessels by the Presidency Port Officer in 1897 and 1899.

172. In England the increase was due to payments on account of the Indian Plague Commission £7,8 or R1,18 and to refunds of fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores, £6,6 or R1,00, partly counterbalanced by very small payments for stores lost in transit to India.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	EXPENDITURE :—	₹	₹	₹
1,18,73	India (Rupee figures) . . .	1,12,96	3,10,15	3,14,27
£		£	£	£
791,5	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	753,1	2,067,6	2,095,1
...	England	...	5,3	3,7
791,5	TOTAL . . .	753,1	2,072,9	2,098,8

173. In March 1899 when the Budget Estimate for 1899-1900 was framed there was no apprehension of scarcity and consequently the full amount of ₹1,50,00 or £1,000,0 of the Famine Insurance grant, including the net charge on the revenues (shown under the Railway Revenue Account) on account of the Protective Railways constructed through the Agency of the Companies, was estimated for. As the year was expected to close with a surplus, the Budget set apart 60,39 of the grant for Reduction or Avoidance of debt, but during the latter part of the year the country was again afflicted by famine, which was in many respects of unprecedented in intensity, and relief works had to be opened in many provinces. To meet this heavy expenditure provision was made in the Revised Estimate for 3,07,43, and as this amount far exceeded the Famine Insurance grant, the entries in the Budget under 34—Construction of Protective Railways and 36—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt were omitted. As explained in paras. 7 and 73 of the Financial Statement for 1900-1901, the provision under 34—Construction of Protective Railways was transferred to the head 48—State Railways.

174. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution :—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts
₹		₹	₹	₹
4,00	33. Famine Relief	57	3,07,43	3,10,68
69,04	34. Construction of Protective Railways . .	49,00	...	...
1,17	35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,00	2,72	3,59
44,52	36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	60,39	...	...
1,18,73	TOTAL	1,12,96	3,10,15	3,14,27
£		£	£	£
791,5	Equivalent in Sterling	753,1	2,067,6	2,095,1
...	England . .	...	5,3	3,7
791,5	TOTAL	753,1	2,072,9	2,098,8

Railway Revenue Account.

111,8	Net charges on account of Indian Midland Railway .	86,7	38,6	29,6
96,0	" " " Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	151,4	50,9	...
207,8	TOTAL	238,1	89,5	29,6
999,3*	GRAND TOTAL	991,2*	2,162,4	2,128,4

* The difference between there amounts and £1,000,0 the full amount of this grant is due to the charges for interest paid in England having been taken at ₹15=£1 instead of being converted at the average rate of exchange.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

33.—Famine Relief.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
R		R	R	R
14	India	2	17,48	15,10
82	Central Provinces	...	1,54,00	1,54,49
1	Burma	...	...	...
32	Bengal	...	93	14
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1,10	70
1	Punjab	50	21,75	23,51
19	Madras	5	2,17	33
2,51	Bombay	...	1,10,00	1,16,41
4,00	TOTAL	57	3,07,43	3,10,68
£		£	£	£
26,7	Equivalent in Sterling	3,8	2,049,5	2,071,2
...	England	...	5,3	3.7
26,7	TOTAL	3,8	2,054,8	2,074.9

175. In the Budget Estimate only 57 was provided under this head, of which 50 was allotted to the Punjab for expected relief works, but, on account of unprecedented agricultural distress, the Government of India, on a consideration of estimates of expenditure of the Local Governments concerned, provided ₹3,07,43 or £2,049.5 in the Revised Estimate.

176. The actuals show an excess of 3,25 over the Revised Estimate which was the net result of excesses in Central Provinces (49), Punjab (1,76) and Bombay (0,41), counterbalanced by savings in the other Provinces chiefly in India (2,38) and Madras (1,84). Of the excesses 8,03 occurred in the Public Works portion, but the amount was reduced by savings of 4,78 in the Civil Department. The variations are chiefly due to the fact that an accurate forecast of the expenditure was not possible, owing to the absence of any reliable data regarding the extent to which the relief operations would be necessary in the different Provinces.

177. The following table shows the grants made to cover the expenditure and the amount still requiring formal sanction.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant	Imperial	15,02	1,54,10	...			21,63	..	1,15 43	3,06,21
	Provincial	6	39	...	14	67	1,38	28	98	3,90
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government		7,25	1,54.49				,00	...	1,16,4	2,83.15
„ „ Local Government							11,00	28	...	11,98
awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	7.83							...	9,84
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	14				14

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Account
R		R	R	R
69,04	EXPENDITURE	49,00	...	...
£		£	£	£
460,2	Equivalent in sterling	326,7	...	...

178. Funds under this head are not now available, and in framing the Revised Estimate the amount provided in the Budget Estimate was transferred to head 48.—State Railways, Construction, as explained in paras. 7 and 73 of the Financial Statement for 1900

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*concluded.*

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—1	Betwa Canal . .	68	73	71
...	Ken Canal . . .	...	6	14
	PUNJAB—			
31	Swat River Canal . .	1,00	1,00	98
	MADRAS—			
54	Rushikulya project .	31	44	42
	BOMBAY—			
10	Nira Canal . .	4	4	...
2	Mhasvad tank . .	2	...	...
1	Chankapur tank . .	20	1	1
20	Other Works . .	75	45	1,33
1,17	TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES	3,00	2,73	3,59
£		£	£	£
7,8	„ „ Equivalent in st	20,0	18,1	23,9

179. The actual expenditure during 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 2,42. The increase was due partly to the outlay incurred in raising the Paricha weir of the Betwa canal and in completing the Nowshera Minor of the Swat River canal, and partly to the transfer to this head of the normal expenditure on famine relief work done on the Shetphal and Maladevi tanks in Bombay. The excess over the Budget Estimate was mainly due to this latter cause. The excesses of 17 in the North-Western Provinces, 11 in Madras, and 33 in Bombay require to be sanctioned.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
44,52	EXPENDITURE	60,39	...	...
	Equivalent in sterling	£ 402,6	£ ...	£ ...

180. The charges on relief works having far exceeded the Famine Insurance grant no adjustment was made under this head.

Section G.—37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
1,0	EXPENDITURE	2,4	2,4	2,3

181. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial and Local, nothing having been charged to this head under Imperial :—

PROVINCIAL.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
R		R	R	R
15	Jorhat Railway	14	15	3
1	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	—1	...
16	TOTAL .	14	14	3
	MADRAS—			
—2	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	22	2	2
	BOMBAY—			
1	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway . . .			
	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	36	16	10

LOCAL.

	MADRAS—			
.	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	...	20	25
15	GRAND TOTAL .	36	36	35
£		£	£	£
1,0	Equivalent in sterling .	2,4	2,4	2,3

182. The decrease on the Jorhat Railway, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates is mainly due to no expenditure having been incurred on Ballast and Permanent-way and on Stations and Buildings, for which a provision of R12 was made in the Estimates. The excess of 5 in Madras has received the sanction of the Local Government, and that of 5 in Bombay requires to be sanctioned.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

183. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

1899-1900.

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
GROSS RECEIPTS—					
India . . .	21,97,95	6,26,01	3,96	...	28,27,92
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	14,653,0	4,173,4	26,4	...	18,852,8
England . . .	2	...	1,0	...	1,2
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	14,653,2	4,173,4	27,4	...	18,854,0
CHARGES.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
INDIA—					
Working Expenses .	10,09,21	3,39,93	...	...	13,49,14
Surplus Profits (*a*) .	62,96	42,04	...	...	1,05,00
Interest . . .	4,52,52	1,29	...	...	4,53,81
Land and Supervision .	...	9,47	5,72	...	15,19
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . .	...	...	...	6,39	6,39
TOTAL INDIA	15,24,69	3,92,73	5,72	6,39	19,29,53
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	10,164,6	2,618,2	38,1	42,6	12,863,5
ENGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£
Interest . . .	2,022,9	2,172,3	...	...	4,195,2
Annuities . .	1,718,6	...	...	...	1,718,6
TOTAL ENGLAND	3,741,5	2,172,3	...	...	5,913 8
TOTAL CHARGES	13,906.1	4,790,5	38,1	42,6	18,777,3
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
	£	£	£	£	£
1899-1900 . . .	+ 747,1	—617,1	—10,7	— 42,6	+ 76,7
1898-99 . . .	— 165,4	—378,4	—40,2	— 36,2	— 620,2
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1898-99 . . .	— 25,57	—57,19	—6,02	— 5,43	— 94,21
1897-98 . . .	— 1,57	—1,30,19	—9,88	— 1,62	—1,43,26
1896-97 . . .	—1,09,67	—1,43,84	—6,10	— 6,39	—2,66,00
1895-96 . . .	— 49,39	—1,06,18	+ 70	— 7,16	—1,62,03

184. These figures show that for *State Railways* the net result was better than in 1898-99 by £912,5 or R1,36,88. Under Receipts there was an increase of 2,36,59, due generally to the additional mileage open and to the heavy traffic in food stuffs consequent on Famine. The total charges were more by 99,71. There was an increase of 63,57 in working expenses due to the increased mileage run, and to heavier repairs and renewals of rolling stock, and an increase of 26,07 under *Interest* and *Annuities*, also an increase of 10,07 in the surplus profits paid to Companies consequent on increased earnings. The working of the Guaranteed Railways resulted in a loss of £617,1 or R92,56, which was more by 35,37 than the loss of the preceding year. There was a decrease of 22,19 in the *Net Traffic Receipts*, and under *Surplus Profits* and *Land and Supervision* there were increases of 5,86 and 1,10 respectively.

(*a*) Includes interest on Rolling Stock and shares of the Godra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway (R70,000) which in the Finance and Revenue Accounts are included under Working Expenses.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—*continued.*

185. The net result to Government of the Revenue Account of Railways, as shown above, has been considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which are eliminated in the following figures, showing in each year the net loss or gain for State and Guaranteed Railways if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87 :—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
1899-1900	+1,58,46	—65,65	+ 92,81
1898-99	+ 21,19	—29,95	— 8,76
1897-98	+ 67,40	—89,88	— 22,48
1896-97	— 6,31	—82,30	— 88,61
1895-96	+ 88,22	—23,24	+ 64,98
1894-95	+ 89,67	—55,34	+ 34,33
1893-94	+ 31,66	—18,89	+ 12,77
1892-93	— 23,41	—32,17	— 55,58
1891-92	+ 31,55	—21,02	+ 10,53
1890-91	— 55,25	—26,20	— 81,45
1889-90	— 74,60	—52,96	—1,27,56
1888-89	— 99,11	—68,21	—1,67,32
1887-88	—1,00,20	—81,14	—1,81,34
1886-87	— 37,51	—67,56	—1,05,07

186. The figures show that the net results, apart from variations in Exchange, improved steadily year by year from 1887-88 to 1895-96, with the single exception of 1892-93, when there was a serious falling off in the wheat export traffic. In 1896-97 traffic receipts were injuriously affected by famine and plague. In 1897-98, however, owing to a revival of traffic after the famine and to the Frontier expedition, there was an improvement, apart from Exchange, of 66,13 under State and Guaranteed Railways. In 1898-99, again, owing chiefly to the removal of the stringent plague quarantine measures, and to a return of normal conditions, especially on the guaranteed lines, there was a further improvement apart from Exchange of 13,72 under State and Guaranteed Railways. In the past year the improvement, apart from Exchange, was 1,01,57, but this was due to a large extent to the abnormal conditions brought about by the existence of famine.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		R	R	R
22,74,00	India (Rupee figures) . .	23,45,91	24,69,46	24,87,99
£		£	£	£
15,160,0	Equivalent in Sterling . .	15,639,4	16,463,1	16,586,6
5	England	1,2	1,2	1,2
15,160,5	TOTAL .	15,640,6	16,464,3	16,587,8

187. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	India—			
19,61,36	State Railways (gross) .	20,23,71	21,69,58	21,97,95
3,08,27	Guaranteed Companies (net) .	3,19,25	2,95,50	2,86,08
4,37	Subsidised Companies . .	2,95	4,38	3,96
22,74,00	TOTAL INDIA .	23,45,91	24,69,46	24,87,99
£		£	£	£
15,160,0	Equivalent in Sterling . .	15,639,4	16,463,1	16,586,6
	England—			
2	State Railways (gross) . .	2	2	2
3	Subsidised Companies . .	1,0	1,0	1,0
5	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,2	1,2	1,2
15,160,5	GRAND TOTAL .	15,640,6	16,464,3	16,587,8

188. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts in India were better by 2,36,59 than those of the previous year. There was an improvement in the earnings of all the more important Railway systems with the exception of the North Western Railway, on which there was a decrease of 11,12, chiefly under Goods Traffic, due to the falling off in the export trade in wheat, *vid* Karáchi, consequent on the prevalence of famine. The principal increases occurred on the East Indian (56,97), Rajputana-Malwa (49,20), and Bengal-Nagpur (33,62) Railways.

189. On the East Indian Railway the increase was due chiefly to Military Traffic consequent on the war in South Africa and to the large movement of food stuffs to districts affected by famine. On the Rajputana-Malwa and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways the increases were mainly attributable to the very large traffic worked in consequence of the continuance of famine, and to the increased mileage open on the latter Railway.

190. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a net increase in India of 1,74,24. The chief increases were 58,05 on the East Indian Railway, 42,81 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 25,43 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, due generally to the same causes which led to the increases on these lines as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The only important decrease was that of 11,95 on the North Western Railway, due to less train mileage worked in consequence of the decline in the export trade in wheat.

191. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were 22,19 less than those of the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, due to the failure of the grain and cotton crops. There was, however, an improvement in traffic on the Madras Railway, consequent on the removal of the restrictions imposed on the travelling public in connection with plague and the movement of food-grains to famine-stricken districts.

192. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the net receipts show a decrease of 33,17, due chiefly to the falling off in goods traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1898-99.			Capital Outlay to 31st March 1900.	Railways.	Budget, 1899-1900.			Revised, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.
R	R	R	R	INDIA—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
				IMPERIAL.									
6,01,08	2,02,66	3,98,42	40,32,22	East Indian . . .	6,00,00	1,86,00	4,14,00	6,60,00	2,15,60	4,44,40	6,58,05	2,16,13	4,41,92
1,41,49	66,44	75,05	12,14,84	Eastern Bengal . .	1,55,00	70,00	85,00	1,58,00	71,50	86,50	1,61,23	72,73	88,50
2,28,01	1,10,35	1,18,26	15,15,94	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	2,35,00	1,05,00	1,30,00	2,75,00	1,12,00	1,63,00	2,77,81	1,13,47	1,64 34
3,04,17	1,91,55	1,72,62	49,00,34	North Western . .	3,65,00	1,91,00	1,74,00	3,52,00	1,91,00	1,61,00	3,53,05	1,90,27	1,62,78
1,00,88	47,92	52,96	11,87,44	Oudh & Rohilkhand .	1,02,00	51,00	51,00	1,14,00	51,00	63,00	1,13,26	50,44	62,82
73,81	36,17	37,64	17,01,85	Bengal-Nagpur . .	82,00	45,00	37,00	98,00	45,00	53,00	1,07,43	45,81	61,62
			(*b*)	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot									
66,34	48,24	18,10	2,81,14		74,00	57,00	17,00	79,00	63,00	16,00	81,69	63,94	17,75
57,14	32,46	24,68	10,21,84	Indian Midland . .	60,00	33,80	26,20	71,50	37,50	34,00	73,34	38,01	35,33
49,94	35,44	14,50	9,85,06	Southern Mahratta .	55,90	36,00	19,00	80,50	40,00	20,50	62,93	41,18	21,75
84,36	46,70	37,66	7,19,52	South Indian . . .	86,00	48,00	38,00	85,00	44,50	40,50	86,58	43,79	42,79
86,77	51,13	35,64	10,37,51	Burma . . .	90,00	51,40	38,60	93,00	52,75	40,25	94,70	54,26	40,44
18,54,59	8,69,06	9,85,53	1,85,97,70	TOTAL .	19,04,00	8,73,60	10,30,40	20,46,00	9,23,85	11,22,15	20,70,07	9,30,03	11,40,04
				OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL.									
40	27	13	2,33	Palanpur-Deesa . .	45	32	13	48	29	19	50	28	22
1,93	1,14	79	24,36	Bhopal	2,00	1,10	90	2,10	1,30	80	2,09	1,25	84
2,10	1,32	78	49,90	Wardha Coal . .	2,00	1,20	80	2,03	1,23	80	2,07	1,25	82
6,09	4,26	1,83	17,27	Warora Colliery . .	6,00	4,30	1,70	5,85	4,15	1,70	5,77	4,06	1,71
4,79	4,51	28	1,83	Umaria Colliery . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	—2
14,22	13,79	43	8,99,74	Assam-Bengal . .	16,00	12,50	3,50	16,00	12,50	3,50	16,05	12,35	3,70
10,38	6,72	3,66	1,25,59	Bengal Central . .	11,00	6,35	4,65	11,50	6,47	5,03	11,50	7,00	4,50
10,44	5,30	5,14	95,25	Lucknow-Bareilly . .	10,50	5,30	5,20	13,00	6,25	6,75	13,09	6,41	6,68
				Guntakal-Mysore Frontier . . .									
3,88	2,70	1,18	58,99		5,00	3,25	1,75	4,00	2,70	1,30	4,05	2,63	1,42
12,10	8,66	3,44	1,53,63	Mysore . . .	15,00	9,75	5,25	11,00	7,70	3,30	11,24	7,53	3,71
31,78	22,72	9,06	8,34,60	East Coast (*c*) . .	42,60	28,38	14,22	49,00	31,00	18,00	52,81	31,99	20,82
2,90	...	2,90	1,15,41	Dhond-Manmad* . .	3,00	...	3,00	3,00	...	3,00	3,00	...	3,00
1,01,01	71,39	29,62	23,78,96	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL . .	1,13,35	72,45	41,10	1,21,00	76,63	44,37	1,22,32	74,92	47,40
19,55,60	9,40,45	10,15,15	2,09,76,66	TOTAL .	20,17,35	9,46,05	10,71,30	21,67,00	9,99,44	11,66,52	21,92,39	10,04,95	11,87,44
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	30,73	—30,73	...	East Indian . . .	...	30,00	—30,00	...	34,40	—34,40	...	34,41	—34,41
...	10,94	—10,94	...	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*) .	...	12,00	—12,00	...	15,00	—15,00	...	15,83	—15,83
...	1,00	—1,00	...	Bengal Central .	...	1,15	—1,15	...	1,18	—1,18	...	1,08	—1,08
...	70	—70	...	Lucknow-Bareilly . .	...	70	—70	...	1,25	—1,25	...	1,32	—1,32
...	4,03	—4,03	...	Southern Mahratta .	...	4,75	—4,75	...	5,00	—5,00	...	4,76	—4,76
...	1,02	—1,02	...	Mysore . . .	...	1,25	—1,25	...	80	—80	...	82	—82
...	2,89	—2,89	...	South Indian . . .	...	3,00	—3,00	...	3,50	—3,50	...	3,46	—3,46
...	1,58	—1,58	...	Burma . . .	...	1,60	—1,60	...	1,25	—1,25	...	1,28	—1,28
...	52,89	—52,89	...	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC. . .	...	54,45	—54,45	...	62,38	—62,38	...	62,96	—62,96
19,55,60	9,93,34	9,62,26	2,09,76,66	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	20,17,35	10,00,50	10,17,05	21,63,96	10,59,82	11,04,14	21,92,39	10,67,91	11,24,48
				PROVINCIAL.									
94	88	6	9,22	Jorhat	96	75	21	94	90	4	91	1,04	—13
6	1,07	—1,01	7,69	Cherra-Companygunj .	35	35	...	9	35	—26	7	44	—37
2,30	1,54	76	18,43	Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	2,25	1,50	75	2,17	1,41	76	2,20	1,39	81
2,46	1,70	76	...	Mayavaram-Mutupet .	2,60	1,60	1,00	1,88	1,13	75	1,88	1,10	78
5,70	5,19	57	35,34	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	6,16	4,20	1,96	5,08	3,79	1,29	5,06	3,97	1,09
				LOCAL.									
...	...	...	25,22	Mayavaram-Mutupet .	...	...	...	54	33	21	50	29	21
19,61,30	9,98,53	9,62,83	2,10,37,22	TOTAL INDIA .	20,23,71	10,04,70	10,19,01	21,69,58	10,63,94	11,05,64	21,97,95	10,72,17	11,25,78
£	£	£	R		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13,075,8	6,656,9	6,418,9	...	Equivalent in Sterling	13,491,4	6,698,0	6,793,4	14,464,0	7,092,9	7,371,0	14,653,0	7,147,8	7,505,2
				England—									
2	...	2	...	East Indian . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
13,076,0	6,656,9	6,419,1	2,10,37,22	GRAND TOTAL .	13,493,4	6,698,0	6,795,4	14,464,0	7,092,9	7,371,2	14,653,2	7,147,8	7,505,4

* Net receipts.
(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.
(*b*) Outlay on Tirhoot Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,79,92	Coaching	1,78,00	1,85,00	1,84,95
4,11,45	Goods	4,11,71	4,63 50	4,63,56
9,74	Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,32	11,53	9,57
6,01,11	TOTAL	6,00,03	6,60,03	6,58,08

193. Compared with the [illegible] the increase under *Coaching* was due mainly to military traffic owing to the [illegible] under *Goods* to the large movement of food stuffs to districts affected [illegible] in the [illegible]al traffic. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an in[illegible] caused.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
49,65	Coaching	50,37	51,50	53,62
82,17	Goods	96,44	95,15	96,05
9,67	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,19	11,35	11,56
1,41,49	TOTAL	1,55,00	1,58,00	1,61,23

194. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 19,74, an improvement having occurred under all heads of earnings, due chiefly to the opening of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Mymensing-Jagannathganj Branch Railways and the Rajbari-Faridpur and Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extensions, and in some measure to the establishment of through-booking with the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to heavy exports of food-grains from the eastern and northern districts of Bengal to Calcutta, owing to the prevalence of famine. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the receipts were better by 6,23, due to unexpected development of traffic during the latter part of the year.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
67,40	[illegible]	67,00	64,75	65,09
1,62,12	[illegible]	1,63,75	2,05,50	2,11,22
—91	[illegible]	4,25	4,75	1,50
2,28,61	TOTAL	2,35,00	2,75,00	2,77,81

195. Contrasted with [illegible] years, the receipts show a net increase of 49,20. der *Coaching* these was [illegible] to the prevalence of famine. The increase of 10 under *Goods* was d[illegible] chiefly in grain and pulse. The same causes ount for the differences as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North Western Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,13,92	Coaching . . .	1,10,00	1,17,67	1,18,74
2,37,80	Goods . . .	2,46,65	2,24,53	2,24,16
12,45	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,35	9,80	10,15
3,64,17			3,52,00	3,53,05

196. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, show a net decrease of 11,12. Under *Coaching* there was an increase of [illegible] due to the lines being open and to normal development of traffic. The decrease of 13,04 [illegible] falling off in the export trade in wheat. Under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* [illegible] chiefly due to the fact that in the previous year the receipts under this [illegible] favorably by the adjustment of large outstandings at close of 1897-98 [illegible] expedition. The same causes account for the variations as compared with

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
41,60	Coaching	41,50	42,75	42,92
51,52	Goods	52,75	60,25	59,85
7,76	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	7 75	11,00	10,49
1,00,88	TOTAL .	1,02,00	1,14,00	1,13,26

197. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of 12,38. The increases under *Coaching* and *Goods* were due to larger attendance at fairs, the ordinary development of traffic over the Rae Bareli-Benares chord, and to the traffic in food-grains to the Punjab and Rajputana. The increase of 2,73 under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due mainly to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's share of the earnings of the Cawnpore-Lucknow metre gauge link being accounted for under this head. The variations, as compared with the Budget Estimate, were attributable to the same causes.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
14,66	Coaching . .	[illegible]	24,85	26,53
52,28	Goods . .	[illegible]	79,95	78,51
6,87	Miscellaneous and Suspense	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,39
73,81			[illegible]	1,07,43

198. The receipts were better than those of [illegible] chiefly to the flow of food-grains from Bengal and Burma [illegible] with the Budget Estimate, the increase was due to the famine [illegible]

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
24,71	Coaching	28,20	28,20	28,28
33,46	Goods	36,50	42,20	43,82
8,17	Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,30	8,60	9,59
66,34	TOTAL	74,00	79,00	81,69

199. The receipts, compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 15,35, of which 3,57 occurred under *Coaching*, 10,86 under *Goods*, and 1,42 under *Miscellaneous and Suspense*, due chiefly to increased mileage open and to heavy movements of food-grains. The increase under *Goods*, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to traffic in grains having been larger than was expected when the estimate was framed.

Indian Midland Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
22,89	Coaching	23,00	24,38	24,21
39,48	Goods	41,15	52,44	54,72
87	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,85	1,18	98
63,24	TOTAL	66,00	78,00	79,91
6,10	*Deduct*—Bhe Railway earnings	*6,00*	*6,50*	*6,57*
57,14	Total Indian Midland Railway proper	60,00	71,50	73,34

200. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 16,20. This improvement was due some measure to additional mileage opened on the Damoh-Katni Section, but chiefly to the heavy ffic in grain, grass, and fodder in consequence of famine, and to the return traffic in hides and skins n Guzerat, where cattle were dying in great numbers owing to scarcity. The increase, as compared h the Budget Estimate, was due to the same causes.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
13,31	Coaching	16,68	14,70	15,04
36,54	Goods	37,17	43,65	46,30
9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,15	2,15	1,59
49,94		55,00	60,50	62,93

201. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts show an increase of 12,99, due tly to improved coaching traffic following on the relaxation and subsequent removal of plague restrictive sures, and to heavy traffic in grain. These causes also account for the increase over Budget expecta- s.

South Indian Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
42,64	Coaching	45,00	43,52	44,68
39,41	Goods	39,00	40,13	40,22
2,31	Miscellaneous and Suspense	2,00	1,35	1,68
84,36	TOTAL	86,00	85,00	86,58

202. The net receipts were better than the actuals of the previous year by 2,22. The increase under *hing* was due chiefly to relaxation of plague restrictions on the travelling public and to the large rant traffic owing to scarcity. Under *Goods* the improvement was due partially to a large export of i to the Tinnevelly district, where the crops failed, and partially to the carriage of heavy consignments tton to the sea ports for shipment to Colombo.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Burma Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
44,60	Coaching	44,50	44,00	43,64
40,48	Goods	44,00	47,15	49,47
1,70	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,50	1,85	1,59
86,78	TOTAL	90,00	93,00	94,70

203. The decrease under *Coaching* was due to a decline in the 3rd class passenger traffic, owing to the promise of good crops in Upper Burma having stopped the flow of labour to Lower Burma, while the increase under *Goods* was due chiefly to the heavy traffic in paddy consequent on famine in India. The variations, as compared with the Budget Estimate, were due to the same causes.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1898-99. Accounts. R	1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
1,01,01	1,13,55	1,17,96	1,22,32

204. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase of 21,31 made up of total increases of 27,60 and decreases of 6,29. The principal increases were 21,03 on the East Coast Railway, due to increased mileage worked (including the Madras-Ennur Section) and to increased traffic in food-grains, 2,65 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway due to a general improvement of traffic under all heads of earnings, 1,83 on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due chiefly to the opening throughout of the Gauhati Section, and 1,12 on the Bengal Central Railway, chiefly in goods traffic, due to good crops and a brisk demand for the export of food-grains. The principal decreases were 4,64 on the Umaria colliery, which ceased to be a State undertaking from 1st April 1899, and 86 on the Mysore Railway, attributed to the disturbance of business by plague and its preventive measures, which latter were not relaxed till March 1900. The other increases and decreases were small, and do not call for special remark.

205. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 8,77. There were increases aggregating 14,31, of which the principal were 10,21 on the East Coast Railway and 2,59 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due, generally, to the same causes which accounted for the increases on these Railways over the actuals of the previous year, whilst the decreases amounted to 5,54, of which the principal were 3,76 on the Mysore Railway, due to the same causes which contributed to the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year, and 95 on the Guntakal-Mysore Railway, due to the Budget Estimate having been based on the assumption that plague restrictive measures would have been removed in the Mysore State earlier than was actually the case.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1898-99. Accounts. R	1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
5,76	6,16	5,08	5,06

STATE RAILWAYS—LOCAL.

1898-99. Accounts. R	1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
...	...	54	50

206. From 1st January 1900 the transactions of the Vayalpad-Mulupet Railway have been accounted for under "Local," which accounts for the variations under "Provincial" as compared with the Budget Estimate and with the actuals of the previous year.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1898-99.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1899-1900.			Revised, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.			Guaranteed interest, 1899-1900.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1,67,45	72,51	94,94	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,65,00	74,00	91,00	1,81,00	81,00	1,00,00	1,84,32	90,16	94,16	67,29	48·91
3,68,30	2,05,43	1,62,87	Great Indian Peninsula	3,72,00	2,00,00	1,72,00	3,40,50	1,98,00	1,42,50	3,32,62	1,92,67	1,39,95	1,79,37	57·93
...	...	...	Ditto Extensions	50	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1,02,35	51,89	50,46	Madras	1,09,00	53,00	56,00	1,08,00	55,00	53,00	1,09,07	57,10	51,97	80,46	52·33
6,38,10	3,29,83	3,08,27	Total	6,46,50	3,27,25	3,19,25	6,29,50	3,34,00	2,95,50	6,26,01	3,39,93	2,86,08	3,27,12	54·30
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,254,0	2,198,9	2,055,1	Equivalent in Sterling.	4,310,0	2,181,6	2,128,4	4,196,7	2,226,7	1,970,0	4,173,4	2,266,2	1,907,2	2,180,8	

Gross Receipts.

207. The actual receipts during the year under review were less than those of the previous year by 12,09. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a decrease of 35,68 due to the failure of the grain and cotton crops, while on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways there were increases of 16,87 and 6,72, respectively, owing to the removal of the restrictions imposed on the travelling public in connection with plague and to improved goods traffic, chiefly in grain from Burma and Southern India for famine-stricken districts.

The gross receipts were less than the Budget Estimate by 20,49 as under:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+19,32
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—39 38
„ „ „ „ Extensions	—50
Madras Railway	+7

The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were due to the same causes as affected the comparison with previous year's actuals.

Working Expenses.

208. The total working expenses exceeded those of the previous year by 10,10. The increase of 17,65 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to more extensive repairs and renewals of vehicles consequent on the heavier traffic worked, and to the actual expenditure of the previous year having been reduced by a special credit on account of contributions from the Fire Insurance Fund towards the cost of renewal of Warren girders. The increase of 5,21 on the Madras Railway was due chiefly to the renewal of 8 Locomotive engines and the decrease of 12,76 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to smaller outlay on the renewal of Cammell's axles.

The actual expenses exceeded the provision in the Budget Estimate by 12,68 as under:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	+16,16
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—7,33
„ „ „ „ Extensions	—25
Madras Railway	+4,10

209. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to heavier expenditure during the year than anticipated on the Narbada Bridge, to larger consumption of coal on account of increased train mileage, and to heavier renewals of coaching and goods vehicles. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the increase on the Madras Railway were due to the same causes as affected the comparison with the previous year's actuals.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
4,37	Mysore Railway	2,95	4,38	3,96
£		£	£	£
29,1	Equivalent in sterling	19,6	29,2	26,4
	ENGLAND—			
3	Rohilkund-Kumaon R	1,0	1,0	1,0
29,4	Total	20,6	30,2	27,4

210. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
7,21	Interest on Capital	7,31	7,16	7,17
43	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	*36*	*28*	*32*
6,78		6,95	6,88	6,85
2,41	Net receipts	*4,00*	*2,50*	*2,89*
4,37	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	2,95	4,38	3,96

211. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway paid to the Secretary of State in England.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE :—	R	R	R
14,85,97	India (Rupee figures) .	15,29,54	15,83,87	15,89,60
£		£	£	£
9,906,5	Equivalent in Sterling .	10,196,9	10,559,1	10,597,3
5,874,2	England . . .	5,936,5	5,913,6	5,913,8
15,780,7	TOTAL .	16,133,4	16,472,7	16,511,1

212. The actuals were greater than those of the previous year by £730,4 and than the Budget Estimate by £377,7. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
R	India—	R	R	R
9,98,53	Working Expenses .	10,04,70	10,63,94	10,72,17
4,15,97	Interest on Debt .	4,28,44	4,32,82	4,32,85
13,31	Interest on Advances .	17,01	18,05	18,05
1,65	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,73	1,71	1,62
14,29,46	TOTAL INDIA .	14,51,88	15,16,52	15,24,69
£		£	£	£
9,529,7	Equivalent in Sterling .	9,679,2	10,110,1	10,164,6
	England—			
966,9	Interest on Debt . .	959,6	959,6	959,7
1,714,0	Annuities . . .	1,719,2	1,718,6	1,718,6
218,9	Interest on Advances .	218,9	218,9	218,9
811,9	Interest on Capital Deposits	853,5	844,2	844,3
3,711,7	TOTAL ENGLAND .	3,751,2	3,741,3	3,741,5
13,241,4	GRAND TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS. .	13,430,4	13,851,4	13 906,1
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
39,82	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	56,35	52,26	51,51
82	Interest	82	1,32	1,29
40,64	TOTAL INDIA .	57,17	53,58	52,80
£		£	£	£
271,0	Equivalent in Sterling .	381,2	357,2	352,0
	England—			
2,162,5	Interest	2,185,3	2,172,3	2,172,3
2,433,5	TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	2,566,5	2,529,5	2,524,3
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
R	India—	R	R	R
10,44	Land and subsidy . .	12,49	7,67	5,72
£		£	£	£
69,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	83,2	51,1	38,1
R	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY	R	R	R
5,43	EXPENDITURE . .	8,00	6,10	6,39
£		£	£	£
36,2	Equivalent in Sterling .	53,3	40,7	42,6
15,780,7	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	16,133,4	16,472,7	16,511,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
9,98,53	EXPENDITURE . .	10,04,70	10,63,94	10,72,17

213. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 98. An explanation of the variations, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the figures of the Budget Estimate, is given below.

214. Under Imperial there was an excess of 67,40, which requires to be sanctioned. Under Provincial there was an excess of 38 in Assam, and 29 in Madras, which, together with 26 of the excess in Assam, was covered by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Governments, and the balance of 12 in Assam requires to be sanctioned.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1898-99. Accounts		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
49,26	Maintenance	41,75	54,60	60,97
61,06	Locomotive	55,00	64,14	63,82
22,77	Carriage and Wagon . . .	20,38	21,87	18,20
38,01	Traffic	37,95	41,33	40,91
31,56	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	31,32	33,66	32,23
2,02,66	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,86,00	2,15,60	2,16,13
30,73	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	30,00	34,40	34,41
2,33,39	TOTAL .	2,16,00	2,50,00	2,50,54

215. The increase of 17,15, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, may be attributed generally to the increased traffic worked, to extensive renewals of permanent-way, to payments of rebate to the South Behar Railway, and to the increased share of profits paid to the East Indian Railway Company consequent on improved net earnings. The same causes account for the excess of the actuals over the Budget Estimate.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	WORKING EXPENSES—	R	R	R
17,98	Maintenance	15,62	18,09	19,63
14,53	Locomotive	16,96	15,54	16,36
5,74	Carriage and Wagon . . .	7,75	6,56	5,26
15,80	Traffic	15,89	16,81	16,91
12,39	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	13,78	14,50	14,57
66,44	TOTAL .	70,00	71,50	72,73

216. The increase under *Maintenance* was due to renewing sleepers, increased expenditure on ballasting, renewing and strengthening girders and carrying out special repairs on the Ichamutty Bridge and the station at Calcutta. The increases under *Locomotive*, *Traffic*, and *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* were due to the general development of traffic consequent on the opening of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur and Mymensing-Jagannathganj branch lines, and the Rajbari-Faridpur and Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extensions of the main line. Under *Carriage and Wagon* the decrease of 48 was due to less expenditure having been incurred on repairs to vehicles.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
26,08	Maintenance	26,83	28,25	26,92
36,28	Locomotive	39,37	42,82	45,70
9,17	Carriage and Wagon	9,73	11,00	10,45
16,65	Traffic	16,42	17,05	17,53
22,17	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,65	12,88	12,87
1,10,35	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,05,00	1,12,00	1,13,47
10,94	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	12,00	15,00	15,83(*a*)
1,21,29	TOTAL	1,17,00	1,27,00	1,29,30

(*a*) Includes interest on Rolling Stock and Shares of the Godra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway shown here for the purpose of comparison.

217. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase of 9,42 under *Locomotive* expenses was due to increased train mileage run and to heavy debits for the carriage of Revenue Stores, especially coal. Under *Carriage and Wagon* the increase of 1,28 was due to heavy outlay on repairs and renewals of vehicles. The decrease of 9,30 under *General, Miscellaneous,* and *Suspense* was due almost entirely to reduced expenditure on the conversion of the line from Ferozepore to Kotkapura and to credits received by the disposal of stores set free from this work. The increase of 4,89 in *Share of Surplus Profits, etc.,* was due to improvement in the result of the year's working. The variations, as compared with the Budget Estimate, were due to the same causes.

North Western Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
54,92	Maintenance	56,17	45,83	46,47
70,70	Locomotive	70,56	83,08	81,79
19,66	Carriage and Wagon	12,93	11,86	12,31
28,67	Traffic	30,32	29,19	29,07
17,60	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	21,02	21,04	20,63
1,91,55	TOTAL	1,91,00	1,91,00	1,90,27

218. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the decrease of 8,45 under *Maintenance* was due to low expenditure on renewals of permanent-way and repairs to bridges. The increase of 11,09 under *Locomotive* expenses was due to increased mileage run, large outlay on the repairs and renewals of engines, and to the increased cost of coal consequent on the adjustment of loss on the working of the Bhaganwala colliery. The decrease of 7,35 under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to the expenditure on renewals of vehicles during the previous year having been abnormally high. Under *General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense* the increase of 3,03 was due to large payments having been made to the East Indian Railway for use of the line between Ghaziabad and Delhi, and to large bonus and arrears having been credited to the Provident Fund Institution under the new rules. The same causes account for the variations as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
13,51	Maintenance	13,10	13,40	14,10
11,36	Locomotive	13,40	13,30	13,20
7,82	Carriage and Wagon	8,35	7,80	7,16
8,53	Traffic	8,75	9,25	9,22
6,70	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,40	7,25	6,76
47,92	TOTAL	51,00	51,00	50,44

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—*continued.*

219. The increase under *Maintenance* was due chiefly to expenditure on the re-modelling of the Lucknow station, while that under *Locomotive* expenses was due to increased train mileage run. The decrease of 66 under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to less outlay on renewal of vehicles, and the increase of 69 under *Traffic* to increased traffic worked during the year. The variations from the Budget Estimate were due to the same causes.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
10,31	Maintenance	12,50	12,75	12,77
10,40	Locomotive	13,50	12,90	13,59
2,66	Carriage and Wagon . . .	3,25	3,00	3,10
6,12	Traffic	7,25	7,65	7,88
6,68	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,50	8,70	8,47
36,17	TOTAL .	45,00	45,00	45,81

220. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year, increases occurred under all heads of expenditure and aggregated 9,64. This increase was due chiefly to the extra traffic worked and increased mileage open, and in some measure to failure of the watering arrangements at several stations owing to drought and to an increased charge for additional *sal* sleepers on the main line.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,05	Maintenance	8,40	9,85	10,61
6,19	Locomotive	6,75	8,10	9,18
1,52	Carriage and Wagon	2,10	2,10	2,27
4,96	Traffic	5,50	5,50	6,00
7,93	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,75	9,70	9,69
19,59	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	25,50	27,75	26,19
48.24	TOTAL .	57,00	63,00	63,94

221. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase of 2,56 under *Maintenance* was due to abnormal expenditure on bridges and to the write-off of cost of bridges washed away by floods. The increases under *Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon*, and *Traffic* were due to the additional mileage worked, while the charges on account of the Tari Ghât ferry, hire of rolling-stock for the extensions and hire of the S.S. *Benares* accounted for the increase under *General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense.* Under *Share of net earnings, etc.*, the increase was due to the improved earnings consequent on additional mileage opened and the heavy traffic in grain. The excesses over Budget provision were due generally to the same causes.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Indian Midland Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
6,97	Maintenance	8,co	8,84	9 49
13,78	Locomotive	12 5 ɔ	16,11	15,62
3,47	Carriage and Wagon	3,00	3,25	3,37
5,02	Traffic	5,co	5 58	5,67
6,81	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,00	7,72	7,79
36,05		36,50	41,50	41,94
3,59	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	*3,30*	*4,00*	*3,93*
32,46	Total Indian Midland Railway	33,20	37.50	38,01

222. The increases under *Maintenance, Locomotive, Traffic,* and *General, Miscellaneous* and *Suspense* were due to longer length of line maintained, heavy extraordinary expenditure on permanent-way renewals, increased engine mileage run, and the heavy traffic worked in consequence of famine. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a net excess of 4,81, due to the traffic on account of famine having exceeded expectations.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	1899-1900. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,46	Maintenance	8,40	9.30	9,52
10,77	Locomotive	11,20	13.10	13,67
3,23	Carriage and Wagon	3,25	3,70	3,81
5,93	Traffic	6,50	6,40	6,68
7,05	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,65	7,50	7,50
35,44	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	36,00	40,00	41,18
4,03	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	4,75	5,00	4,76
39,47	TOTAL	40,75	45,00	45,94

223. The increases over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate were due chiefly to the large replacement of sleepers, heavy traffic worked, enhanced price of coal, and to stronger wheels and axles being supplied to the goods stock. The payment of arrears of Exchange Compensation Allowance under the revised rules and the re-organization of the superior and subordinate supervising staff contributed largely to the increase under *Traffic* expenses.

South Indian Railway.

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899 1900. Budget. R	1899 1900. Revised. R	1899 1900. Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,52	Maintenance	9,35	8,10	8,24
18,28	Locomotive	18,17	16,28	15,76
4,76	Carriage and Wagon	4,71	5,10	5,11
7,88	Traffic	8,14	7,76	7,62
7,26	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7.63	7,26	7,05
46,70	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	48,00	44,50	43,79
2,89	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	3,00	3,50	3,46
49,59	TOTAL	51,00	48,00	47,25

224. The decrease under *Maintenance* was due to the enhanced rates at which rails were returned to stock. Under *Locomotive* the decrease is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the expenditure under this head was unusually large owing to the replacement of 5 condemned engines by new ones. The increases under *Carriage and Wagon* and *Share of surplus profits, etc.*, were due, respectively, to the replacement of axles by those of a stronger type, and to the increased net earnings of the line. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a lapse of 3,75, due chiefly to ordinary repairs not having been carried out to the extent intended, and to the postponement of the renewal of engines and tenders.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Burma Railways.

1898-99 Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
12,65	Maintenance	12,71	12,17	12,37
17,13	Locomotive	16,11	18,55	19,11
4,28	Carriage and Wagon	4,02	4,22	4,54
9,52	Traffic	10,13	9,13	9,33
7,55	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,43	8,68	8,91
51,13	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	51,40	52,75	54,26
1,58	Share of surplus profits, etc.	1,60	1,25	1,28
52,71	TOTAL .	53,00	54,00	55,54

225. The increase under *Locomotive* was due chiefly to the enhanced cost of coal and wood fuel and to extra repairs to locomotive stock. Under *General, Miscellaneous, and Suspense*, the increase was due chiefly to increased supervision charges consequent on the opening of the Meiktila-Myingyan branch and to heavy repairs to the Paddle Steamer *Rangoon*. The same causes, generally, account for the variations as compared with the Budget Estimate. Under *Traffic* expenses the lapse, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to savings on the charge for establishment.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
71,39	Working Expenses	72,45	73,59	74,92
2,72	Share of Surplus profits, etc. . . .	3,10	3,23	3,22
74,11	TOTAL .	75,55	76,82	78,14

226. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net increase of 4,03. The increases aggregated 11,04, of which 9,27 occurred on the East Coast Railway, due to increased mileage open and heavy traffic worked, and 1,11 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due chiefly to heavy renewals of sleepers and repairs to engines and to increased train mileage run. The decreases amounted to 7,51, of which the most important (4,34) occurred on the Umaria colliery in consequence of its having ceased to be a State undertaking from 1st April 1899. The other principal decreases were 1,44 on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to the abnormal charges in the previous year on account of damages caused by earthquake, and 1,13 on the Mysore Railway, due to less train mileage run consequent on the decline in the traffic. The other increases and decreases were not important. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a net increase of 2,47. The more important increases were 3,61 on the East Coast Railway, due chiefly to heavy traffic carried and more train-miles run, 1,11 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due to the same causes which contributed to the excess over the actuals of the previous year, and 65 on the Bengal Central Railway, due mainly to large expenditure on maintenance and renewal of permanent-way and Locomotive stock. The principal decreases were 2,22 on the Mysore Railway and 62 on the Guntakal-Mysore Railway, due to the anticipated improvement in the earnings, involving an increased share of working expenses chargeable to these Railways, not having been realized.

State Railways—Provincial.

1898-99. Accounts. R	Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
5.19	4,20	3,79	3,97

227. The principal variation was a decrease of 63 on the Cherra-Companyganj Railway, due to this Railway having been closed to traffic for the greater portion of the year owing to damage caused by heavy floods. On the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, classed as Local from 1st January 1900, there was a decrease of 31 due to a decline in earnings and consequent reduction of the ratio of working expenses chargeable to this line.

State Railways—Local.

1898-99. Accounts. R	Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
...	...	33	29

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
4,15,97	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT . .	4,28,44	4,32,82	4,32,85
£ 2,773,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	£ 2,856,3	£ 2,885,5	£ 2,885,7
	ENGLAND—			
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
229,8	Sterling Stock—3½ per cent.	227,7	228,0	228,0
7,5	Do. 3 per cent.	7,5	7,2	7,2
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
19,6	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—3½ per cent.	19,4	19,4	19,4
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
158,5	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity—3½ per cent. .	157,2	157,7	157,7
...	„ „ „ „ „ portion of Annuity 3 per cent.	...	—5	—5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
9,2	Debenture Stock	...	...	...
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—7	3½ per cent.	—7	—7	—7
310,0	3 „	310,0	310,0	310,0
5,5	2½ „	10,9	10,9	10,9
2,3	Sinking Fund	2,4	2,4	2,4
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock	19,1	19,1	19,1
7,6	Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures 2½ per cent,	7,6	7,6	7,6
119,9	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures 3 per cent.	119,9	119,9	119,9
966,9	TOTAL ENGLAND .	959,6	959,6	959,6
3,740,0	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	3,815,9	3,845,1	3,845,3

228. The charges approximate closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceed those of the previous year owing to the capital found by Government increasing year by year with the progress of construction. The excess of 4,41 in India requires to be sanctioned.

Interest on Capital found by Government.

229. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1899-1900 has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.	E. I. Ry. 4 per cent.	E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Capital Expenditure at end of 1898-99 . .	1,00,16	3,99,43	8,39,29	88,65,54	1,02,04,42
Capital Expenditure during 1899-1900 . .	40,20	...	32,36	2,93 45	3,66,01
Capital Expenditure at end of 1899-1900 . .	1,40,36	3,99,43	8,71,65	91,58,99	1,05,70.43
Debentures discharged	...	3,54,67	81,56	...	4,36,23
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	3,51	15,98	33,57	3,54,62	4,07,68
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged . .	...	14,19	3,26	...	17,45
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	70	...	65	5,87	7,22
TOTAL .	4,21	30,17	37,48	3,60,49	4,32,35
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest . .	...	...	...	50	50
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1899-1900 .	4,21	30,17	37,48	3,60,99	4,32,85
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	28,1	201,1	249,9	2,406,6	2,885,7
TOTAL FOR 1898-99 .	8,7	201,1	242,5	2,320,8	2,773,1

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£	ENGLAND—	£	£	£
1,180,6	East Indian Railway	1,182,7	1,182,7	1,182,7
122,0	Eastern Bengal Railway	122,2	122,2	122,2
411,4	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	414,3	413,7	413,7
1,714,0	GRAND TOTAL	1,719,2	1,718,6	1,718,6

230. The variations are unimportant, and do not call for notice.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
11,18	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	14,67	15,61	15,61
2,13	Indian Midland Railway	2,34	2,44	2,44
13,31	TOTAL INDIA	17,01	18,05	18,05
£		£	£	£
88,7	Equivalent in Sterling	113,4	120,3	120,4
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	218,9	218,9	218,9
307,6	TOTAL	332,3	339,2	339·3

231. There is no variation in the payments in England which represent the interest chargeabl against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under th provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The charges in India represent intere on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midlan Railways, which is met from rupee advances. The excess of 1,04 in India requires to be sanctioned.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1	...	...
92	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	96	95	95
4	Indian Midland Railway	...	5	1
...	Bengal Central Railway	9	5	...
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
69	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	67	66	66
1,65	TOTAL INDIA	1,73	1,71	1,62
£ 11,0	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 11,5	£ 11,4	£ 10,8
	ENGLAND—			
71,3	Assam-Bengal Railway	67,5	67,5	67,5
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
198,5	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	210,5	210,5	210,5
50,5	Burma Railways	50,5	50,5	50,5
202,4	Indian Midland Railway	206,1	205,0	205,0
203,0	Southern Mahratta Railway	202,7	202,0	202,0
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
38,7	East Indian Railway	68,7	61,2	61,3
811,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	853,5	844,2	844,3
822,9	GRAND TOTAL	865,0	855,6	855,1

232. The increase in the payments in England over the actuals of the previous year occurred on the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies; and on the East Indian Railway on account of further capital raised by the issue of debentures.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
		R		R
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
20,67	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	18,70	22,23	22,56
14,49	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	27,00	19,39	19,38
1,02	Madras Railway	1,00	10	10
36,18	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	46,70	41,72	42,04
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
1,26	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	1,26	1,26	1,26
...	Central Provinces	1	1	...
70	Burma	76	63	63
63	Assam	70	63	61
1,65	Bengal	1,77	1,65	1,65
1,32	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,53	1,55	1,47
3,90	Madras	7,18	9,78	9,36
2,34	Bombay	4,63	3,30	2,77
11,80		17,84	18,81	17,75
8,16	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*8,19*	*8,27*	*8,28*
3,64	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	9,65	10,54	9,47
39,82	GRAND TOTAL	56,35	52,26	51,51
£ 265,5	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 375,7	£ 348,4	£ 343,4

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*concluded.*

Surplus Profits.

233. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the shares of surplus profits earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the 1st half of 1899, and by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the 2nd half of 1899, having been larger than those for the corresponding halves of 1898 consequent on improved net earnings. Contrasted with the Budget Estimate, the decrease was due to the falling off in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to the contribution to the Provident Fund of the Madras Railway having been charged to working expenses.

Land and Supervision.

234. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to more extensive acquisition of land for the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions and to increased charges for supervision in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to changes in and additions to the staff.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	INTEREST—			
82	India	82	1,32	1,29
£		£	£	£
5,5	Equivalent in Sterling	5·5	8,8	8,6
,162,5	England	,185,3	2,172,3	2,172,3
	TOTAL	,190,8	2,181,1	2,180,9
	Companies [illegible]			
	1899			

35. The excess of 47 in India requires to be sanctioned.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Kalka-Simla	1,00	3	...
6	Bengal Dooars—(Land)	1,33	1,00	78
...	Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath Railway	2,00	...	...
1,50	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	98	90	60
...	Chandipur-Taki Railway	20	...	...
...	Gogri-Baptiahi Railway	40	...	...
...	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Sarhali	75	...	...
...	Kurnool Branch Railway	7	...	...
...	Sabarmati-Dholka	25	50	10
...	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	1,10	1,00	90
88	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1,95	3,00	2,15
2,48	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1	1	...
1	Nilgiri Railway	...	13	17
17	South Behar Railway	2	11	12
2,69	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	1	1	...
...	Southern Punjab Railway	3	3	4
18	Segowlie-Ruksaul Railway	2	1	1
12	Tapti Valley Railway	60	20	16
53	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	...	3	3
80	Nariad-Kapadvang Railway	5	...	...
...	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	2	15	10
...	Jullunder-Hoshiarpur Railway	68	...	...
...	Tarkessur Railway	...	16	16
9,42	TOTAL IMPERIAL	11,47	7,27	5,32
	PROVINCIAL—			
1,02	ibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	1,02	40	40
1,02	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	1,02	40	40
10,44	GRAND TOTAL	12,49	7,67	5,72
£ 69,6		£	£	£
	Equivalent in Sterling	83,2	51,1	38,1

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest—*concluded.*

236. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net decrease of 4,72, made up ncreases aggregating 1,10, of which 72 occurred on the Bengal-Dooars Railway, and decreases amoun- ng to 5,82, the chief of which were 2,58 on the South Behar Railway, 90 on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway, and 77 on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway, due to land acquisition operations on all these lines aving been practically completed. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the lapse was due chiefly to mounts set aside for the Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath, Chandipur-Taki, Gogri-Baptiahi, Amritsar-Tarn- Taran-Sarhali, Kurnool Branch, Nariad-Kapadvang, and Jullunder-Hoshiarpur Railways not having been itilized, and to less land having been acquired on the Bengal-Dooars, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Sabarmati- Dholka, Mymensingh-Jamalpur and Tapti Valley Railways than was provided for. The decrease of 62 n the subsidy paid to the Dibru-Sadiya Railway was due to a considerable improvement in the arnings of the Railway attributable to a larger traffic in coal and rice.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1898-99. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1899-1900. Revised. R	Accounts R
	IMPERIAL.			
	India (General and Political)—			
2,50	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	30	30	29
2,00	Director of Railway Construction Establishment, share of—	2,00	2,00	2,00
19	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	20	20	19
42	Bara-Ajmere and Marwar Survey	27	74	6
...	Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway Survey	...	6	7
—36	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	...	...	...
...	Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway—(*Land*)	...	5	...
...	Rewari-Phulera Railway—(*Land*)	...	20	...
4,75	Total	2,77	3,55	3,21
	Central Provinces—			
...	Bina Guna Railway (Land)	...	...	3
...	Khandwa-Akola-Basim Survey	80	45	49
46	Satpura Railway Survey	...	...	...
46	Total	80	45	52
	Burma—			
...	Sagaing Bridge	...	8	21
—56	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	...	...	...
—67	Meiktila-Myingyan Railway—(*Land*)	...	...	...
..	Hsipaw-Mone Survey	63	...	...
5	Kinu-Kabwet Thabeitkyin Survey	...	10	9
...	Bassein-Henzada Extension Survey	...	25	31
...	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	—24	—24
—1,18	Total	63	19	37
	Assam—			
...	Hajiganj-Shatnal Survey	...	11	11
...	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar Survey	...	7	7
15	Tilagaon-Sylhet Survey	7	3	2
		7	21	20
	Bengal—			
...	Dacca-Mymensingh Extensions	25	23	29
...	Benares-Puri Survey	— 89	—89	—89
28	Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey	...	...	...
—38	Barun-Daltonganj Survey	...	...	...
...	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Surveys	...	1	...
12	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	...	—5	—5
...	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	...	—29	—29
19	Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Survey	32	49	50
...	Goaluudo-Naraingunj Survey	12	...	...
...	Bonarpara-Kaunia Survey	...	5	3
69	Midnapur-Jheriah and Ranchi Plateau Surveys	...	9	7
1,27	Sakri-Jainagar Branch—(*Land*)	1,29	40	39
2	Bettia-Bagaha Extension—(*Land*)	...	1	1
9	Quadrupling E. B. S. Ry. between Naihati and Dum-Dum	...	10	10
...	Eastern Bengal State Railway, Dum-Dum to Cossipur	...	8	5
2,28	Total	1,09	23	21

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1898-99. Accounts. R		1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
...	Agra-Delhi Chord Survey	...	...	36
...	Dholpur-Bari Survey	...	1	1
...	Bettiah-Singarpur Survey	7	...	...
...	Ait-Kunch-Sind river Survey	...	2	1
...	Allahabad-Fyzabad Survey	...	45	50
...	Allahabad-Jaunpur Survey	...	2	...
...	TOTAL	7	50	88
	PUNJAB—			
...	Amritsar-Sarhali Survey	...	12	
18	Rewari-Kuchaman Survey			
3	Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey			
3	Frontier Railway Reserve Material			9
7	Peshawar Railway Reserve			
3,19	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account			
...	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali Survey		*—36*	*—36*
...	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali Railway (*Land*)	1,00	...	...
...	Suratgarh-Bhatinda (*Land*)		4	..
7	Khyber Railway Survey		1	1
5	Nowshera-Dargai Survey			
51	Kohat-Bannu Survey	64	60	60
...	Jech-Doah Railway Survey	20	7	5
—22,5	TOTAL	1,87	55	48
	MADRAS—			
...	Kalikiri-Rayachoti	10	7	7
...	Baliapatam-Mangalore Survey	...	6	3
1	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey			
...	Dharmapuri-Morrapur Survey			
31	Shoranur-Cochin Survey		-33	—33
...	Krishnagiri-Tirupatur		7	7
50	Vizianagram-Raipur Survey			
4	Berhampore-Russelkonda Survey			
22	Madura-Paumben Survey	11		
...	Yerragudipad-Jammalamadugu Survey		3	2
...	Mysore and West Coast Survey		43	43
...	Trichinopoly-Tirrukkoyilur Survey		4	3
...	Southern Mahratta Feeder Lines	34		
...	Shoranur-Cochin Survey (Land)			10
1,16	TOTAL	68	39	44
	BOMBAY—			
...	Bagalkot-Hungund Survey	...		
10	Bombay-Sind Connection Survey	...		
1	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway (*Land*)	2		
11	TOTAL	2	2	3
5,48	TOTAL IMPERIAL	8,00	6,09	6,34
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BURMA—			
—5	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey			
	N.-W. P. AND OUDH—			
...	Dehra-Mussoorie Survey			
	BOMBAY—			
...	Dholka-Dhollera Survey	...	...	4
—5	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	1	5
5,43	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	8,00	6,10	6,39
£ 36,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 53,3	£ 40,7	£ 42,6

237. The total outlay under *Imperial* is more than that of the previous year by 86. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as Surveys are being completed and new Surveys are being started every year. Under Provincial the excess of 4 in Bombay has been sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and the excess of 1 in the North-Western Provinces requires to be sanctioned.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

238. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	*Major Works*—	R	R	R
2,21,29	Direct Receipts . . .	2,17,18	2,38,07	2,36,78
1,00,88	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	1,04,31	1,01,53	1,00,53
3,22,17	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,21,49	3,39,60	3,37,31
94,04	Working Expenses . . .	95,81	1,01,20	99,71
1,31,27	Interest	1,34,59	1,34,49	1,34,51
2,25,31	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,30,40	2,35,69	2,34,22
96,86	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	91,09	1,03,91	1,03,09
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
24,14	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	23,62	22,68	22,67
94,03	Expenditure	1,03,08	1,00,57	1,05,29
69,89	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	79,46	77,89	82,62
26,97	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	11,63	26,02	20,47

239. The figures in the above summary equivalent in £ sterling including England are shown below :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900 Revised.	Accounts.
	Major Works—			
£		£	£	£
1,475,3	Direct Receipts . . .	1,447,8	1,587,1	1,578,5
672,5	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	695,4	676,9	670,2
2,147,8	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,143,2	2,264,0	2,248,7
626,9	Working Expenses . . .	638,7	674,7	664,8
875,1	Interest	897,2	896.6	896,7
1,502,0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,535,9	1,571,3	1,561,5
645,8	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	607,3	692,7	687,2
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
160,9	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	157,5	151,2	151,2
626,9	Expenditure	687,2	670,5	702,0
466,0	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	529,7	519,3	550,8
179,8	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	77,6	173,4	136,4

240. Although there was an increase of revenue from Major Works owing to the seasons having been favourable for canal irrigation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab on account of scanty rainfall, yet the increased working expenses and interest charges added to the debits, to Minor Works and Navigation, of the outlay on famine relief works, reckoned at ordinary rates, caused the net result to be worse than that of the previous year by R6,50 or £43,4 The improvement, R8,84 or £58,8 as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to the irrigation of a larger area than was anticipated. The worse result, R5,55 or £37,0 as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due to the adjustment of the normal outlay on famine relief works at the close of the year.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1898-99. Accounts.	RECEIPTS.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
3,46,31	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,45,11	3,62,28	3,59,98
£		£	£	£
2,308,7	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	2,300,7	2,415,2	2,399,9

241. The actual receipts in 1899-1900 exceeded those of the previous year by ₹13,67 or £91,2 and the Budget Estimate by ₹14,87 or £99,2. The increase was due chiefly to the irrigation of a larger area in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to scanty rainfall, and partly to the further development of irrigation from the Chenab canal.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1898-99.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1899-1900.			Revised, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
24,79	1,02	23,77	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. .	24,65	82	23,83	27,14	90	26,24	27,57	95	26,62
			Punjab—									
28,00	8,63	19,37	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	25,70	8,43	17,27	29,70	9,44	20,26	29,80	9,08	20,72
30,06	7,86	22,20	Bari Doab Canal . . .	27,75	7,55	20,20	29,90	8,05	21,85	29,69	7,97	21,72
27,53	6,73	20 80	Sirhind Canal . . .	25,20	7,50	17,70	33,63	8,70	24,93	30,91	8,56	22,35
24,07	7,09	16,98	Chenab Canal . . .	29,93	8,64	21,29	30,45	10,57	19,88	30,03	10,53	19,50
7.77	3.05	4,72	Other Projects . . .	7,76	2,93	4,83	6,32	2,80	3,52	6,01	2,76	3,25
1,17,43	33,30	84,07	TOTAL .	1,16,34	35,05	81,29	1,30,00	39,56	90,44	1,26,44	38,90	87,54
			Madras—									
1,10	5,81	—4,71	Godavari Delta . . .	99	5,74	—4,75	1,09	6,03	—4,94	1,13	5,89	—4,76
78	5,25	—4,47	Kistna Delta . . .	55	5,86	—5,31	78	5,24	—4,46	62	5,23	—4,61
1,56	3,56	—2,00	Other Projects . . .	1,31	3,65	—2,34	1,38	3,69	—2,31	1,81	3,75	—1,94
3,44	14,62	—11,18	TOTAL .	2,85	15,25	—12,40	3,25	14,96	—11,71	3,56	14,87	—11,31
6,61	4,81	1,80	Bombay	6,57	4,88	1,69	6,60	5,11	1,49	7,21	4,84	2,37
1,52,27	53,81	98,46	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,50,41	56,00	94,41	1,66,99	60,53	1,06,46	1,64,78	59,56	1,05,22
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
10,75	5,59	5,16	Sone Canals . . .	9,25	6,12	3,13	10,10	5,95	4,15	10,95	5,48	5,47
7,79	7,84	—5	Other Canals . . .	7,76	7,68	8	7,90	7,81	9	7,35	7,60	—25
18,54	13,43	5,11	TOTAL .	17,01	13,80	3,21	18,00	13,76	4,24	18,30	13,08	5,22
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
32,07	10,63	21,44	Ganges Canal . . .	32,63	10,39	22,24	35,95	10,56	25,39	36,57	10,74	25,83
22,80	9,97	12,83	Lower Ganges Canal . .	20,78	9,43	11,35	22,46	8,94	13,52	22,29	8,91	13,38
6,81	2,34	4,47	Agra Canal	7,20	2,40	4,80	8,30	2,81	5,49	8,29	2,84	5,45
12,49	3,84	8,65	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	12,29	3,39	8,90	12,41	3,95	8,46	12,42	4,09	8,33
...	2	—2	Fatehpur Branch . . .	60	40	20	12	65	—53	76	49	27
74,17	26,80	47·37		73,50	26,01	47,49	79,24	26,91	52,33	80,33	27,07	53,26
23,69	...	*23,69*	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Imperial . .	*23,74*	...	*23,74*	*26,16*	...	*26,16*	*26,63*	...	*26,63*
50,48	26,80	23,68	TOTAL .	49,76	26,01	23,75	53,08	26,91	26,17	53,70	27,07	26,63
69,02	40,23	28,79	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	66,77	39,81	26,96	71,08	40,67	30,41	72,00	40,15	31,85
2,21,29	94,04	1,27,25	GRAND TOTAL .	2,17,18	95.81	1,21,37	2,38,07	1,01,20	1,36,87	2,36,78	99,71	1,37,07
1,475,3	626,9	848,4	Equivalent in Sterling .	1,447,8	638,8	809,0	1,587,1	674,7	912,4	1,578,5	664,8	913,7

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

242. The gross revenue in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by R12,51, and the Budget Estimate by 14,37. The increase was due chiefly to a larger area having been irrigated during both the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons owing to short rainfall in the districts served by the canals, and partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal. The decrease of 2,21, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to large outstanding balances on the Western Jumna, Sirhind, and Chenab canals, owing to famine.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

243. The gross revenue in 1899-1900 was better than that of the previous year by 2,98. The increase was due to a larger area having been irrigated by the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the *kharif* season of 1899 than in the previous year, owing chiefly to scanty rainfall. Of the increase of 5,23, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 1,29 was contributed by Bengal and 3,94 by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The increase in Bengal was attributed to an increased demand for irrigation for *rabi* crops in the Sone canals. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase was due to a larger area having been irrigated, both in the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons, than was anticipated

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
11,75	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	11,75	12,18	12,41
6,79	Punjab	9,05	8,03	7,83
71,42	Madras	72,15	69,05	67,22
10,92	Bombay	11,36	12,27	13,07
1,00,88	TOTAL INDIA	1,04,31	1,01,53	1,00,53
£		£	£	£
672,5	„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	695,4	676,9	670,2

244. The actuals for 1899-1900 fell short of those of the previous year by 35. The decrease is the net result of an improvement of 3,85 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Bombay and of a falling off of 4,20 in Madras. The increase in the Punjab was due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal, and that in Bombay to a better supply of water in the canals in Sind. The decrease in Madras was due to remissions under the Godavari and Cauvery delta systems and the Pennar River canals owing to the unfavourable character of seasons. As compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, the actuals show a decrease of 3,78 and 1,00 respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly in Madras and was due to the cause explained above. In the Punjab the revenue from the Chenab canal was over-estimated. The increase in Bombay was due to a better supply of water in the canals in Sind.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1898-99. Accounts.			Budget.		1899-1900. Revised.		Accounts.	
A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
71	...	India	66	...	26	...	26	...
...	2,08	Burma	...	1,75	...	1,45	...	2,09
...	7,66	Bengal	...	8,13	...	7,92	...	8,05
...	2,43	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	1,95	...	2,28	...	2,16
4,47	2,12	Punjab	4,25	2,31	4,46	1,83	4,26	1,74
...	1,84	Madras	...	1,88	...	1,70	...	1,68
2,52	31	Bombay	2,39	30	2,44	34	2,08	35
7,70	16,44	TOTAL	7,30	16,32	7,16	15,52	6,60	16,07
24,14		TOTAL INDIA	23,62		22,68		22,67	
£			£		£		£	
160,9		„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	157,5		151,2		151,2	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

Imperial Works.

245. The actual receipts in 1899-1900 fell short of those of the previous year by 1,10, and the Budget Estimate by 70. The decrease was due partly to insufficient supply of water in the tanks in Baluchistan and the canals in Sind, and partly to outstanding balances on the canals in the Deccan and Gujarat, owing to famine.

Provincial and Local Works.

246. The actual collections of the year 1899-1900 were less than those of the previous year by 37. The decrease is made up chiefly of an increase of 39 in Bengal, and of short realizations of 27 and 38 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab respectively. The increase in Bengal was mainly due to a rise in the navigation receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern canals. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to smaller water-rate collections from the Dun and Rohilkhand canals. In the Punjab the receipts from the minor canals in charge of Civil Officers fell from 1,73 in 1898-99 to 1,33 in 1899-1900. The increase in the actual receipts in Burma, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was due to the transfer to Public Works revenue, after the Revised Estimate had been fixed, of a sum of 68, the cash balance on 31st March 1899 of the Sagu and Salin Canal Fund in the Minbu district, which was previously accounted for in the Civil Department.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE:—	R	R	R
3,19,07	India (Rupee figures) .	3,33,39	3,36,07	3,39,32
£		£	£	£
2,127,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	2,222,6	2,240,5	2,262,2
1,8	England . . .	6	1,3	1,3
2,128,9	TOTAL .	2,223,2	2,241,8	2,263,5

247. The increase of R20,19 or £134,6 in the expenditure during 1899-1900 over that of the previous year was due partly to the increased cost of working and maintenance, partly to the interest charges on the capital outlay of the year, and partly to the charge to this head of expenditure on famine relief works at normal rates in connection with revenue-producing canals and tanks. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess expenditure was R6,04 or £40,3, due to the same causes as affected the comparison with the outlay of the previous year. Owing to the adjustment of famine outlay against this head the Revised Estimate was also exceeded by R3,25 or £21,7.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
53,81	Imperial Works	56,00	60,53	59,56
40,23	Provincial Works	39,81	40,67	40,15
94,04	TOTAL INDIA	95,81	1,01,20	99,71
£		£	£	£
626,9	„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING .	638,8	674,7	664,8

(For details see page 118).

Imperial Works.

248. The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 5,75, and the Budget Estimate by 3,56. The increase occurred in the Punjab, and was mainly due to heavy maintenance charges of the Chenab canal owing to extension of irrigation and to larger payments on account of Lambardars' fees. The excess was covered by additional grants amounting to R4,50 sanctioned by the Government of India.

Provincial Works.

249. The short outlay in Bengal, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was mainly due to savings in the charges for establishment and to a smaller expenditure on repairs. The increase of 1,06 in the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh over the Budget Estimate was due to the construction of certain unforeseen urgent works in connection with the remodelling of distributaries, and to extra collection charges on the increased revenue, of this excess 1,04 were covered by sanction of the Local Government and 2 still require to be sanctioned.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
R	*Imperial.*	R	R	R
73,39	India	78,28	78,21	78,24
	Provincial.			
24,57	Bengal	24,55	24,55	24,55
31,31	N.-W. P. and Oudh	31,76	31,73	31,72
1,31,27	TOTAL INDIA	1,34,59	1,34,49	1,34,51
£		£	£	£
875,1	„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	897,2	896,6	896,7

250. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Capital expenditure at end of 1898-99		33,15,71
„ „ during 1899-1900—		
35.—Protective Works	3,59	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	90	
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	89,70	
		54,19
		34,09,90
INTEREST.		
Interest on Capital outlay at beginning of the year		1,32,63
Interest on half Capital spent during the year		1,88
TOTAL		1,34,51
„ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		£896,7

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1898-99. Accounts. A	1898-99. Accounts. B		Budget. A	Budget. B	1899-1900. Revised. A	1899-1900. Revised. B	Accounts. A	Accounts. B
78	...	India	2,16	...	71	...	6,34	...
...	14,77	Burma	...	17,49	...	17,06	...	17,16
...	13,96	Bengal	...	14,90	...	12,88	...	11,77
...	2,65	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	3,63	...	3,80	...	3,54
8,37	1,08	Punjab	8,54	1,21	9,12	1,13	9,37	1,04
...	32,41	Madras	...	34,14	..	34,23	..	33,57
19,27	47	Bombay	20,74	18	21,27	18	22,16	15
28,42	65,34		31,44	71,55	31,10	69,28	37,87	67,23
93,76		TOTAL INDIA	1,02,99		1,00,38		1,05,10	
£			£		£		£	
625,1		TOTAL INDIA EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	686,6		669,2		700,7	
1,8		ENGLAND	6		1,3		1,3	
626,9		GRAND TOTAL	687,2		670,5		702,0	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

251. The increase in the expenditure during 1899-1900, as compared with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to the transfer to this head of the expenditure on famine relief works in Rajputana, Punjab, and Bombay, reckoned at ordinary rates, and partly to the construction of certain important works in connection with the canals in the Punjab and Sind to keep them in good working order. The excess of 6,43 over the Budget requires to be sanctioned.

Provincial Works.

252. The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 1,89. The increase was due to a larger programme of expenditure in Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The decrease of 2,19 in Bengal was due chiefly to a number of works having been nearly completed in the previous year. Heavy expenditure was also incurred in Bengal in 1898-99 on land charges for famine relief works, whereas in 1899-1900 very little expenditure was incurred on this account. The increase of 1,16 in Madras was mainly due to large expenditure having been incurred for the up-keep of minor works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept. The actual expenditure of the year fell short of the Budget and Revised Estimates by 4,32 and 2,05, respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly in Bengal, and was due partly to a sum of 1,65 having been transferred to 45—Civil Works, for expenditure on special repairs to buildings at Darjeeling, partly (about 87) to a smaller share of establishment charges having been borne by this head, and partly to an unforeseen reduction of the suspense balances by 39. The expenditure in the other Provinces was somewhat over-estimated.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	RECEIPTS:—	₹	₹	₹
65,92	India (Rupee figures) .	64,38	61,92	61,77
£		£	£	£
439,5	Equivalent in Sterling	429,2	412,8	411,8
30,5	England . .	29,6	29,0	29,1
470,0	TOTAL .	458,8	441,8	440,9

253. The receipts in 1899-1900 fell short of those of the previous year by ₹4,35 or £ 29,1. The decrease under Civil Works was chiefly due to the falling off under road tolls, and contributions for Public Works and Ferry receipts, consequent on the prevalence of plague and famine. The falling off from the Budget Estimate was also attributable to this cause.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
4,44	India	4,09	4,20	4,22
72	Burma	75	75	72
4	Assam	4	4	4
...	Bengal	...	...	1
2	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	2	2
7	Punjab	9	7	7
4	Madras	3	3	4
9	Bombay	8	9	10
5,42	TOTAL .	5,09	5,20	5,22
£		£	£	£
36,2	Equivalent in Sterling	33.9	34,7	34,8

254. The receipts for the year 1899-1900 fell short of those of the previous year by 20. The decrease was due to the special credit of 35 obtained in 1898-99 by the sale to His Highness the Nizam's State Railway of barracks and other buildings in the old Lancer lines at Secunderabad. The variations between the actuals and the Budget Estimate were unimportant.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1898-99. Accounts.			Budget.		1899-1900. Revised.		Accounts.	
A Deptl.	B Civil.		A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil
		IMPERIAL.						
52	6	India	52	6	54	7	57	6
...	...	Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
41	...	Punjab	46	...	45	...	47	...
93		TOTAL .	99	6	1,00	7	1,04	
		PROVINCIAL.						
58	9	Central Provinces .	50	10	40	9	47	9
1,63	4	Burma . . .	1,50	5	1,70	4	1,79	3
47	52	Assam . . .	40	46	45	46	51	47
2,08	2,86	Bengal . . .	1,93	2,83	1,93	2,65	2,27	2,58
1,73	5,80	N.-W. P. and Oudh .	1,43	5,38	1,50	5,23	1,53	5,13
88	4,13	Punjab . . .	1,60	3,65	65	3,80	67	3,82
1,69	5	Madras . . .	1,83	4	1,87	4	1,88	5
7,23	9	Bombay . . .	7,17	8	6,50	9	6,24	8
16,29	13,58	TOTAL .	16,36	12,59	15,00	12,40	15,36	12,25

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1898-99. Accounts. A Deptl.	1898-99. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1899-1900. Revised. A Deptl.	1899-1900. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
..	27	India	...	25	...	26	...	30
..	60	Central Provinces	...	58	...	41	...	42
...	2,00	Burma	...	1,77	...	1,90	...	1,97
54	1,04	Assam	1	1,05	1	1,05	2	1,01
...	5,15	Bengal	...	5,69	...	5,35	...	5,32
15	1,02	N.-W. P. and Oudh . . .	20	83	15	93	17	91
1	2,76	Punjab	1	2,94	1	2,55	1	2,69
7	10,43	Madras	8	10,20	7	10,40	8	9,95
...	5,60	Bombay	...	5,68	...	5,16	...	4,99
77	28,87	TOTAL .	30	28,99	24	28,01	28	27,56
60,50		TOTAL INDIA	59,29		56,72		56,55	
£ 403,3		„ „ Equivalent in Sterling	£ 395,3		£ 378,1		£ 377,0	
		ENGLAND—						
30,5		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill—Fees from Students, etc. .	29,6		29,0		29,1	
433,8		GRAND TOTAL .	424,9		407,1		406	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

255. The differences under this head are unimportant.

Provincial Works.

256. The receipts by Departmental Officers during 1899-1900 were less than those of the previous year by 93, and the Budget Estimate by 1,00 The decrease occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was due to the receipts from tolls on roads having fallen off owing to the prevalence of famine and plague. The increase of 34 over the Budget Estimate in Bengal was mainly due to larger profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

257. The difference of 93 between the actuals and the Budget Estimate in the Punjab was mainly due to the postponement of the sale of the building occupied by the Punjab Secretariat at Simla.

258. The revenue realized by Civil Officers in 1899-1900 fell short of that of the previous year by 1,33. The decrease occurred chiefly in Bengal, (28), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (67), and the Punjab (31). The decrease in Bengal was due to a falling off in the receipts from ferry tolls. The receipts for 1898-99 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh included a special credit on account of sale-proceeds of the steamer and plant of the Ghazipore Steam Ferry. The decrease in the Punjab was due to the receipts from the sale of lands and buildings not being so large as in the previous year. The decrease, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to a falling off in the realizations from ferry tolls.

Local Works.

259. The decrease (49) in the revenue realized by Departmental Officers during 1899-1900, as compared with that of the previous year, was due to a sum of 53 having been included in the receipts for 1898-99, representing the recovery from the Assam-Bengal Railway on account of compensation for the district road from Gauhati to Kalang river, taken over by that Railway.

260. The revenue realized by Civil Officers in 1899-1900 was less than that of the previous year by 1,31, and the Budget Estimate by 1,43. The decrease was mainly due to a falling off under road tolls, contributions for Public Works and Ferry receipts, consequent on the prevalence of famine and plague.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	EXPENDITURE :—	₹	₹	₹
5,64,11	India (Rupee figures) . . .	6,65,c4	6,00,67	6,01,67
£		£	£	£
3,760,7	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	4,433,6	4,004,5	4,011,1
151,6	England	102,4	126,3	123,5
3,912,3	TOTAL . .	4,536,0	4,130,8	4,134,6

261. In consequence of increased grants the expenditure during 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by ₹33,35 or £222,3. The decrease of ₹60,20 or £401,4, as compared with the Budget relief Estimate, was due chiefly to the curtailment of expenditure to provide funds for famine works and other Provincial needs, and partly to requirements having been over-estimated.

44.—Military Works.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
87,15	India	1,09,61	1,02,18	1,00,21
8	Central Provinces	7	7	7
8,04	Burma	8,56	7,70	7,60
3,27	Assam	2,02	2,67	2,63
2,09	Bengal	1,92	2,62	2,36
61	North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	34	34	30
9,24	Punjab	5,26	5,17	5,09
70	Madras	69	82	80
2,09	Bombay	1,49	1,69	1,66
1,13,27	TOTAL INDIA .	1,29.96	1,23,26	1,20,72
£		£	£	£
755,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . . .	866.4	821,7	804,8
52,5	England	14,9	34,0	31,8
807,6	GRAND TOTAL .	881,3	855,7	836,6

262. The actual expenditure in India during 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 7,45 and there was a decrease of £20,7 in the expenditure in England. The increase in the expenditure in India was due chiefly to large expenditure having been incurred on Military Works in the North-West Frontier Districts. The decrease in Burma was due to the approaching completion of the scheme for providing accommodation at Maymyo for the 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles. The decrease in Assam was due to the practical completion of the buildings for the permanent garrison of Native Infantry at Manipur. The decrease in the Punjab was due chiefly to several important works having been completed in the previous year, and partly to the transfer of Military Works in the Kurram Valley to Military Works Services. In Bombay the requirements of the year 1899-1900 were fewer than those of the previous year.

263. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 9,24, and the Revised Estimate by 2,54. The decrease was due chiefly to the grants allotted for works in the North-West Frontier Districts not having been fully utilized, and partly to modifications of the Budget programme, which were sanctioned by the Government of India during the course of the year.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

45.—Civil Works.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.												
Departmental	Accounts.	1898-99	21,69	28		1,53	6,70	2,07	4,65	75	2,17	39,84
	Budget.	1899-1900	19,57	14		47	8,96	2,38	4,42	50	1,61	38,05
	Revised.		14,99	40		61	8,80	2,70	6,25	56	2,24	36,55
	Accounts.		13,83	38		46	7,97	2,76	5,80	55	2,00	33,75
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1898-99	1,05									1,05
	Budget.	1899-1900	54									54
	Revised.		92									92
	Accounts		95									95
Total Imperial	Accounts.	1898-99	22,74	28		1,53	6,70	2,07	4,65	75	2,17	40,89
	Budget.	1899-1900	20,11	14		47	8,96	2,38	4,42	50	1,61	38,59
	Revised.		15,91	40		61	8,80	2,70	6,25	56	2,24	37,47
	Accounts.		14,78	38		46	7,97	2,76	5,80	55	2,00	34,70
PROVINCIAL.												
Departmental	Accounts.	1898-99		16,48	54,54	26,02	32,89	29,67	28,29	25,16	27,44	2,40,49
	Budget.	1899-1900		19,58	70,00	24,62	47,59	46,20	34,90	30,89	41,37	3,15,15
	Revised.			14,80	68,55	24,59	38,40	37,72	29,00	23,80	27,25	2,64,11
	Accounts.			14,64	69,49	25,37	39,03	37,08	29,41	27,32	26,38	2,68,72
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1898-99		25	1,56	62	90	2,50	1,08	1,87	15	8,93
	Budget.	1899-1900		17	1,49	66	1,00	2,62	87	3,03	15	9,99
	Revised.			23	1,52	1,00	1,65	2,62	1,22	4,20	16	12,60
	Accounts.			32	1,52	88	1,55	2,46	1,31	4,31	16	12,51
Total Provincial	Accounts.	1898-99		16,73	56,10	26,64	33,79	32,17	29,37	27,03	27,59	2,49,42
	Budget.	1899-1900		19,75	71,49	25,28	48,59	48,82	35,77	33,92	41,52	3,25,14
	Revised.			15,03	70,07	25,59	40,05	40,34	30,22	28,00	27,41	2,76,71
	Accounts.			14,96	71,01	26,25	40,58	39,54	30,72	31,63	26,54	2,81,23
LOCAL.												
Departmental	Accounts.	1898-99	40	1,10	6,63	7,46		17,78	7,99	38	10,98	52,72
	Budget.	1899-1900	33	1,49	7,52	8,40		18,76	9,20	32	10,22	56,24
	Revised.		28	90	7,09	8,35		18,80	7,34	36	9,50	52,62
	Accounts.		26	84	6,89	7,46		18,52	6,88	36	10,02	51,23
Civil Officers	Accounts.	1898-99	13	1,34	4,79		42,93	5,32	1,44	41,13	10,71	1,07,81
	Budget.	1899-1900	13	2,08	6,28		44,99	6,60	1,45	41,87	11,71	1,15,11
	Revised.		11	1,50	5,48		43,72	5,40	1,41	41,64	11,34	1,10,61
	Accounts.		22	1,17	4,94		46,31	5,76	1,43	43,36	10,58	1,13,79
Total Local	Accounts.	1898-99	53	2,44	11,42	7,48	42,93	23,10	9,43	41,51	21,69	1,60,53
	Budget.	1899-1900	46	3,57	13,80	8,40	44,99	25,36	10,65	42,19	21,93	1,71,35
	Revised.		39	2,40	12,57	8,36	43,72	24,20	8,75	42,00	20,84	1,63,23
	Accounts.		48	2,01	11,83	7,48	46,31	24,28	8,31	43,72	20,60	1,65,02
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts.	1898-99	23,27	19,45	67,52	35,65	83,42	57,34	43,45	69,29		4,50,84
	Budget.	1899-1900	20,57	23,46	85,29	34,15	1,02,54	76,56	50,84	76,61		5,35,08
	Revised.		16,30	17,83	82,64	34,56	92,57	67,24	45,22	70,56	50,49	4,77,41
	Accounts.		15,26	17,35	82,84	34,19	94,86	66,58	44,83	75,90	49,14	4,80,95

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

45.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
4,50,84	TOTAL INDIA	5,35,08	4,77,41	4,80,95
3,005,6	„ „ Equivalent in Sterling . .	3,567,2	3,182,8	3,206,3
	ENGLAND—			
61,3	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department . . .	57,0	55,0	55,1
26,4	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill	27,3	28,7	28,5
4,3	Sundry Items	2,0	1,2	9
7,1	Stores for India	1,2	7,4	7,2
99,1		87,5	92,3	91,7
3,104,7	GRAND TOTAL .	3,654,7	3,275,1	3,298,0

Imperial Works.

264. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1899-1900 was less than that of the previous year by 6,09. The decrease was due chiefly to the completion of the Bangalore water-works in 1898-99 and the approaching completion of certain churches and other buiidings on which large expenditure was incurred in the previous year, and partly to the share of establishment charges debited to 45—Civil Works, in Rajputana, having been smaller than usual. The decrease of 1,07 in Assam was due chiefly to no expenditure having been incurred from Imperial Funds on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, and partly to reduced expenditure on the reconstruction of postal and telegraph buildings destroyed by the earthquake of 1897. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the programme of expenditure for 1899-1900, sanctioned by the Government of India, was larger than in the previous year.

265. In the Budget Estimate a sum of 1,16 was over-allotted for works in Baluchistan through a misapprehension, and was subsequently withdrawn. Exclusive of this sum the actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 3,14, and the Revised Estimate by 2,80. The decrease was due to a smaller debit on account of Establishment charges in Rajputana, to the grants for certain works in Bengal and the Punjab not having been fully utilized, to the site for the Baghdad Residency not having been acquired before the close of the year, and to the transfers of grants from India to England.

266. *Civil Officers.*—The decrease of 10 as compared with previous year was due to a smaller programme of works in 1899-1900.

Provincial Works.

267. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 28,23. The increase was due to larger grants having been made available for expenditure during the year 1899-1900. Although the grants for all Provinces were larger than those of the previous year, the expenditure in the Central Provinces and Bombay was less by 1,84, and 1,06 respectively owing to the restriction of expenditure under this head to provide funds for famine relief works. The decrease of 65 in Assam was due to less expenditure having been incurred in 1899-1900 on the restoration of earthquake damages than in the previous year.

268. Compared with the Budget Estimate, Assam is the only Province which shows an increase (75) in the expenditure on Civil Works. It was due to the continuation of the extensive repairs to the roads and bridges in the Khasi and Jaintia hills which suffered most from the earthquake of 1897, and was covered by a reappropriation sanctioned by the Local Administration. The short outlay 4,94 in the Central Provinces, Punjab 5,49 and Bombay 14,99 was the result of the efforts of the Local Governments to reduce ordinary expenditure to provide funds for famine relief works. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 9,12 due to the curtailment of expenditure by the Local Government to provide for other provincial needs. In Burma the expenditure on new buildings and roads was somewhat over-estimated. The decrease of 8,56 and 3,57 in Bengal and Madras respectively was mainly due to the withdrawal by the Local Governments for Provincial needs of a large portion of the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India to supplement Provincial resources which had been depleted by the heavy expenditure in previous years on works in connection with famine, plague, and earthquake.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Provincial Works—*concluded.*

269. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 3,58, and the Budget Estimate by 2,52. The increase was due to larger contributions having been granted to Municipalities for water-supply projects and other works.

Local Works.

270. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1899-1900 was less than that of the previous year by 1,49, and the Budget Estimate by 5,01. As compared with the previous year the decrease was mainly due to the restriction of ordinary outlay in the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay to provide funds for famine relief works.

271. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of the previous year by 5,98. The increase was mainly due to large outlay having been incurred at the close of the year in Bengal and Madras on the construction and repairs of Civil buildings and roads. On the whole the actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,32. The decrease in the Central Provinces and Bombay was due to the restriction of expenditure owing to famine. In Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the expenditure was over-estimated by District Boards. The excess of 2 in India requires to be sanctioned.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
616,3	RECEIPTS . . .	611,8	690,6	719,5
16,001,3	EXPENDITURE . . .	15,768,0	15,029,6	14,885,2
15,385,0	NET .	15,156,2	14,339,0	14 165,7

272. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :-

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		R	R	R
83,87	India	81,66	92,94	95,39
£		£	£	£
559,2	Equivalent in Sterling .	544,4	619,6	635,9
57,1	England	67,4	71,0	83,6
616,3	TOTAL .	611,8	690,6	719,5
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		R	R	R
17,48,91	India	16,91,23	16,39,18	16,23,64
£		£	£	£
11,659,4	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,274,9	10,927,9	10,824,3
4,341,9	England	4,493,1	4,101,7	4,060,9
16,001,3	TOTAL .	15,768,0	15,029,6	14,885,2

273. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year by R13,73 or £91,5 and R11,52, or £76,7 respectively. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly due to Her Majesty's Imperial Government having been debited with the entire cost of European stores issued to the South African Force, as well as of horses, ponies and mules supplied, in excess of the ordinary peace equipment, to corps and batteries that formed part of the Force; and to a larger issue than was anticipated of medical stores to famine and plague hospitals, and of arms to the Police. The improvement would have been greater but for the decrease in sales of malt liquor, regimental necessaries, and commissariat provisions and stores, owing chiefly to the absence of a large number of British troops on service in South Africa during the second half of the year. The improvement, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was also due to the above causes.

274. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by 16,2, chiefly in those on account of the Indian Troops Service and in the proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

275. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	SPECIAL ITEMS :—			
1,05,75	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier . .	3,89	(a)	(a)
49,20	Other special services .	62,52	60,00	57,25
1,54,95		66,41	60,00	57,25
15,93,96	Other Charges . .	16,24,82	15,79,18	15,66,39
17,48,91	TOTAL .	16,91,23	16,39,18	16,23,64

276. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure for Other Special Services are shown in detail below :—

	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Accounts.
Charges for—		
Occupation of Chitral and its Communications	22,29	20,80
Wano Garrison	2,53	2,25
Tochi Garrison	7,92	7,08
Gilgit Agency	2,55	2,30
Kajuri Kach and Jondola Garrisons . .	89	99
Kengtung Garrison	1,44	1,08
Kohat-Kurrum Force	9,86	6,61
Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort .	93	65
Khyber Force and Moveable Column . .	14,11	10,72
Mishmi Expedition	...	2,29
North-West Frontier Field operations . .	3,89	2,48
	66,41	57,25

277. The principal savings were under Khyber Force and Moveable Column (3,39), due to the withdrawal of the Khyber Force; under Kohat-Kurrum Force (3,25), due to the maintenance of the Force at a reduced strength throughout the year; under Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (1,49), due to the reduction of the garrison, to the permanent transport employed on the Frontier having partly displaced hired transport in India, and to reduced demands for warm clothing; under Tochi Garrison (84), due to the maintenance of fewer hired camels, to the more extensive use of Government transport for the conveyance of stores, and to less expenditure for warm clothing; and under Kengtung Garrison (36), due to the reduction of the garrison, to favourable rates for food stuffs, and to the employment of Government transport. The charges on account of North-West Frontier Field Operations, under which there was a saving of 1,41, are not shown separately, as they are very small. These savings were partly counterbalanced by the charges under Mishmi Expedition, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

(a) Included under other special services.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

278. The details of the reduction of 58,43 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures:—

	Budget.	1899-1900. Accounts.	Excess + Reduction—
Army and Garrison Staff	53,27	52,45	—82
Regimental Pay	8,07,73	7,82,80	—24,93
Commissariat	3,55,79	3,46,61	—9,18
Remount	35,54	35,22	—32
Clothing	28,53	22,71	—5,82
Medical	76,97	68,02	—8,95
Ordnance	82,30	74,25	—8,05
Miscellaneous	10,30	11,17	+87
Other heads	1,74,39	1,73,16	—1,23
TOTAL	16,24,82	15,66,39	—58,43

279. The principal causes of the above savings are given below:—

(1) Absence of British troops on service in South Africa, which caused a saving under salaries and subsistence charges, owing to the entire cost of the Force having been borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government. There were also savings due to credits afforded by that Government on account of stores sent to South Africa, reduced by the cost of the replacement of a portion of the stores and animals sent with the corps and batteries 48,90

(2) Smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to the actual rates of payment being more favourable than that adopted in the Budget 4,22

(3) The pay and allowances of officers and others, who were transferred to the Civil Department on plague duty, having been charged to that Department 3,37

(4) The purchase of fewer Commissariat-transport animals and young stock, and the payment in England for mules purchased in Italy 3,80

(5) The entertainment of smaller cattle establishments . . 1,05

(6) Low expenditure on medical supplies 3,42

(7) Lapse of the whole or a portion of the special provisions made in the Budget on account of:—

Reserve of compressed fodder for mobilisation arrangements	3,76	
Supply of camel saddles and trestles for the 3rd and 4th Divisions and extra units of the field army	1,84	
Camps-of-exercise and instruction	1,42	
Re-establishment of cantonment hospitals	1,14	
Mobilisation equipment (Barrack Establishment, Supplies and Services)	1,13	
		9,29
		74,05

The more important excesses are:—

Large payments of messing allowance	8,00
Rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals, owing to scarcity	6,00
More Sea Transport charges	2,87
	16,87

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

280. As compared with the preceding year, there was a saving of 27,57 under Other Charges, and an increase of 8,05 under Other Special Services. The saving was due chiefly to less charges on account of pay of British troops and of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to an improvement in the rate of exchange, and the absence of troops in South Africa; to credit afforded by Her Majesty's Imperial Government on account of the cost of local stores issued to the South African Force; to the stoppage of home reliefs, owing to the war in South Africa, and the curtailment of Indian reliefs in consequence of famine and plague; and to fewer medals having been struck than in 1898-99. These savings were partly counterbalanced by large payments of messing allowance, by charges on account of the 27th Bombay Infantry and Head-Quarters Wing, 4th Bombay Rifles, who were on service in Mombassa (East Africa) in 1898-99, during which period all charges on their account were debited to Her Majesty's Imperial Government; by a rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals, owing to scarcity; by more sea transport charges; and by the expenditure incurred in replacing a portion of the animals and stores sent to South Africa. The increase under Other Special Services was due to the formation of the Khyber Force and Moveable Column, and to the Mishmi Expedition, partly counterbalanced by savings under Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, Tochi Garrison and Kohat Kurram Force, due chiefly to the reduction of the garrisons at these places. The charges under this head include 2,48 on account of North-West Frontier Field Operations, as shewn above.

281. The expenditure in England showed a saving, as compared with the Budget, chiefly under Effective charges. The saving was mainly due to a smaller demand for Ordnance Stores than was expected, and to payments not having been made so early as was anticipated, and to a decrease under Indian Troop Service, due to the dislocation of arrangements regarding Indian reliefs, owing to the despatch of Troops to South Africa; partly counterbalanced by charges for the purchase of mules, and by an increase in the pay and expenses of Military Officers studying the Russian language and on special duty.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—	R	R	R
59	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	68	57	63
42,91	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	46,53	45,58	46,45
1,65	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	1,10	7,57	6,78
8,01	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	7,74	9,11	9,90
36	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	28	33	31
2,68	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,35	3,72	4,32
13,07	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	11,43	15,24	15,69
14	Education	14	16	16
17	Sea Transport Charges	21	22	21
1,27	Miscellaneous Services	1,88	2,06	2,11
70,85	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	73,34	84,56	86,56
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
2	Rewards for Military Services	3	3	3
18	Military Pensions to Natives	3	3	6
8,68	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	8,26	8,32	8,74
8,88	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	8,32	8,38	8.83
4,14	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	...		
83,87	TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES	81,66	92,94	95,39
£		£	£	£
559,2	Equivatent in sterling	544,4	619,6	635,9
	ENGLAND—			
41,9	Effective Services	51,9	53,5	66,0
15,2	Non-effective Services	15,5	17,5	17,6
57,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	67,4	71,0	83,6
616,3	GRAND TOTAL	611,8	690,6	719.5

282. There was an improvement of 13,73 in the receipts in India, as compared with the Budget. This occurred, chiefly, under *Remount and Veterinary* (5,68), *Ordnance* (4,26), *Clothing* (2,16) and *Medical Establishments* (97), and was due to the adjustment, by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, of the price of horses and ponies supplied, in excess of the ordinary peace equipment, to the corps and batteries that formed part of the South African Force, and of the value of European stores issued to that Force; the increase under *Medical* was also due partly to recoveries on account of Medical stores issued to famine and plague hospitals. The increase under *Miscellaneous Services* (23) was, chiefly, due to the transfer to this head of the receipts on account of the North-West Frontier Field operations (56) partly counterbalanced by less receipts on account of the Khyber Force and Moveable Column (25), and that under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* (48), to more subscribers having been present in India, and to an increase in the number of donations.

283. The fall of 5 under *Regimental Pay* was mainly due to discharges of soldiers having been discontinued in consequence of the war in South Africa. The decrease (8) under *Commissariat Establishments* was due to smaller sales of Malt Liquor (2,78), and of provisions and stores (78) owing to the absence of British troops on service in South Africa during the latter half of the year; to smaller receipts than were anticipated from the sale of rum (41) and from the new dairy farms at Belgaum and Quetta (35); and on account of the Kheddas (17), due to fewer elephants having been sold; partly counterbalanced by the credit afforded, by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, for the price (2,19) of mules supplied, in excess of the ordinary peace equipment, to corps and batteries that formed

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*contd.*

part of the South African Force, as well as for stores (1,15) and departmental charges (77) connected with their issue to that Force; and by the recovery (22) from the Central India Horse on account of advances for the purchase of grain.

284. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget by £14,1 or R2,12 under *Effective Services*, due to increased receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service (£10,6 or R1,59) and from sales of unserviceable stores (£3,5 or R53); and by £2,1 or R32 under *Non-Effective Services*, due to sufficient provision not having been made for the growth of the receipts under Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
52,75	Army and Garrison Staff	54,13	53,89	53,38
20,50	Administrative Staff	20,55	20,53	20,59
8,13,00	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,10,49	7,78,94	7,85,50
3,62,16	Commissariat	3,84,77	3,83,62	3,73,06
29,76	Remount and Veterinary	35,54	38,17	35,22
26,71	Clothing	28,53	26,75	22,77
23,57	Barrack Establishment, etc.	24,66	23,65	22,25
3,98	Administration of Martial Law	4,29	4,02	3,91
73,40	Medical	77,66	70,14	68,56
82,72	Ordnance	82,36	73,82	74,33
2,94	Ecclesiastical	3,30	3,13	3,07
4,65	Education	4,84	4,75	4,70
5,83	Sea Transport Charges	5,93	10,10	8,80
23,20	Miscellaneous Services	42,66	36,43	37,08
19,53	Volunteer Corps	20,26	20,32	20,16
15,44,70		15,99,97	15,48,26	15,33,38
5,13	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—89
15,49,83	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	15,99,97	15,48,26	15,32,49
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
3,75	Rewards for Military Services	1,65	1,94	1,63
9,55	Military Pensions to Europeans	9,84	9,90	9,80
71,34	Ditto to Natives	70,97	70,22	71,06
2,38	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	2,38	2,30	2,20
6,31	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	6,42	6,56	6,46
93,33	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	91,26	90,92	91,15
1,05,75	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	...	...	...
17,48,91	TOTAL INDIA	16,91,23	16,39,18	16,23,64
£ 11,659,4	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 11,274,9	£ 10,927,9	£ 10,824,3
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
872,3	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	838,0	843,4	833,1
203,8	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	220,0	217,2
276,6	Indian Troop Service	260,6	135,8	130,8
11,0	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	17,0	16,0
18,8	Miscellaneous	19,0	38,7	42,3
537,7	Stores for India	629,7	423,8	399,3
1,920,2	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	1,996,3	1,678,7	1,638,7
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
527,5	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	554,0	556,9	556,9
1,780,3	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,824,8	1,749,6	1,749,7
83,8	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	86,0	84,5	83,4
30,1	Indian Service Family Pensions	32,0	32,0	32,2
2,421,7	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,496,8	2,423,0	2,422,2
4,341,9	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,493,1	4,101,7	4,060,9
16,001,3	GRAND TOTAL	15,768,0	15,029,6	14,885,2

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
2,52	Commander-in-Chief	2,68	2,68	2,42
3,94	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	4,13	4,09	3,94
7,29	Adjutant General	7,61	7,44	7,35
1,61	Artillery Branch	1,65	1,60	1,63
37	Cavalry Branch	38	38	38
2,35	Musketry Inspection	2,50	2,40	2,38
4,46	Quarter Master General	4,64	4,42	4,36
37	Gymnastic Instruction	38	34	35
33	Army Signalling	34	32	33
18,21	District Commands	18,06	18,46	18,63
6,02	Garrison and Station Staff	6,04	6,21	6,11
2,57	Hill Sanitaria	2,85	2,83	2,72
1,00	Miscellaneous Depôts	1,07	94	92
82	Staff of Local Forces	91	90	90
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
86	Special Services	86	85	93
52,75	TOTAL	54,13	53,89	53,38

285. The saving of 75 under this head, as compared with the Budget, was due to less payments of salaries (47), owing to the absence of officers on furlough and on field service in South Africa, to vacancies and to savings in clerical establishments; to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance (29); and to less Tour expenses (47) of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Forces, partly counterbalanced by an excess under *District Commands*, due, chiefly, to too large a deduction having been made in the Budget for probable savings.

Administrative Staff.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
1,59	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,68	1,61	1,59
1,72	Accountant General, Military Department	1,77	1,77	1,82
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,71	Central Branch	2,69	2,67	2,70
1,37	Accounts Branch	1,43	1,54	1,51
4,57	Pay Branch	4,54	4,50	4,50
3,41	Commissariat Branch,	3,40	3,41	3,45
79	Commissariat Branch, Rangoon	75	78	74
...	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	50	57	57
2,06	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,33	1,39	1,40
1,39	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers	1,38	1,40	1,40
75	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	90	70	71
14	Special Services	18	19	20
20,50	TOTAL	20,55	20,53	20,59

286. The small increase under this head was due, chiefly, to law charges incurred in connection with the prosecution of two assistants in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, for receiving an illegal gratification, partly counterbalanced by a decrease owing to the deduction for probable savings having proved insufficient. The excess of 4 requires to be sanctioned.

Regimental Pay.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
3,85,27	European Army	3,80,38	3,55,14	3,57,38
4,24,73	Native Army	4,27,35	4,21,02	4,25,42
3,00	Special Services	2,76	2,78	2,70
8,13,00	TOTAL	8,10,49	7,78,94	7,85,50

287. The saving of 24,99 under this head, as compared with the Budget, was due, chiefly, to a decrease of 23,96 under salaries and pay, owing to the absence of British troops in South Africa and of three Madras Native Infantry Regiments in the Colonies during the latter part of the year; to the

Regimental Pay—*contd.*

deputation of officers to the Civil Department for plague duty; to the debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government of deferred pay advanced in India to soldiers extending their colour service, and of the pay of Native infantry detachments serving on the Somali coast and to fewer recipients of Colonels' Allowances; and of 3,14 under Exchange Compensation Allowance. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases due to the deduction for short strength of Native Army having proved too high (1,53); to more charges for messing allowance (1,34); and to the grant of a bonus to the men of the 42nd Gurkhas on the transfer of that Regiment from Assam to Abbotabad (43). The saving of 27,50, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due, chiefly, to the adoption of a more favourable rate of exchange for the payment of British troops; to the absence of British troops on service in South Africa; to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance; and to more deputations to the Civil Department for plague duty; partly counterbalanced by the charges incurred on account of No. 9 Native Mountain Battery, which was formed in December, 1898, and on account of the 27th Bombay Infantry and Head-Quarters Wing, 4th Bombay Rifles, these troops having been on service in Mombassa, East Africa, in 1898-99 for which period their cost was borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

288. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
97,46	Artillery	95,69	92,54	92,13
39,06	Cavalry	38,09	30,15	30,17
36	Engineers	22	14	15
2,38,00	Infantry	2,37,17	2,22,48	2,25,31
31	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	33	32	32
4,85	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	4,55	5,38	5,25
59	Colonel's Allowances	58	37	36
4,64	Other Charges	3,75	3,76	3,69
3,85,27	TOTAL	3,00,30	3,55,[illegible]	3,[illegible]

Under *Artillery* the saving (3,56) ,as compared with the Bugdet Estimate, arose chiefly from reduced charges for pay (2,65) owing to the absence of certain batteries on service in South Africa, to less command, staff and horse allowances (78), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (35), to short strength of coast defence lascars (45), and to savings in regimental educational establishments (18), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for messing allowances (46) and an increase (40) owing to too large a deduction having been made for probable savings. Under *Cavalry* there was a saving of 5,98 under pay, due to the cause stated under *Artillery*, of 30 under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of 1,60 under command, staff and horse allowances, of 50 under pay of native artificers and followers, of 16 under contract and family allowances, and of 15 under regimental educational establishments and prizes for skill-at-arms, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for messing allowance (78). Under *Infantry* there was a saving of 9,97 under pay. due to the cause stated under *Artillery*, of 1,04 under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of 2,37 owing to the deduction for probable savings having proved insufficient, of 73 under command, staff and horse allowances, of 33 on account of deferred pay, advanced in India to soldiers extending their colour service, having been charged to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, of 18 under contract and family allowances and prizes for skill-at-arms, and of 13 owing to no gratuities having been paid on discharge or on transfer to the army reserve, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for messing allowance, reduced by too large a deduction on account of saving under warrant, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, (2,67) and good conduct pay (20). Under *Colonels' Allowances* the saving of 22 was due to fewer officers having drawn the allowance in India. Under *Staff Corps, etc*, the excess of 70 occurred, chiefly, under Staff Corps, due to a larger number of unemployed and unattached list officers having been present. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, has been explained above.

289. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
5,69	Artillery	6,39	6,12	6,25
1,54	Body-Guard	1,60	1,50	1,49
1,27,31	Cavalry	1,26,95	1,26,78	1,26,64
13,25	Sappers and Miners	13,64	13,13	13,12
2,52,38	Infantry	2,55,12	2,50,28	2,53,03
5,52	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	5,43	5,35	5,68
3,70	Kit-money for Recruits	3,12	3,22	3,53
2,57	Hutting-money	3,16	3,16	3,09
8,67	Reserve Forces	7,78	7,41	8,19
4,10	Other Charges	4,16	4,07	4,40
4,24,73	TOTAL	4,27,35	4,21,02	4,25,42

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*contd.*

290. The saving under this head, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Infantry*, (2,09), and was due mainly to the absence of three Regiments of Madras Infantry in the Colonies for a part of the year and to short strength (5,04), to deputation of officers on plague duty (1,54), and to less payment of Exchange Compensation allowance (1,05), partly counterbalanced by an increase owing to too large a deduction having been made for probable savings (4,16), and to increased payments on account of command, staff and horse allowance (68) and good conduct pay (63). The saving under *Sappers and Miners* (52) was chiefly due to short strength (22), to insufficient deduction for probable savings (34), and to reduced payment of command, staff and horse allowance (13), partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on pay of native officers rank and file (19); under *Cavalry* the saving (31) was chiefly due to deputation of officers on plague duty (44), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (35), and to absence of officers in South Africa (12), partly counterbalanced by an increase due to too large a deduction on account of probable savings (65). The increase of 41 under *Kit-money for recruits* was due to the enlistment of more recruits than was anticipated; that under *Reserve Forces* (41) was due, chiefly, to an increase in the number of reservists, partly counterbalanced by savings owing to the grant of reserve pay, instead of full pay for the month of training, to reservists not called out for training on account of the plague; and that under *Other Charges* (24) was due, chiefly, to the grant of a bonus to men of the 42nd Gurkhas on the transfer of that Regiment from Assam to Abbotabad.

291. Under *Special Services* the small saving of 6 was the net result of reduced charges on account of Chitral and its Communications and an increase on account of the Tochi, Kajuri Koch and Jandola garrisons.

Commissariat Charges.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
49,68	Establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,66,87	Supplies .	,77,91	,80,18	72,53
87,28	Services .	91,08	86,57	87,84
28,09	Transport Branch	33,87	36,84	35,38
30,24	Special Services	28,98	29,49	26,45
3,62,16	TOTAL .	3,04,77	3,03,08	3,73,06

292. The saving of 11,71 under this head was the result of savings under all the heads except *Transport*, under which there was an excess of 1,51, due chiefly to a larger outlay on the feed of animals owing to scarcity in the Punjab and Bombay. The saving under *Establishment* was due to the provision for additional officers of the Commissariat Transport Department not having been fully utilised; to the absence of officers on furlough and on service in South Africa; and to the entertainment of smaller cattle establishments. The saving under *Supplies* was due, chiefly, to the credit given to this head by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government for the cost of stores supplied to the South African Force, and to reduced charges for rations owing to the absence of British troops in South Africa, partly counterbalanced by higher charges for messing allowance of European soldiers and compensation to Native Cavalry for dearness of forage. The saving under *Services* was, chiefly, in Railway charges, due to less expenditure for conveyance of European troops owing to the suspension of home reliefs in consequence of the war in South Africa; and of native troops, due to the curtailment of reliefs owing to famine and plague; and that under *Special Services* was due, chiefly, to the reduction of the garrison of Chitral and its Communications, and to the maintenance of fewer camels and to Government transport having been largely employed for the conveyance of stores on account of the Tochi garrison.

293. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below:—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
4,73	Supervising Staff	4,94	4,91	4,89
23,63	Executive Establishment	24,77	22,92	23,04
4,14	Ambulance Transport	4,25	4,08	4,20
15,97	Subordinate Establishment	17,77	17,11	17,28
89	Khedda Establishment	81	1,11	1,05
32	Other Heads	39	41	40
49,68	TOTAL .	52,93	50,54	50,86

Section I.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*contd.*

294. Under *Supervising Staff* the decrease was due, chiefly, to savings in the salaries of officers (13) owing to absence on furlough and to a lower rate of pay drawn, and in Exchange Compensation Allowance (3), partly counterbalanced by higher charges (7) on account of office rent for the Commissary General-in-Chief while at Calcutta, purchase of furniture and telegrams; that under *Executive Establishment* was due to savings in salaries (1,70) owing to the provision for additional officers of the Commissariat-Transport Department having been only partially utilised, to the absence of officers on furlough and on service in South Africa, and to vacancies, and in Exchange Compensation Allowance (15), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for travelling (12) and telegrams (12); and that under *Subordinate Establishment* was due to smaller cattle establishments (1,05) having been entertained owing to a deficiency in the strength of animals, partly counterbalanced by the cost of replacement of water gear stores sent to South Africa (42) and by increased charges for the supply of water (8). The excess of 24 under *Khedda Establishment* was due, chiefly, to the grant of compensation to Karaibari zemindars for relinquishing their right to hunt elephants in their estates in the Garo Hills (30), partly counterbalanced by less expenditure on hunting operations. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to the employment of larger cattle establishments, partly counterbalanced by savings in salaries due to the absence of officers and others on field service in South Africa, and to fewer officers having been present on duty.

295. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
84,87	Provisions for Europeans	92,93	95,46	91,24
15,43	Provisions for Natives	15,82	16,82	15,44
	Compensation to Natives—			
29,67	(*a*) for dearness of provisions . . .	29,72	29,47	29,65
5,51	(*b*) for dearness of forage . . .	5,78	10,19	9,88
1,45	Purchase of Reserve Stock	1,44	1,74	1,61
29,05	Malt Liquor purchased locally	30,77	27,06	29,43
46	Rum	57	71	75
74	Dairy Farms	1,21	1,21	82
...	Contingent Expenses	2	1	...
3,1	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments .	*35*	*2,49*	*6,29*
1,66,87	TOTAL .	1,77,91	1,80,18	1,72,53

296. The saving under *Provisions for Europeans* was due, chiefly, to a reduced supply of bread (3,54) and ration articles (3,56), other than bread and meat, due to the absence of British troops in South Africa, to short strength of British troops, to more favourable rates in the Bengal and Madras Commands, and to a reduction of the mobilisation wheat reserve in the Bombay Command, partly counterbalanced by increased charges for messing allowance (4,76), due to Army Order No. 78 of 1899, regarding the date of election of the messing allowance rules having been extended to India, to the arrival of drafts from England, who were already in receipt of the allowance, and to arrear payments; and for supply of meat (12), due to higher contract rates, and to a rise in the prices of food for slaughter cattle.

297. The saving under *Provisions for Natives* (38) was due to more favourable rates in the Bengal and Madras Commands, and to the debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government for rations supplied to Native troops serving on the Somali Coast, partly counterbalanced by higher rates in the Bombay Command owing to scarcity, and by extra charges on account of Native Infantry detachments at Jask and Charbar, and by larger payments in lieu of rations to native troops and followers in the Quetta District owing to scarcity; that under *Malt Liquor* (1,34) was due, chiefly, to the absence of British troops on service in South Africa; and that under *Dairy Farms* (39) was due to the partial lapse of the special provision for the establishment of three dairies in the Bengal Command, of one at Belgaum and one at Quetta. The increase under *Compensation for dearness of forage* (4,10) was due, chiefly, to scarcity. The large deduction on account of *Supplies to other Departments* was due to the credit to this head by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the cost of stores supplied to the South African Force. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to larger payments of messing allowance and of compensation for dearness of forage.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*contd.*

298. Under *Services* the following details are supplied:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts
3,78	Hire of Transport	3,77	3,37	4,13
2,52	Sea and Inland Water Charges . . .	2,45	2,57	3,22
39,03	Railway Charges	40,70	37,72	36,05
8,18	Grass Cultivation	9,28	8,40	7,95
25,53	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	23,28	24,70	27,22
81	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies .	94	78	91
2,87	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc. . . .	2,51	3,44	3,45
4,56	Other Heads	8,15	5,59	4,91
87,28	TOTAL .	91,08	86,57	87,84

299. The saving under *Railway charges* was due to the suspension of home reliefs of European troops owing to the war in South Africa (3,73), to the curtailment of Indian reliefs of European and Native troops owing to famine and plague (1,28), and to smaller consignments of clothing and Miscellaneous stores (16), partly counterbalanced by larger consignments of ordnance and medical stores (1,00); that under *Grass Cultivation* (1,33), occurred, chiefly, under contingencies due to less harvesting and grass operations, owing to the amalgamation of the Native Cavalry grass farms at Lucknow and Cawnpore with those of the British Mounted Corps. The saving under *Other Heads* was due, chiefly, to the lapse of the special provision under reserves of fodder (3,76), partly counterbalanced by the replacement of fodder issued to the South African Force (32), and by the cost of a large stock laid in at Quetta. The excess under *Feed of horses, Battery mules, etc.*, (3,94), was due to increased charges for the feed of horses, mules and yaboos, owing to scarcity; to replacement of stores sent to South Africa; to smaller supplies from grass farms; and to the feed of horses of the Jodhpur Lancers at Muttra; partly counterbalanced by savings owing to the despatch of a large number of horses to South Africa in connection with the Boer War, and by more favourable rates in the Madras Command. The excess under *Hire of Transport* was due to charges for the conveyance of troops (33), and Commissariat stores (13), owing, respectively, to the use of transport other than Government transport and to larger consignments of stores, partly counterbalanced by smaller consignments of miscellaneous and ordnance stores (6); that under *Sea and Inland water charges* was due, chiefly, to larger consignments of ordnance stores (69), and to more movements by water of native troops (20), partly counterbalanced by smaller consignments of Commissariat and Miscellaneous stores (13), and that under *Implements, Godown Furniture etc.*, (94), was due, chiefly, to the replacement of godown furniture issued to the South African Force, and to increased purchases from Jails. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year occurred chiefly under *Feed of horses, Battery mules, etc.*, owing, chiefly, to scarcity; under *Sea and Inland water charges* due to larger movements of Native troops and to larger consignments of ordnance stores, by water; and under *Reserves of fodder* due to a large stock having been laid in at Quetta and to larger issues from the reserve; partly counterbalanced by savings under *Railway charges*, due to the causes mentioned above.

300. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows:—

27,51	Depôt and Regimental	33,05	36,04	34,99
58	Ambulance Transport	82	80	39
28,09	TOTAL .	33,87	36,84	35,38

301. The excess under *Depôt and Regimental* was due to feed of animals, owing to scarcity in the Punjab and Bombay Commands; to the cost of animals and stores purchased to replace those sent to South Africa (1,74); to more charges for uniform clothing and transport corps equipment (52); and to an advance of 50 for purchase of mules in Persia; partly counterbalanced by savings owing to short strength of animals, to more favourable rates in the Madras Command, to the lapse of the special provision (1,84) for supply of camel saddles and trestles for the 3rd and 4th Divisions and extra units of the field army, and to Government transport having been employed to a large extent, in place of hired transport. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was due to higher prices of grain and fodder owing to scarcity, and to purchase of articles of gear for the South African Force.

302. Under *Special Services* the saving of 2,53 was due, chiefly, to the reduction of the garrison of Chitral and its Communications, to permanent transport on the frontier having partly displaced hired transport in India (1,00); to the maintenance of fewer camels, and to the employment of Government

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*contd.*

transport for the Tochi garrison (1,01) ; and to less outlay on warm clothing for the Wano Garrison (28) partly counterbalanced by more charges on account of Kajuri Kach and Jandola garrison. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due, chiefly, to the reduction of the Chitral, Malakand and Tochi garrisons.

Remount and Veterinary.

303. The details are given below :—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts
35	Supervising Staff	34	35	36
3,05	Depôt Establishments	3,35	3,07	3,04
86	Veterinary Inspection	87	78	78
2,98	Station Veterinary Hospitals	3,28	2,85	2,75
4	Veterinary Schools	5	5	4
24	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	25	19	20
13,81	Purchase of Remounts	16,96	21,06	19,08
4,53	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	6,02	5,43	4,36
3,89	Miscellaneous	4,42	4,39	4,61
1	Special Services	...	...	...
29,76	TOTAL	35,54	38,17	35,22

304. The saving under this head was due, chiefly, to less feeding charges (1,66) owing to fewer animals having been maintained at the depôts ; to mules purchased in Italy not having been paid for in India (1,37) ; to the purchase of fewer young stock (98) ; to short strength, absence on furlough and on service in South Africa, and variations in army ranks and departmental grades of veterinary officers (51) ; to the employment of smaller establishments at the depôts (35) ; and to Australian horses having been purchased at favourable rates of exchange (37) ; partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on the purchase of remounts (4,78) and ponies (9) to replace those sent to South Africa. The increase, as compared with the preceding year, was due, chiefly, to the replacement of horses and ponies sent to South Africa, to more mules having been purchased, and to frequent movement of cattle and remounts.

Clothing Establishments.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
1,08	Superintending Establishments	1,12	1,11	1,08
60	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	71	66	66
	Supplies and Services—			
14,85	Factories	16,22	20,11	14 41
3,65	Regimental	3,68	3,59	3,42
6,30	Compensation in lieu of clothing	6,81	6,78	6,70
23	Special Services	...	...	6
...	*Deduct.*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	1	5,50	3,56
26,71	TOTAL	28,53	26,75	22,77

305. The saving under this head occurred chiefly under *Factories*, and was due to the non-supply of boots, due in April 1900, to the troops that proceeded to South Africa (45), to the charges on account of the mobilisation equipment of the additional corps included among the extra units of the field army having been partly compiled under *Commissariat Establishment. Miscellaneous* (59) to the absence of troops in South Africa (45), and to the stoppage of home reliefs in consequence of the South African war (32). The saving of 26 under *Supplies and Services, Regimental*, was due to savings in making clothing at head-quarters of regiments, owing to the suspension of home reliefs (46) ; partly counterbalanced by an increased supply of clothing for reserve forces, owing to a large number of men having been transferred to the reserve, and to more kits having been replaced than was anticipated (21) ; that under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing* (11) was due to the absence of troops in South Africa partly counterbalanced by more payments of compensation than was anticipated. The charge under *Special Services* (6) was chiefly on

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Clothing Establishment.—*contd.*

account of the Chitral and Tochi garrisons, for which no provision was made in the Estimate. The large deduction on account of stores supplied to other Departments was due to the credit given to this head, by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, for the cost of local stores issued to the South African Force.

Barrack Establishments.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-190. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
5,24	Subordinate Establishments	5,49	5,40	5,27
2,97	Sanitation of Cantonments	2,20	2,66	2,90
5,11	Barrack Bedding .	5,15	4,56	3,74
3,70	Lighting Charges .	3,78	3,36	3,24
6,12	Miscellaneous . .	7,53	7,26	6,74
43	Special Services .	51	41	36
23,57	TOTAL .	24,66	23,65	22,25

306. The saving of 22 under *Subordinate Establishments* was due to the employment of smaller conservancy, punkha-pulling and tattie-watering establishments, owing chiefly to the absence of troops in South Africa (11), and to no establishment having been employed for the pail depôt at Fort William (9), of 1,41 under *Barrack Bedding*, to smaller purchases than was anticipated; of 54 under *Lighting charges*; to less expenditure on account of oil owing to the absence of troops in South Africa; of 79 under *Miscellaneous*, to the lapse of the special provision for mobilisation equipment, and to smaller miscellaneous supplies to barracks and hospitals, partly counterbalanced by the replacement of stores sent to South Africa, and the cost of laying in a large stock of firewood at Quetta, and of 15 under *Special Services*, to less charges on account of the Chitral and Wano Garrison. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an increase under *Sanitation of Cantonments* (70) due, chiefly, to larger grants-in-aid to cantonment funds, in the Madras and Bombay Commands, on account of plague operations. The saving, as compared with the preceding year, was due to smaller purchases of barrack bedding, partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on firewood.

Administration of Martial Law.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
61	Head-Quarters	59	58	58
1,42	Commands	1,63	1,46	1,44
1,95	Miscellaneous	2,07	1,98	1,89
	TOTAL .	4,29	4,02	3,91

307. The saving under this head was due chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough, to refund of home advances, to variations in army ranks of officers, and to less prison charges.

Medical Establishments.

308. The charges are classified under the following heads :—

1898-99. Accounts.			Budget.		1899-1900. Revised.		Accounts.
		Medical Establishment—					
2,48		Head-Quarters and Commands	2,64		2,58		2,55
43,38		Districts . .	44,06		41,40		41,54
1,10		Nursing Service . .	1,20		1,00		1,08
2,96		Army Hospital Corps . .	2,88		2,92		2,93
1,72		Medical Store Depôts . .	1,96		1,90		1,88
8		Followers' Hospitals . .	9		10		11
72		Miscellaneous . . .	2,98		2,75		1,70
	22,79	Medical Supplies . .		24,24		20,11	20,30
		Deduct—					
	2,53	Issues to other Departments		3,08		3,27	4,07
20,26				21,16		16,84	16,23
72,70				76,97		69,49	68,02
70		Special Services . . .		69		65	54
73,40		TOTAL .		77,66		70,14	68,56

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Medical Establishments—*contd.*

309. The savings under the first three and the fifth heads occurred chiefly under salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance, and were due to the absence of officers and subordinates on field service in South Africa (1,17), on deputation to the Civil Department on plague duty (58) and on furlough, and to short strength of the establishment of nursing sisters. The saving under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to the lapse of a portion of the special provision for the establishment of cantonment hospitals (1,14), to fewer military pupils under tuition at medical colleges and schools (9) and to less extra duty pay of nursing orderlies (5); that under *Medical Supplies* was due to smaller demands for medical and surgical stores from Civil hospitals and dispensaries (50), and to less charges for Medical comforts (1,42), dieting sick (1,30) and hospital equipment (46), owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, to smaller issues of extras and to fewer patients having been in hospital; and that under *Special Services* (15) was on account of the Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, due to the withdrawal of two sections of a native field hospital from the garrison. The increased deduction under *Issues to other Departments* (99)was due to the credit given to this head, by debit to Her Majesty's Imperial Government for the cost of local stores issued to the South African Force and to famine and plague hospitals. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, was due to the absence of troops in South Africa, to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance and travelling allowances, and to a larger deduction on account of supplies to the South African Force and to famine and plague hospitals, and to the Local Fund and Municipal institutions in the Madras Command owing to their having been supplied from the Medical Store Depôt, with all their stores instead of tinctures and spirituous preparations only, as in 1898-99, partly counterbalanced by more charges on account of the re-establishment of cantonment hospitals.

Ordnance.

310. The charges are sub-divided below:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
3,99	Supervising Staff	4,03	4,02	3,98
18,69	Arsenals and Depôts	18,51	19,23	19,56
24,09	Factories	25,20	24,92	24,97
1,04	Fort Armaments	1,25	1,18	1,15
	STORES—			
14,77	For Arsenals and Depôts	12,84	13,22	13,16
15,21	For Factories	16,97	16,31	16,66
55	Freight	66	56	55
3,46	Other Charges	3,51	3,57	3,68
3,61	Camp Equipage	3,97	5,14	5,16
1,29	Line Gear	1,31	1,22	1,26
	Deduct—			
4,10	Supplies to other Departments	*4,29*	*15,65*	*15,88*
...	Excess Provision on account of Ordnance Stores	*1,66*		
82,60		82,30	73,72	74,25
12	Special Services	6	10	8
82,72	TOTAL	82,36	73,82	74,33

311. The saving under this head was chiefly due to the deduction on account of *Supplies to Other Departments* having been larger than was anticipated, owing to the cost of local stores issued to the South African Force (10,67) and the colonies (92) having been debited to H. M.'s Imperial Government by credit to this head, partly counterbalanced by the special deduction of 1,66 in the Budget to adjust an excess provision made in the Home Estimates on account of Ordnance Stores. The saving under *Establishment-Factories* (23) was due to the deduction for probable savings on account of salaries having proved insufficient; that under *Fort Armaments* (10) was due to savings in Native Establishments, to the charge on account of pay of the armament artificer at Roorkee, provided for under this head, having been compiled under *Pay and Allowances*, and to the absences on leave; that under *Stores for Factories* to smaller supplies of hides and other stores to Harness and Saddlery Factories (1,00), and to smaller local supplies to gunpowder Factories owing to the more extended use of cordite, to less purchase of stores in anticipation of the closing of the factory at Kirkee on 1st April, 1900 (23) and to the smaller purchase of timber for Gun Carriage Factories, partly counterbalanced by larger supplies of copper to the Foundry and Shell Factory for the manufacture of ·303-inch ammunition, owing to the re-armament of the Native army (92); and that under *Freight* (11) was due to smaller consignments of stores having been

Ordnance—*contd.*

made. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses under *Arsenals and Depôts* (1,05) due to the employment of extra temporary artificers in arsenals, to the pay for February, 1899, of extra artificers employed in the Bombay and Quetta arsenals having been paid and compiled in 1899-1900 instead of in 1898-99 and to the deduction made in the Budget for probable savings under salaries having proved too high, partly counterbalanced by the absence of commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers on service in South Africa; under *Stores for Arsenals and Depots* (32), due to the replacement of stores issued to the South African Force; and under *Other Charges* (17) and *Camp Equipage* (1,19) due to more charges than was anticipated. The decrease, as compared with the preceding year, was due to the larger deduction on account of *Supplies to other Departments*, explained above, and to smaller demands for local stores, partly counterbalanced by increased charges on account of extra temporary artificers owing to more work in arsenals and factories.

Other Effective Charges.

312. There was a saving of 23 under *Ecclesiastical*, due to the pay of a Senior Presbyterian chaplain not having been drawn (10), to the absence of a chaplain on leave (3), to less allowances paid to Roman Catholic chaplains owing to vacancies and variations in rates of pay (8), and to payment of less Exchage Compensation Allowance. The decrease of 14 under *Education* occurred mainly in the charges of the Lawrence Military Asylum. The excess of 2,87 under *Sea Transport Charges* was due to larger payments of passage-money to soldiers and others sent to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, to officers travelling to Europe by private steamers, owing to the suspension of the Indian Transport Service on account of the war in South Africa (86), and to officers and men moved between Indian ports (20); and to payment for vessels hired for conveyance of troops to England (3,35), partly counterbalanced by savings due to the suspension of the Indian Transport Service owing to the war in South Africa, and to the credit to this head, by debit to H. M.'s Imperial Government, of the value of local stores issued to the South African Force. The saving under *Volunteer Corps* occurred under salaries, due to lower rates of pay of certain adjutants, to vacancies, and to an insufficient deduction in the Budget for probable savings (21); under Exchange Compensation Allowance (5), Camps of Exercise (10), and Grants-in-aid for constructing rifle ranges (4); partly counterbalanced by more charges for travelling due to more frequent inspections (32). The excess of 2,87 under *Sea Transport Charges* requires to be sanctioned.

313. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
13,48	Special charges	32,36	25,53	25,91
9,72	Other Items	10,30	10,90	11,17
23,20		42,66	36,43	37,08

314. Under *Special Charges* the variations are chiefly due to the causes stated in para. 277. Under *Other Items* the principal differences, which are mainly due to ordinary fluctuations, are savings under Camps of Exercise and Instruction, owing to several concentrations of troops having to be abandoned on account of famine and plague (1,42), under Contingencies (27), Extra Staff and Command Allowances (10), and cart-hire to Madras native troops during relief (9), and excesses under telegram charges (1,10), under purchase and rent of lands and buildings, owing chiefly to the acquisition of land for the construction of lines for the native infantry regiment at Vakola and of land at Dinapore for military purposes (51), under munshi allowance, owing to more officers and men having passed the test in native languages (16), and under travelling allowances (11). The excess under *Special Services*, as compared with the previous year, was due chiefly to charges on account of the Khyber Force and Moveable Column and the Mishmi Expedition, partly counterbalanced by less charges for the Kengtung Garrison Kohat-Kurram Force, and Occupation of Chitral and its Communications; and that under *Other Items* to more charges for telegrams.

Non-Effective Charges.

315. The saving under *Rewards for Military Services* (2) was chiefly due to a smaller number of medals having been struck than was anticipated, pary counterbalanced by larger payments of allowances for the order of British India; and that under *Military Pensions to Europeans* (4), to less payments of wound gratuities, partly counterbalanced by more charges for wound pensions. The ex-

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Non-effective Charges—*contd.*

cess under *Military Pensions to Natives* (9) was due chiefly to larger payments of pensions to native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men (44), of gratuities to men of the active reserve and of the regular army and to regimental followers owing to more men having been invalided and discharged with gratuities (29), and of family pensions, owing to an increase in the number of pensioners and to arrear payments (8); partly counterbalanced by less payments of compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners owing to casualties, to a larger number of pensioners having been employed in Government service, and to the cheaper price of rice during the first-half of the year (66), and of pensions to regimental followers (5). Under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* the saving was due chiefly to casualties (12) and to fewer recipients of Indian Military Service Family Pensions (4). The excess of 4 under *Departmental Pensions* was due to ordinary fluctuations. The excesses of 9 under *Military Pensions to Natives* and of 4 under *Departmental Pensions* require to be sanctioned.

Expenditure in England.

316. The saving in the effective charges in England (357,6) was due to fewer officers having taken furlough to Europe than was anticipated (27,1), to decreases under *Indian Troop Service* (129,8), and *Passage of officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service* (3.0), owing to the despatch of troops to South Africa, and the consequent dislocation of the arrangements regarding Indian reliefs, and under *Stores for India* (230,1), owing to a decrease in the payments for Ordnance Stores (162,3), partly due to the demands having been smaller than was indicated in the Estimates, and partly to payments not having been made so early as was expected; there was also a decrease in the charges for European Clothing Stores (50,6), mainly owing to reduction of the supply in consequence of the pressure on the War Office through the war in South Africa; partly counterbalanced by increases under *Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India* (9,4), due to arrear payments, and under *Miscellaneous* (23,3) due to the purchase of mules, and to an increase in the pay and expenses of Military officers studying the Russian language and of those on special duty. Under Non-effective charges there was a saving of 74,6, due chiefly to over-estimates under *Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service* (74,8), and *Miscellaneous Pensions* (2,6), partly counterbalanced by an excess under *Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for Service in India* (2,9) due to arrear payments,

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
£		£	£	£
1,0	EXPENDITURE	...	2	9

317. The distribution of expenditure is noted below:—

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	1899-1900. Accounts.
	India			
...	„ (Equivalent in sterling) . .	...	...	...
1,0	England	...	2	9
1,0	TOTAL .	...	2	9

No expenditure was incurred in India during 1899-1900. The sum of 9 shown above as outlay in England represents payments by the Secretary of State.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1898-99. Accounts.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
+1,46,74	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES .	—92,47	—29,85	—30,93
£		£	£	£
+978,2	DITTO DITTO IN STERLING .	—616,5	—199,0	—206,2

DETAILS.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.					£							
Revenue	Accounts	1898-99		88,10	3,38,93	89,35	4,74,76	3,77,80	1,99,99	3,36,38	4,60,23	23,65,54
	Budget	1899-1900		89,89	3,20,56	71,10	4,63,21	3,64,15	1,94,46	3,29,57	4,32,54	22,65,48
	Revised	1899-1900		83,46	3,48,09	77,61	4,70,52	3,62,35	1,78,53	3,17,30	4,26,86	22,52,72
	Accounts	1899-1900		83,46	3,44,47	71,53	4,73,91	3,64,77	1,81,92	3,14,93	4,24,32	22,59,31
Expenditure	Accounts	1898-99		86,87	2,97,78	80,67	4,52,82	3,44,95	1,88,45	3,20,31	4,50,19	22,22,04
	Budget	1899-1900		91,75	3,29,56	81,08	4,78,21	3,71,70	2,00,66	3,39,57	4,47,54	23,40,07
	Revised	1899-1900		84,69	3,17,39	78,36	4,66,62	3,58,78	1,94,51	3,28,95	4,41,90	22,71,20
	Accounts	1899-1900		84,69	3,18,32	79,69	4,66,89	3,57,23	1,98,46	3,32,51	4,39,36	22,77,15
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1898-99		+1,23	+41,15	+8,68	+21,94	+32,85	+11,54	+16,07	+10,04	+1,43,50
	Budget	1899-1900		—1,86	—9,00	—9,98	—15,00	—7,55	—6,20	—10,00	—15,00	—74,59
	Revised	1899-1900		—1,23	+24,70	—6,75	+3,90	+3,57	—15,98	—11,65	—15,04	—18,48
	Accounts	1899-1900		—1,23	+26,15	—8,16	+7,02	+7,54	—16,54	—17,58	—15,04	—17,84
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1898-99		1,23	89,31	13,56	31,16	32,85	16,54	23,25	15,04	2,22,94
	Accounts	1899-1900			1,15,46	5,40	38,18	40,39		5,67		2,05,10
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts	1898-99	1,49	13,74	19,10	12,04	75,33	,15,89	40,31	,19,34	52,37	4,49,61
	Budget	1899-1900	1,34	14,45	18,35	11,57	78,61	,19,75	40,85	,23,76	51,46	4,60,14
	Revised	1899-1900	1,38	11,91	19,62	11,67	78,35	,17,39	34,95	,25,91	45,46	4,46,64
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,52	11,54	19,77	11,61	81,09	,16,33	37,40	1,23,41	45,05	4,47,72
Expenditure	Accounts	1898-99	1,47	12,98	18,71	12,11	75,06	,09,80	39,02	,23,77	53,45	4,46,37
	Budget	1899-1900	1,43	14,98	22,03	13,31	78,18	,20,20	41,26	,33,39	53,24	4,78,02
	Revised	1899-1900	1,52	13,76	20,30	13,19	75,13	,15,05	41,21	,25,38	52,47	4,58,01
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,64	13,07	19,39	12,14	78,77	,15,22	40,70	,27,04	52,84	4,60,81
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1898-99	+2	+76	+39	—7	+27	+6,09	+1,29	—4,43	—1,08	+3,24
	Budget	1899-1900	—9	—53	—3,68	—1,74	+43	—45	—41	—9,63	—1,78	—17,88
	Revised	1899-1900	—14	—1,85	—68	—1,52	+3,22	+2,34	—6,26	+53	—7,01	—11,37
	Accounts	1899-1900	—12	—2,53	+38	—53	+2,32	+1,11	—3,30	—3,63	—7,79	—13,09
Closing Balance	Accounts	1898-99	1,15	4,34	11,35	3,92	20,10	14,72	16,17	32,96	30,53	1,35,24
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,03	2,81	11,73	3,39	22,42	15,83	12,87	29,33	22,74	1,22,15
Total.												
Revenue	Accounts	1898-99	1,49	1,01,84	3,58,03	1,01,39	5,50,09	4,93,69	2,40,30	4,55,72	5,12,60	28,15,15
	Budget	1899-1900	1,34	1,04,34	3,38,91	82,67	5,41,82	4,83,90	2,35,31	4,53,33	4,84,00	27,25,62
	Revised	1899-1900	1,38	95,37	3,61,71	83,28	5,48,87	4,79,74	2,13,48	4,43,21	4,72,32	26,99,36
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,52	95,00	3,64,24	83,14	5,55,00	4,81,10	2,19,32	4,38,34	4,69,37	27,07,03
Expenditure	Accounts	1898-99	1,47	99,85	3,16,49	92,78	5,27,88	4,54,75	2,27,47	4,44,08	5,03,64	26,68,41
	Budget	1899-1900	1,43	1,06,73	3,51,59	94,39	5,56,39	4,91,90	2,41,92	4,72,96	5,00,78	28,18,09
	Revised	1899-1900	1 52	98,45	3,37,69	91,55	5,41,75	4,73,83	2,35,72	4,54,33	4,94,37	27,29,21
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,64	97,76	3,37,71	91,83	5,45,66	4,72,45	2,39,16	4,59,55	4,92,20	27,37,96
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1898-99		+1,99	+41,54	+8,61	+22,21	+38,94	+12,83	+11,64	+8,96	+1,46,74
	Budget	1899-1900	—9	—2,39	—12,68	—11,72	—14,57	—8,00	—6,61	—19,63	—16,78	—92,47
	Revised	1899-1900	—14	—3,08	+24,02	—8,27	+7,12	+5,91	—22,24	—11,12	—22,05	—29,85
	Accounts	1899-1900	—12	—2,76	+26,53	—8,69	+9,34	+8,65	—19,84	—21,21	—22,83	—30,93
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1898-99	1,15	5,57	1,00,66	17,48	51,26	47,57	32,71	56,21	45,57	3,58,15
	Accounts	1899-1900	1,03	2,81	1,27,19	8,79	60,60	56,22	12,87	35,00	22,74	3,27,25

318. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various Revenue and Expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial bala[illegible]s, of R 74.59 or £497,3 and from Local balances, R17.83

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

or £119,2, but the accounts show the net Provincial and Local Expenditures less by R56,75 or £378,3 and R4,79 or £31,9 respectively. The actual decrease in the balances in the course of the year therefore amounted to R17,84 or £118,9 and R13,09 or £87,3 in the Provincial and Local sections of the account respectively. Consequently the Provincial and the Local balances being taken together the actual decrease was R30,93 or £206,2. These figures do not, however, give a true idea of the actual transactions of the year, for, in order to produce this result, R3,06,23 or £ 2,041,5 of the total Famine Relief Charges in India amounting to R3,10,68 or £2,071,2, for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible, was directly charged to Imperial Revenue. Imperial Revenues had also to make special assignments in aid of Provincial Resources amounting to R43,21, to the Central Provinces (19,32), Punjab (95) and Bombay (22,94). It will be seen that even with these grants these three Local Governments closed the year without any Provincial balances. The Imperial Government also made special contribution for direct famine and plague expenditure in Madras and Bombay of R3,49 and 11,43 respectively.

319. The prevalence of scarcity over a large part of India was the chief cause of this unfavourable result. The drawings on Provincial balances exceeded the Budget Estimate in the case of all the provinces except Burma, Assam, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the famine having had the effect of reducing the revenue. In Burma and Bengal there were improvements under almost all the heads of revenue and expenditure. The former was particularly prosperous during the year. The improvement in Assam was in the receipts under revenue including an assignment of 5 from Imperial Revenues, on account of the allotment of certain elephant mahals in Assam to the Khedda Department, and to savings in expenditure, chiefly under Civil Departments. In the North-Western Provinces a deficit of 8,00 was assumed in the original estimate, but the transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of 8,65 composed of 7,54 under Provincial and 1,11 under Local. This was the result of a saving of 19,45 in expenditure chiefly under Buildings and Roads and Civil Departments, and a decrease of 2,80 under Receipts.

320. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the falling off was mainly due to the short collection of revenue owing to agricultural distress.

Central Provinces.

Revenue.					Expenditure.			
1898-99. Accounts.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.		1898-99. Accounts.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
80,10	80,96	75.89	75,79	Revenue	16,81	17,04	17,13	17,35
1,56	1,28	1,12	1,05	Interest	1,22	1,14	1,18	1,19
4	16	30	31	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	71	76	70	70
4,25	5,42	4,16	4,24	Civil Departments	43,78	46,28	43,38	43,35
1,48	1,47	1,50	1,51	Miscellaneous	5,80	5,56	6,01	5,63
...	...	...	..	Famine Relief and Insurance	82		...	...
67	60	.49	56	Buildings and Roads	16,73	19,75	15,03	14,96
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	1,00	1,22	1,26	1,51
88,10	89,89	83,46	83,46	TOTAL	86,87	91,75	84,69	84,69
				LOCAL—				
10,13	10,39	8,24	7,58	Revenue	5,17	5,50	5,63	5,39
1,80	2,04	1,79	1,79	Civil Department	5,12	5,70	5,09	5,07
21	22	21	24	Miscellaneous	24	21	24	21
...	..	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1	...	40	39
60	58	41	42	Buildings and Roads	2,44	3,57	2,40	2,01
1,00	1,22	1,26	1,51	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
13,74	14,45	11,91	11,54	TOTAL.	12,98	14,98	13,76	13,07
1,01,84	1,04,34	95.37	95,00	GRAND TOTAL	99,85	1,06,73	98,45	97,76
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT −	+1,99	−2,39	−3,08	−2,76

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
10,87	2,98,31	3,22,42	3,22,32	Revenue	64,79	70,28	67,71	66,30
42	46	33	30	Interest	19	20	17	16
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	66	67	68	68
16,40	16,70	14,40	14,75	Civil Departments	1,53,31	1,61,11	1,53,54	1,54,07
7,49	1,79	1,75	3,19	Miscellaneous	10,37	11,17	11,05	11,82
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Railways	—5	...	...	...
2,08	1,75	1,45	2,09	Irrigation	14,46	17,45	17,00	17,11
1,67	1,55	1,74	1,82	Buildings and Roads	56,11	71,49	70,07	71,01
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—2,07	—2,81	—2,83	—2,83
3,38,93	3,20,56	3,42,09	3,44 47	TOTAL	2,97,78	3,29,56	3,17,39	3,18,32
				LOCAL—				
13,04	13,18	13,90	13,99	Revenue	75	76	81	76
...	...	...	..	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,04	1,10	1,07	1,07
1,21	1,20	1,36	1,30	Civil Departments	4,00	4,98	4,46	4,39
4,91	5,01	5,29	5,34	Miscellaneous	1,20	1,35	1,33	1,30
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	31	4	6	5
20,1	1,77	1,90	1,97	Buildings and Roads	11,41	13,80	12,57	11,82
—2,07	—2,81	—2,83	—2,83	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
19,10	18,35	19,62	19,77	TOTAL	18,71	22,03	20,30	19,39
3,58,03	3,38,91	3,61,71	3,64,24	GRAND TOTAL	3,16,49	3,51,59	3,37,69	3,37,71
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+41,54	—12,68	+24,02	+26,53

Assam.

1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
83,56	65,12	65,95	66,09	Revenue	12,13	12,84	12,83	12,43
1	1	2	1	Interest	1	3	2	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	6	7	6	6
3,37	3,25	3,27	3,23	Civil Departments	33,93	35,82	33,41	34,12
42	55	43	23	Miscellaneous	2,65	2,68	2,49	2,69
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	16	14	14	4
1,01	1,31	1,03	98	Railways	2,97	2,12	1,65	1,88
98	86	91	99	Buildings and Roads	26,64	25,28	25,59	26,26
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	2,12	2,10	2,17	2,20
89,35	71,10	71,61	71,53	TOTAL	80,67	81,08	78,36	79,69
				LOCAL—				
6,58	6,57	6,70	6,71	Revenue	2	4	4	3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	43	45	43	44
1,61	1,68	1,58	1,50	Civil Departments	3,97	4,18	4,10	3,95
15	16	16	17	Miscellaneous	21	24	26	24
1,58	1,06	1,06	1,03	Buildings and Roads	7,48	8,40	8,36	7,48
2,12	2,10	2,17	2,20	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
12,04	11,57	11,67	11,61	TOTAL	12,11	13,31	13,19	12,14
1,01,39	82,67	83,28	83,14	GRAND TOTAL	92,78	94,39	91,55	91,83
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+8,61	—11,72	—8,27	—8,69

Bengal.

Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,86,16	3,76,92	3,82,92	3,85,35	Revenue	68,52	69,88	70,69	69,32
4,c6	4,02	4,20	4,20	Interest	2,45	2,51	2,38	2,32
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3	3	3	2
42,13	43,43	43,77	43,66	Civil Departments	2,52,08	2,57,41	2,55,46	2,56,60
11,39	9,06	9,25	9,65	Miscellaneous	35,50	36,31	36,24	36,63
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	23	...	87	11
...		...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
26,07	25,02	25,80	26,20	Irrigation	51,95	53,25	51,17	49,39
4,95	4,76	4,58	4,85	Buildings and Roads	33,79	48,59	40,05	40,58
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	8,27	10,23	9,73	11,92
4,74,76	4,63,21	4,70,52	4,73,91	TOTAL	4,52,82	4,78,21	4,66,62	4,66,89
				LOCAL—				
48,86	49,80	49,65	50,37	Revenue	4,02	4,24	3,44	3,70
48	42	50	51	Interest	2,7	27	27	29
19	23	16	16	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,59	3,84	3,50	3,52
9,87	10,08	10,08	10,10	Civil Departments	23,02	23,67	22,88	23,55
2,38	2,04	2,76	2,56	Miscellaneous	1,16	1,17	1,24	1,35
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	6	...	6	3
13	12	12	15	Irrigation	1	...	2	1
5,15	5,69	5,35	5,32	Buildings and Roads	42,93	44,99	43,72	46,32
8,27	10,23	9,73	11,92	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
75,33	78,61	78,35	81,09	TOTAL	75,06	78,18	75,13	78,77
5,50,09	5,41,82	5,48,87	5,55,00	GRAND TOTAL	5,27,88	5,56,39	5,41,75	5,45,66
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+22,21	—14,57	+7,12	+9,34

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,93,59	2,83,89	2,79,33	2,81,22	Revenue	52,27	53,69	51,71	51,30
4,90	4,48	4,87	5,05	Interest	4,02	3,91	3,75	3,65
15,52	13,20	12,40	12,41	Civil Departments	1,50,85	1,57,12	1,52,10	1,51,93
3,35	4,06	3,66	3,57	Miscellaneous	29,90	30,26	31,77	32,00
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	1,10	67
...	...	...	...	Railway	...	..	1	1
52,91	51,71	55,36	55,86	Irrigation	60,76	61,40	62,44	62,33
7,53	6,81	6,73	6,66	Buildings and Roads	32,17	48,82	40,34	39,54
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	14,98	16,50	15,56	15,80
3,77,80	3,64,15	3,62,35	3,64,77	TOTAL	3,44,95	3,71,70	3,58,78	3,57,23
				LOCAL—				
94,22	93,52	91,77	90,36	Revenue	35,64	37,74	36,08	36,16
18	19	19	19	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1.86	1,92	1,86	1,83
4,23	7,46	7,67	7,81	Civil Departments	48,89	54,84	52,60	52,59
1,11	1,05	1,12	1,09	Miscellaneous	30	34	31	37
1,17	1,03	1,08	1,08	Buildings and Roads	23,11	25,36	24,20	4.27
14,98	16,50	15,56	15,80	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	..
1,15,89	1,19,75	1,17,39	1,16,33	TOTAL	1,09,80	1,20,20	1,15,05	1,15,22
4,93,69	4,83,90	4,79,74	4,81,10	GRAND TOTAL	4,54,75	4,91,90	4,73,83	4,72.45
				SURPLUS + , DEFICIT—	+38,94	—8,oc	+5,91	+8,65

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,75 03	1,69,48	1,53,85	1,57,41	Revenue . .	34,14	36,81	35,87	36,30
2,61	2,69	2,52	2,46	Interest . .	2,08	2,40	2,15	2,15
8	8	9	10	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	1,58	1,62	1,70	1,66
13,24	13,14	14,00	14,20	Civil Departments .	1,10,88	1,11,84	1,13,55	1,14,88
2,32	1,99	2,10	1,85	Miscellaneous .	16,42	17,88	16,80	17,11
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	...	50	...	...
1,76	1,83	1,52	1,41	Irrigation . .	98	1,03	1,04	97
5,01	5,25	4,45	4,49	Buildings and Roads	29,37	35,77	30,22	30,71
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	—7,00	—7,19	—6,82	—5,32
1,99,99	1,94,46	1,78,53	1,81,92	TOTAL	1,08,45	2,00,66	1,94,51	1,98,46
				LOCAL—				
39,16	39,55	33,85	34,44	Revenue . . .	13,39	13,91	13,59	13,80
1	1	1	1	Interest . . .	4	4	4	6
62	60	73	74	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	62	61	75	74
3,14	3,36	3,11	3,26	Civil Departments .	14,15	14,49	14,50	14,37
1,19	1,09	1,20	1,25	Miscellaneous . .	1,29	1,38	1,44	1,46
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	...	...	2,05	1,89
42	48	31	33	Irrigation . . .	10	18	9	7
2,77	2,95	2,56	2,69	Buildings and Roads .	9,43	10,65	8,75	8,31
—7,00	—7,19	—6,82	—5,32	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
40,31	40,85	34,95	37,40	TOTAL .	39,02	41,26	41,21	40,70
2,40,30	2,35,31	2,13,48	2,19,32	GRAND TOTAL	2,27,47	2,41,92	2,35,72	2,39,16
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+12,83	—6,61	—22,24	—19,84

Madras.

Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Budget.	Revenue. 1899-1900. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Budget.	Expenditure. 1899-1900. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,01,83	2,93,74	2,82,64	2,80,23	Revenue . . .	74,20	77,70	75,18	75,91
2,59	2,51	2,47	2,40	Interest . . .	2,04	2,08	1,90	1,87
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	1,04	1,08	1,03	1,04
22,44	23,34	23,22	23,48	Civil Departments .	1,54,34	1,59,80	1,53,42	1,54,73
3,48	3,63	3,48	3,34	Miscellaneous .	27,19	28,48	29,08	29,41
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	19	5	2,17	33
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	—2	22	2	2
2,46	2,60	1,88	1,88	Railways . .	1,70	1,60	1,13	1,10
1,84	1,88	1,70	1,68	Irrigation . .	32,33	34,05	34,15	33,49
1,74	1,87	1,91	1,92	Buildings and Roads	27,03	33,92	28,00	31,63
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	27	59	2,87	2,98
3,36,38	3,29,57	3,17,30	3,14,93	TOTAL .	3,20,31	3,39,57	3,28,95	3,32,51
				LOCAL—				
98,28	1,03,13	1,02,26	1,00,01	Revenue . .	46,97	50,31	48,26	48,25
53	54	65	62	Interest . .	3	2	2	1
3,07	3,14	3,09	3,22	Civil Departments .	31,84	36,93	30,91	30,81
6,69	6,08	6,03	6,04	Miscellaneous . .	3,34	3,85	3,58	3,63
	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	...	...	20	25
	...	54	51	Railways . .	...	...	33	29
	...		...	Irrigation . .	8	9	8	8
10,50	10,28	10,47	10,03	Buildings and Roads	41,51	42,19	42,00	43,72
27	59	2,87	2,98	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,19,34	1,23,76	1,25,91	1,23,41	TOTAL .	1,23,77	1,33,39	1,25,38	1,27,04
4,55,72	4,53,33	4,43,21	4,38,34	GRAND TOTAL .	4,44,08	4,72,96	4,54,33	4,59,55
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT— .	+11,64	—19,63	—11,12	—21,21

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1898-99. Accounts.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.		Expenditure. 1898-99. Accounts.	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
4,26,42	3,98,83	3,93,40	3,92,03	Revenue . . .	1,76,22	1,79,98	1,84,37	1,82,45
4,42	4,65	4,85	4,34	Interest . . .	3,74	3,77	4,11	4,08
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	1,05	1,01	1,05	1,05
15,55	15,64	15,97	15,85	Civil Departments .	2,01,10	1,83,18	1,83,68	1,83,90
3,91	3,62	3,54	3,22	Miscellaneous . .	29,98	31,44	32,87	32,95
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	2,51	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	1	...	...	5
2,30	2,25	2,17	2,20	Railways . . .	1,54	1,50	1,41	1,43
31	30	34	36	Irrigation . . .	47	18	18	15
7,32	7,25	6,59	6,32	Buildings and Roads .	27,58	41,52	27,41	26,54
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	5,99	4,96	6,82	6,76
4,60,23	4,32,54	4,26,86	4,24,32	TOTAL .	4,50,19	4,47,54	4,41,90	4,39,36
				LOCAL—				
34,96	34,22	28,01	27,81	Revenue . . .	4,94	5,88	5,18	5,54
10	9	9	9	Interest . . .	16	9	8	10
5,59	6,39	5,26	5,26	Civil Departments .	26,11	24,66	25,44	24,89
13	12	12	13	Miscellaneous . .	54	68	63	72
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	30	98
5,60	5,68	5,16	5,00	Buildings and Roads .	21,70	21,93	20,84	20,61
5,99	4,96	6,82	6,76	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
52,37	51,46	45,46	45,05	TOTAL .	53,45	53,24	52,47	52,84
5,12,60	4,84,00	4,72,32	4,69,37	GRAND TOTAL .	5,03,64	5,00,78	4,94,37	4,92,20
				SURPLUS + , DEFICIT — .	+8,96	—16,78	—22,05	—22,83

N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	EXPENDITURE.	₹	₹	₹
3,76,37	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,29,19	3,59,80	3,62,98
£		£	£	£
2,509,2	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,194,6	2,398,7	2,419,9
770,1	England	682,1	644,0	615,8
3,279,3	TOTAL £ .	2,876,7	3,042,7	3,035,7

321. The following is a comparison of the Expenditure not charged to Revenue detail under Major Heads:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	India—	₹	₹	₹
64,85	47.—Irrigation Works . . .	84,83	88,23	88,12
3,11,93	48.—State Railways	2,44,36	2,71,57	2,74,86
—41	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...
3,76,37	TOTAL INDIA .	3,29,19	3,59,80	3,62,98
£		£	£	£
2,509,2	Equivalent in Sterling	2,194,6	2,398,7	2,419,9
	England—			
3,3	47.—Irrigation Works . . .	1,1	10,0	10,5
766,8	48.—State Railways . . .	681,0	634,0	605,3
...	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...
770,1	TOTAL ENGLAND .	682,1	644,0	615,8
3,279,3	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND £ .	2,876,7	3,042,7	3,035,7

322. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with th Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
460,3	34.—Construction of Protective Railways .	326,7	...	...
7,8	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,0	18,1	23,9
2,846,3	48.—State Railways	2,310,1	2,444,5	2,437,7
435,7	49.—Irrigation Works	566,6	598,2	598,0
—2,7	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	...	...	...
3,747,4		3,223,4	3,060,8	3,059,6

323. The net lapse under heads 34 and 48 as compared with the Budget Estimate, was £199,1 o ₹29,84, due chiefly to the East Indian Railway Company having raised by debentures £507,9 more tha was provided for in the Budget Estimate. But for this the total expenditure would have exceeded th Budget Estimate by £358,5 or ₹53,78, made up of excesses of £325,5 or ₹48,82 and £ 153,1 or ₹22,9 n the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railways, respectively, and of less important fluctuations on othe nes. The action of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies in incurring liabilities s argely in excess of the Budget grants allotted was specially brought to the notice of the Secretary (State.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways.

1898-99. Accounts.		Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
2,16	Assam-Bengal, Part I	2,00	70	36
1,17,93	Assam-Bengal, Part II	76,20	97,50	99,17
5,29	Rae Bareli-Benares	...	...	...
4,16	Rungpur-Dhubri and Teesta Bridge	21,15	14,65	12,55
10,21	Indus Bridge	3,50	2,52	1,33
14,43	Mari-Attock	2,50	2,00	1,61
16,67	Godavari Bridge	20,00	21,83	20,50
8,90	Lyallpur-Khanewal	7,50	8,51	8,53
22,89	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions	20,00	24,10	24,37
9,70	Shadipalli-Balotra	9,90	10,04	9,42
18,60	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	33,92	36,55	37,88
...	Nowshera-Dargai	12,00	9,14	7,46
...	Madura-Paumben	10,00	2,65	1,91
...	Tinnevelly-Quilon	7,00	3,28	3,23
2,30,94	TOTAL	2,25,67	2,33,47	2,28,32
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
1,25,60	East Indian	75,00	36,38	40,20
—1,15	Rajputana-Malwa System	9,00	18,00	11,51
—6	Burma	...	...	...
27,49	Eastern Bengal	34,57	29,00	32,36
11,50	Tirhoot	4,00	5,90	8,41
5,82	Oudh and Rohilkhand	12,01	12,40	15,23
39,65	North-Western	28,74	24,60	24,94
—19,59	South Indian	5,00	5,00	5,35
71,98	East Coast (including Bezwada—Madras)	7,00	9,12	8,60
2,61,24	TOTAL	1,75,32	1,40,40	1,46,60
—89	Other Railways	—4,56	—2,90	—3,46
4,70	Stores and Reserve	—93	—4,30	—5,80
4,95,99	GRAND TOTAL	3,95,50	3,66,67	3,65,66
£		£	£	£
3,306,6	Equivalent in Sterling £	2,636,8	2,444,5	2,437,7
766,8	England	681,0	634,0	605,3
2,539,8	India	1,955,8	1,810,5	1,832,4

DISTRIBUTED AS BELOW:—

£		£	£	£
	34.—Construction of Protective Railways—			
460,3	India	326,7	...	...
	48.—State Railways—			
2,079,5	India	1,629,1	1,810,5	1,832,4
766,8	England	681,0	634,0	605,3
3,306,6	TOTAL	2,636,8	2,444,5	2,437,7

324. As regards *Lines under Construction*, the lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, was due to the estimates by Land Acquisition Officers having been in excess of actual requirements. The excess on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part II, Construction, was due to a more vigorous prosecution of work than was intended when the estimates were framed. The lapse on the Rungpur-Dhubri line and the Teesta Bridge was due chiefly to delay in starting work and to the slow progress made for want of permanent-way material. The lapse on the Indus Bridge was due to provision having been made for the unspent balance of the Project Estimate, while the works on this railway were completed for a smaller sum. The excess on the Lyallpur-Khanewal Railway was due to works having been pushed on to completion in order to expedite the opening of the line. The excess on the Hajipur-Katihar extensions of the Tirhoot Railway was due to inadequate provision having been made in the Budget Estimate

for the due prosecution of works. The excess on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway was due to an increase in the balance of Stores Suspense Accounts, owing chiefly to under-estimation of local purchases and of stores from England, and to the adjustment of 1,32 on account of sleepers purchased and erroneously accounted for in the previous year. The lapse on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway was due chiefly to inability to get out all the permanent-way material from England in time to be laid on the line before the close of the year. The lapses on the Madura-Paumben and Tinnevelly-Quilon Branches were due to postponement of some of the works on these lines for which provision had been made and also to short outlay on English stores.

325. As regards *Open Lines*, the lapse on the East Indian Railway was entirely due to the Company having raised by debentures 83,62 more than was provided for in the Budget Estimate. The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense. The lapse on the Eastern Bengal Railway was due mainly to the failure of the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Barakar, to carry out their contract for the supply of material which necessitated changes in the programme of work involving the restriction of expenditure in India in order to provide funds to cover indents sent to England for the stores required. The excess on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway occurred under Stores Suspense Accounts, and was due chiefly to wagon materials from England having been received too late for issue to Revenue before the close of the year, and also to large purchases of coal, timber, and pot sleepers which were not issued to Revenue till after the close of the year. The lapse on the North-Western Railway was chiefly due to less expenditure having been incurred on Ballast and Permanent-way and on Stations and Buildings than was originally intended. The excess on the East Coast Railway was due to the inadequacy of the provision made in the Budget Estimate for works on the Bezwada-Madras Railway which has now been amalgamated with the East Coast Railway system. Under *Other Railways* the net excess of 1,10 was made up of excesses aggregating 2,55 and of lapses amounting to 1,45. The chief excesses were 1,72 on the Cooch Behar-Santrabari Railway and 62 on the Umaria Colliery, the latter being due to an over-estimate of the amount at which the Colliery was eventually taken over by the Rewah Durbar. The principal lapses were 56 on the Dhond-Manmad Railway due to the funds for Bridgework, Fencing, and the construction of plate-layers huts not having been utilized to the extent provided, and 50 on the Bhopal Railway due to work not having been undertaken on the extension of the station yard at Bhopal, and the erection of staff quarters, for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1898-99.		1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
8,66	Mandalay Canal	10,00	11,00	
30	Ganges Canal	75	96	80
4,66	Lower Ganges Canal	3,18	6,35	6,59
17	Agra Canal	38	18	13
10	Eastern Jumna Canal	43	43	35
5,17	Fatehpur Branch	4,26	3,04	2,39
4,06	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	4,90	4,66	4,30
62	Bari Doab Canal	3,60	1,03	1,11
92	Sirhind Canal	1,50	1,09	94
15,09	Chenab Canal	8,40	9,15	9,04
4,04	Jhelum Canal	19,80	27,35	28,16
1,58	Kistna Delta System	2,25	1,84	1,83
1,40	Periyar Project	74	80	75
1	Eastern Nara Works	62	3	7
14,71	Jamrao Canal	13,39	12,16	12,66
3,87	Other Projects	10,80	9,66	9,34
65,36	TOTAL OUTLAY	85,00	89,73	89,70
£		£	£	£
435,7	Equivalent in Sterling	566,6	598,2	598,0
432,4	India	565.5	588,2	587,5
3,3	England	1,1	10,0	10,5

326. The increase in the expenditure during 1899-1900 over that of the previous year was due to a larger grant having been made available for expenditure during 1899-1900, mainly for the vigorous prosecution of works on the Jhelum canal. The excess in India was covered by additional grants amounting to 5,00 sanctioned by the Government of India.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	1899-1900. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
INDIA—			
Discharged	126,7	120,0	120,0
NET INDIA	—126,7	—120,0	—120,0
ENGLAND—			
Discharged—			
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures Stock	...	1,2	1,2
East Indian Railway Debenture	...	1	1
TOTAL DISCHARGED	...	1,3	1,3
NET ENGLAND	...	—1,3	—1,3
NET BOTH	—126,7	—121,3	—121,3

TEMPORARY DEBT.

ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	4,500,0	6,500,0	6,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	4,500,0	6,500,0	6,500,0

327. Detailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been given in paras. 88 to 93 where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1899-1900. Budget. R	Budget. Equivalent in Sterling. £	Revised. R	Revised. Equivalent in Sterling. £	Accounts. R	Accounts. Equivalent in Sterling. £
Special Loans	...	...	...	...	—4	—3
Deposits of Service Funds	+3,15	+21,0	+2,44	+16,3	+2,94	+19,6
Savings Bank Deposits	+49,04	+326,9	+36,77	+245,1	+38,21	+254,8
TOTAL	+52,19	+347,9	+39,21	+261,4	+41,11	+274,1

328. Under *Special Loans* the debit of 4 represents the commutation value of Wasika pensions lapsed to Government. The decrease of 21 under *Deposits of Service Funds* was due chiefly to an over-estimate of the receipts of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follows :—

	1899-1900. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
Post Office Savings Banks	+36,42	+20,81	+21,84
State Railway Provident Institutions	+7,37	+8,14	+8,36
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+3,70	+3,02	+2,87
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+1,06	+1,23	+97
Police Officers' Provident Fund	...	+34	+50
Financial Department Provident Fund	...	+3	+6
Regimental Savings Banks	—2,24	—15	+29
Special accounts	+2,73	+3,35	+3,32
TOTAL	+49,04	+36,77	+38,21
	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	+326,9	+245,1	+254,8

329. The large falling off under *Post Office Savings Banks* (14,58) was due chiefly to larger withdrawals than were anticipated. The variations under *Regimental Savings Banks* depend to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England and therefore no accurate estimate can be framed. The *Police Officers' Provident Fund* and *Financial Department Provident Fund* are new funds formed during the year, with the sanction of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. The variations under the other heads were due to the withdrawals being more or less than was anticipated.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1899-1900. Budget.			Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial Balances (net) .	...	...	— 616,5	...	...	— 199,0	...	...	— 206,2
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt . .	402,6	...	+ 402,6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds . .	535,6	515,5	+ 20,1	573,2	578,1	— 4,9	618,6	614,9	+ 3,7
Railway Funds . . .	34,7	34,3	+ 4	49,6	47,5	+ 2,1	52,7	50,7	+ 2,0
Deposits of Sinking Funds .	9,1	...	+ 9,1	8,5	3,3	+ 5,2	53,5	48,4	+ 5,1
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,465,4	13,493,0	— 27,6	13,981,3	14,002,0	— 20,7	14,319,9	14,290,1	+ 29,8
Advances	2,344,8	2,273,9	+ 70,9	2,916,3	2,689,1	+ 227,2	8,719,1	9,007,4	— 288,3
Suspense Accounts . .	14,8	11,3	+ 3,5	37,0	24,6	+ 12,4	113,2	116,3	— 3,1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . . .	...	...	+ 12,7	...	...	+ 7	...	...	+ 3,3
Miscellaneous . . .	34,4	...	+ 34,4	...	3,0	— 3,0	1,1	1	+ 1,0
ENGLAND	...	...	...	...	25	— 2,5	...	2,6	— 2,6
TOTAL .			— 90,4			+ 17,5			— 455,3

330. The net debit to *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 318.

331. There were no actuals under *Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt*, because the expenditure on Famine Relief exceeded the Budget Grant. The net credit against *Excluded Local Funds* was contributed by India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Madras. The net credit against *Railway Funds* was due chiefly to the receipts of the Provident Fund having been larger than was anticipated in the Estimate. The character and magnitude of the transactions under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net credit was contri- ed chiefly by India in Public Works Deposits (Railway Revenue), by the Central Provinces in sonal Deposits, by Burma in Revenue Deposits, by Bengal in Civil Court and Personal Deposits in Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances, by the North-Western Provinces l the Punjab in Public Works Deposits (Railway Revenue) and Municipal Funds, and by Madras Civil Court Deposits and Municipal Funds. There were large payments in India under Military posits, Public Works Deposits (Railway Capital) and Foreign Money Orders, in Assam under Revenue posits, in the Punjab under Revenue Deposits, in Madras under Personal Deposits, and in Bombay er Personal Deposits. The other variations are not sufficiently important to require special explan- on.

332. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Coinage Accounts	+10,00	+ 66,7	+79,60	+530,7	—39,76	—265,1
Other Advances	+ 64	+ 4,2	—45,52	—303,5	— 3,48	— 23,2
	+10,64	+ 70,9	+34,08	+227,2	—43,24	—288,3

333. The increase of ₹49,76 or £331,8, as compared with the Budget Estimate, under Coinage ounts, was chiefly due to a net debit of 92,52 under Bullion Advances owing to an increase in the ince of bullion, including Jodhpur and Baroda coins, at the Calcutta Mint. There was also a net it of 6,09 under Copper Coinage Account made up of a debit of 7,33 owing to a decrease in the ince at credit of the Mint Profit Account, in consequence of the adjustment of the profit on coin sed into circulation during the year. The debit was reduced by a credit of 1,24, being the amount by ch the stock of copper coins and copper at the Mints was diminished during the year. These debits e partly counterbalanced by credits under Mint Certificates of 11,72 and 8,76 against the Calcutta and nbay Mints, respectively, on account of certificates issued for bullion delivered at the Mints for nage, but remaining unpaid on the 31st March 1900, and under Small Coin Depôt Balances (28,37) : to the issue of small silver and copper coins from the several small coin depôts for famine re- rements.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

334. The net debit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions; the cause of the net debit of R3,48 or £23,2 is however brought out by the following figures:—

	Equivalent in Sterling. R	£
Special Advances	+3,63	+24,2
Permanent Advances	—4,92	—32,8
Account with Foreign States	+5,32	+35,5
Other Advances	—7,51	—50,1
TOTAL	—3,48	—23,2

335. The credit under *Special Advances* was due to the recovery, in Bengal, of Survey and Settlement charges from Wards' estates, and, in Bombay, of advances made to the City Improvement Trust. The debit under *Permanent Advances* was due to the extensive grant of these advances on account of famine operations in the Central Provinces, and that under *Other Advances* occurred chiefly in Bombay under Civil Advances, in India under Advances Recoverable, Marine, in Burma under Forest Advances, and in Madras under Revenue Advances. The credit of R5,32 or £35,5 under Accounts with Foreign States was due chiefly to a net credit in India (9,34), owing to the adjustment of transactions with Berar, partly counterbalanced by a net debit in the Punjab (3,34) owing to the withdrawal of the balance at credit of the Kashmir State, and in Bengal (3,10).

336. Under *Suspense Account* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of departmental officers. The main differences were the increase in the balances of the Public Works officers (63,8), and decreases in the balances of the Civil Departmental (25,5), Postal (8,8) and Military officers (2,3).

337. The gross credits and debits working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows:—

Budget, 1899-1900. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.		Accounts, 1899-1900. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
...	...	...	Other Loans			
...	...	...	Deposit and Advances			
—688,7	...	10,9	Net payments to or receipts from Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	—897,7	3,8	
	...	...	Difference between the amounts of miscellaneous remittances recorded in the Home and Indian Accounts respectively	+308,2	...	1,3
			Cash Balance—			
+1,487,1	23,6	...	Increase (—), Decrease (+)	—185,2	8	
	23,6	10,9	TOTAL		4,6	1,3
	12,7		NET		3,3	

338. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained:—

1899-1900. Budget. Sterling.	Exchange.		1899-1900. Accounts. Sterling.	Exchange.
17,000,0	—269,8	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State	19,067,0	+80,3
213,0	—3,4	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India	111,6	—5
—958,1	+16,0	Miscellaneous remittances	1,431,7	—6,0
		Deduct—		
17,006,6	+269,9	Net expenditure in England	16,745,1	—70,5
	12,7	Difference, being exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year		3,3

339. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to exchange on withdrawals of Rupee advances by subsidised Railways and to the change in the method of adjusting exchange on the Bills drawn by the Secretary of State.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1899-1900. Budget.		1899-1900. Accounts.	
	£	£	£	£
IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.	77,4	—85,3	138,8	—845.0

340. The following are the details :—

1899-1900. Budget. Amount advanced. R	Amount repaid. R		1899-1900. Accounts. Amount advanced. R	Amount repaid. R
10,00	1,01	Loans to Native States	1,22,12	1,41
2,00	8,46	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts	...	8,60
...	21	„ Mofussil Municipalities	1,61	2,92
...	1	„ Landholders and Notabilities	82	7,29
...	26	„ District and other Local Committees	...	26
...	60	„ Regimental and other Loans, Military	1 17	82
79	1,06	Advances to Cultivators	1,63	52
12,79	11,61	TOTAL	1,26,75	20,82
85,3	77,4	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE	845,0	138,8

341. Under *Loans to Native States* the amount repaid by the Sultan of Muscat was 9 against an estimate of 22 while the Cooch Behar State repaid 81 on account of the Railway Loan against an estimate of 77. There was also a recovery from the Bhavanagar State of 49 which was not anticipated. The Budget provided for a loan of 10,00 to the Rewah State on account of the transfer of the Umaria Colliery; but 9,38 was actually advanced. Owing to the famine the Government of India granted from time to time loans to several Native States, amounting to 1,22,74; the more important advances were (16,50) to Marwar, (55,37) to Berar, and (21,66) to Kathiawar. Part of the advances were paid in cash and part by conversion of the tributes due during the year. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trust* the increase in the receipts was due to the repayment of 13 by the Bombay Port Trust on account of the original debt, not expected in the estimate. The loan of 2,00 to the Madras Harbour Trust provided for in the Estimate was not taken up. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the increase under receipts was due to the repayment of 1,00 by the Karachi Municipality and of 71 by the Hyderabad Municipality not foreseen when the Estimate was framed. The payments represent loans taken by the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality (1,00) and the Hyderabad Municipality (61) not provided for. Under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities* the Budget anticipated a repayment of 1 in India but the recoveries amounted to 4. In Bengal the repayment of the loan to the Prince Ferokh Shah (7,25) by the sale of the mortgaged landed property was anticipated in the Revised Estimate. The charge under this head represents new loans granted to the Thakur of Sawa (20) and Malik Nador of Baluchistan (2). Under *Regimental and Other Loans, Military*, 1,17 was advanced in the Military Department against a provision of 60 in the Estimate; there were on the other hand recoveries to the extent of 82 which were not foreseen in the Estimate. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the decrease in the receipts and the increase in advances were due to the famine. The excess advances were covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India.

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1899-1900. Budget. £	£	Accounts. £	£
PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES .	416,5	—574,5	430,7	—584,3

342. The following are the details :—

1899-1900. BUDGET. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.		1899-1900. ACCOUNTS. Amount advanced.	Amount repaid.
32,98	6,34	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	4,21	8,62
...	85	Port Funds	...	60
5,79	79	District Committees	2,63	94
...	66	Landholders, etc.	63	56
83	2,11	Advances under Special Laws	1,92	2,56
46,57	51,72	to Cultivators	78,26	51,32
86,17	62,47	TOTAL .	87,65	64,60
574,5	416,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE .	584,3	430,7

343. The most noticeable features in this table are the reduction in the advances to Municipalities the increase in those to Cultivators, and the increase in the repayments by the former.

344. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the details by Provinces of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1899-1900.		Accounts, 1899-1900.		Excess (+) Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	1,15	46	...	47	—1,15	+1
Burma	1,10	30	...	29	—1,10	—1
Assam	50	1	14	10	—36	+9
Bengal	3,41	98	1,49	1,12	—1,92	+14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	4,75	1,98	49	3,16	—4,26	+1,18
Punjab	11,55	1,47	1,28	1,19	—10,27	—8
Madras	5,52	51	52	57	—5,00	+6
Bombay	5,00	83	29	1,72	—4,71	+89
TOTAL .	32,98	6,34	4,21	8,62	—28,77	+2,28

345. The large savings in advances, in all the Provinces, were due to loans provided for in the Estimates not having been taken up. The increase in the repayments occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay; in the former it was due to the payment of a part of its loan by the Naini Tal Municipality and the latter to a payment by the Karachi Municipality. Under *Loans to Part Funds* the fall in the receipts occurred in Bengal in the payment by the Chittagong Port Fund.

346. The smaller outlay under *Loans to District Committees* occurred in Bengal, due to advances anticipated in the Budget not having been drawn during the year. In Burma a loan of 27 not anticipated was made to the Taunggyi Improvement Fund for the construction of a bazaar. The increased receipts also occurred mainly in Bengal due to larger payments than were provided for by the Durbhanga District Board. Under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities* the debit includes advances of 18 in Bengal and 44 in Bombay; the latter was granted in consequence of the famine. The decrease in the receipts occurred in Bombay and was due to the Jath State having paid in 1898-99 the instalment due in the year under report Under *Advances under Special Loans* the increase in the receipts occurred in Bengal and was due to large recoveries of drainage and embankment advances. The increase in payments occurred in Bombay and was due to advances made to several Thakoors in Gujarat in connection with the famine.

Under advances to cultivators the following are the details :—

	Budget, 1899-1900.		Accounts, 1899-1900.		Difference Advanced.	Difference Repaid.
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.		
Central Provinces	4,53	7,25	8,36	6,26	+3,83	—99
Burma	3,00	2,40	2,65	2,66	—35	+26
Assam	34	3	1	3	—33	...
Bengal	2,60	4,81	1,68	5,38	—92	+57
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	5,45	9,34	7,40	10,46	+1,95	+1,12
Punjab	13,50	5,38	14,00	5,95	+50	+57
Madras	4,90	7,20	3,42	7,44	—1,48	+24
Bombay	12,25	15,31	40,74	13,14	+28,49	—2,17
TOTAL .	46,57	51,72	78,26	51,32	+31,69	—40

347. The larger outgoings in the Central Provinces and Bombay were due to grants of takavi advances in consequence of famine, which also reduced the recoveries; in the North-Western Provinces the failure of the Kharif harvest rendered larger advances necessary, but on the other hand large recoveries of advances made during the famine of 1896-97 and 1897-98 were effected; in the Punjab both the advances and recoveries were larger than those anticipated in the Estimate; in the other Provinces advances were not required to the extent estimated for, while the conditions of the year enabled the agricultural classes to make larger repayments. The advances in excess over the estimate are covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1899-1900.			England, 1899-1900.			Total, 1899-1900.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—									
B. B., and C. I.	—26,4	+127,9	+172,7	+150,6	—352,9	—346,2	+124,2	—225,0	—173,5
G. I. P.	+243,1	+275,0	+267,9	—310,9	—236,4	—228,9	—67,8	+38,6	+39,0
Do. Extensions	—190,1	—163,9	—157,3	+201,5	—56,0	—55,7	+11,4	—219,9	—213,0
Madras	+103,5	+55,0	+48,8	—58,5	—28,7	—5,7	+45,0	+26,3	+43,1
Do. Extensions	—49,2	—63,4	—60,4	+17,6	+79,9	+92,9	—31,6	+16,5	+32,5
	+80,9	+230,6	+271,7	+3	—594,1	—543,6	+81,2	—363,5	—271,9
ASSISTED COMPANIES—									
Assam-Bengal	+83,9	+92,5	+93,5	—83,9	—92,5	—93,5	...	...	...
Bengal Central	—19,9	—7,9	+9,7	—6,7	—19,2	—17,5	—26,6	—27,1	—7,8
Bengal-Nagpur	—596,9	—728,3	—703,1	—170,1	—43,9	—30,3	—767,0	—772,2	—733,4
Burma	—305,5	—261,8	—271,2	—169,8	—197,6	—189,0	—475,3	—459,4	—460,2
Indian Midland	+4,6	—51,8	—42,1	—66,4	—124,8	—106,7	—61,8	—176,6	—148,8
Lucknow-Bareilly	+5	—5	+4,3	—5,0	—4,1	—4,1	—4,5	—4,6	+2
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	—24,1	—12,9	—12,3	+25,9	—25,2	—24,6	+1,8	—38,1	—36,9
	—857,4	—970,7	—921,2	—476,0	—507,3	—465,7	—1,333,4	—1,478,0	—1,386,9
BRANCH LINE COMPANIES—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	+1,9	+1,0	...	...	...	...	+1,9	+1,0
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	—6,6	—1,3	...	...	...	...	—6,6	—1,3
Hurdwar-Dehra	...	—2,0	+9	...	...	...	...	—2,0	+9
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	...	...	+11,3	...	...	...	...	...	+11,3
South Behar	—7,9	—62,3	—65,5	...	...	...	—7,9	—62,3	—65,5
Tapti Valley	...	—23,3	—11,6	...	...	...	...	—23,3	—11,6
	—7,9	—92,3	—65,2	...	...	...	—7,9	—92,3	—65,2
TOTAL	—784,4	—832,4	—714,7	—475,7	—1,101,4	—1,009,3	—1,260,1	—1,933,8	—1,724,0

348. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them, chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the Capital deposited by the Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on Stores, Establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished:—Under *Guaranteed Companies*, the differences under India on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways were due chiefly to larger issues of stores to Revenue and larger credits from foreign Railways for work done and stores supplied than anticipated. The lapse on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions was due to work in progress on the Girna Bridge having been impeded owing to delay in the arrival of English stores. Under Madras Railway there was no appreciable difference on the total account in England and India. The increase in expenditure in India was only nominal, being due to an arbitrary reduction in the grant for outlay in India consequent on an over-estimate by the India Office of the expenditure to be incurred in England. The increase on the Madras Railway Extensions was due to more vigorous prosecution of work. Under England there was a lapse of 208,8 in payments on account of establishment and purchase of stores, etc. on all the lines, while receipts on account of subscribed Capital were 752,7 less than anticipated.

349. In India under *Assisted Companies* the lapse on the Bengal Central Railway was due to delay in starting work on the Dum-Dum-Pattipookur siding and to the transfer to the Capital books of the balance standing on the Revenue books at credit of the Rolling Stock Depreciation and Renewal Fund. The excess on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was chiefly due to heavy payments for earthwork and land in the Calcutta district where work was pushed on with a view to the early opening of the line into Howrah. The provision for the Burma Railway was not worked up to owing to interruptions of work on the Gokteik viaduct and to work on the Bassein-Henzada line having been taken up later. The excess on the Indian Midland Railway was due chiefly to a more vigorous prosecution of the earthwork on the Saugor Katni extension and to the commencement of new works for which sufficient pro-

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—*concluded.*

vision was not made in the estimate. The lapse on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway may be attributed to the fact that some of the works which were expected to be completed during the year were thrown forward for completion to the following year and in some measure also to the over-estimate of expenditure on sleeper manufacturing operations. The lapse on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore State Railways was due chiefly to small purchases of fuel, to less outlay on Rolling Stock, owing to scarcity of labour due to the prevalence of plague, and to a credit received from Revenue on account of the replacement of existing Roof lamps by Pintch's system of gas lighting.

350. The Branch Line Companies deposit capital in Government Treasuries, and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year 273,9 were deposited and 339,1 withdrawn as against 350,4 and 358,3, respectlively, provided in the Budget. On the South Behar Railway no capital was deposited against 43,7 provided in the Budget, while the withdrawals exceeded the Estimate by 13,8, owing chiefly to credits from transfer of plant and Surplus Stores not having been realized to the extent anticipated.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Money Order (net)	...	...	+25,7
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	—13,5
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	—20,4
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Telegraph	...	...	+7
Marine	..	...	+5,1
Military	...	+50,0	...
Public Works	...	+50,0	—88,4
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—46,7	—825,8	+308,2
TOTAL	—46,7	—725,8	+217,4

351. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Issued.		Paid.	
		R	Equivalent in sterling. £	R	Equivalent in sterling. £
Money Order transactions	1892-93	18,11,77	12,078,5	78,09,89	12,066,0
	1893-94	19,29,08	12,860,6	19,29,45	12,863,0
	1894-95	20,45,28	13,635,2	20,43,08	13,620,5
	1895-96	21,75,78	14,505,2	21,73,96	14,493,1
	1896-97	23,29,50	15,530,0	23,24,27	15,495,2
	1897-98	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
	1898-99	26,15,52	17,436,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
	1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Drawings	17,000,0	19,000,0	19,067,0
Payments	17,152,1	18,775,5	18,703,7

wn during the year by the Secr

State :—

		£	₹	Rate in pence.
April	1899	1,318,1	1,97,78	15·99
May	,,	1,034,2	1,55,26	15·99
June	,,	1,627,7	2,44,31	15·99
July	,,	1,317,6	1,97,87	15·98
August	,,	1,156,5	1,73,77	15·97
September	,,	1,703,3	2,54,49	16·06
October	,,	2,643,4	3,93,16	16·14
November	,,	1,468,4	2,18,63	16·12
December	,,	1,211,5	1,80,86	16·08
January	1900	2,733,2	4,05,94	16·16
February	,,	1,298,6	1,93,42	16·11
March	,,	1,554,5	2,32,51	16·04
		19,067,0	28,48,01	16·07

353. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	₹
Bills of 1898-99 outstanding on 1st April 1899	311,9	46,77
Bills drawn in 1899-1900 as entered above	19,067,0	28,48,01
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	19,378,9	28,94,78
Bills paid in 1899-1900	18,703,7	27,93,49
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1900	675,2	1,01,29

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1899—			
India	11,381,4	11,177,7	11,177,7
England	4,304,4	3,145,7	3,145,8
TOTAL	15,685,8	14,323,4	14,323,5
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1900—			
India	11,119,6	8,821,4	8,425,8
England	2,817,3	2,223,6	3,331,0
TOTAL	13,936,9	11,045,0	11,756,8
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1900	—1,748,9	—3,278,4	—2,566,7

354. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—261,8	—2,356,3	—2,751,9
England	—1,487,1	—922,1	+ 185,2
TOTAL	—1,748,9	—3,278,4	—2,566,7

355. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were worse than expected in the Budget by the sum of 817,8. The variations which brought about this result are as follows :—

	Better.	Worse.
	£	£
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	152,8	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	410,3	...
Increase in Capital Expenditure of State Railways and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	...	159,0
Increase in the withdrawals of Savings Banks Deposits	...	72,1
Decrease under Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	402,6
Increase under Advances	...	361,8
Net increase payments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	698,3
Smaller receipts from Railway Companies	...	463,9
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	547,6	...
Larger receipts under remittances	264,1	...
Minor variations	...	34,9
	1,374,8	2,192,6
NET WORSE	—817,8	

A. F. COX,

The 7th March 1901. *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

Budget Estimates . . . . . 1899-1900.

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General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1899-1900.
Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	18,306,208	18,427,900	17,240,800	17,205,056
Opium	„	3,816,887	4,002,500	4,403,800	4,401,982
Salt	„	6,066,581	5,838,100	5,879,100	5,850,463
Stamps	„	3,198,433	3,264,700	3,231,700	3,265,476
Excise	„	3,828,948	3,852,200	3,860,600	3,859,942
Customs	„	3,201,441	3,099,100	3,153,300	3,133,791
Other Heads	„	6,036,720	6,060,300	5,959,700	5,937,620
Total Principal Heads		44,455,218	44,544,800	43,729,000	43,654,330
Interest	A	706,285	619,000	604,600	605,815
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	2,048,535	2,043,400	2,466,300	2,486,079
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,151,024	1,183,700	1,175,300	1,185,044
Miscellaneous	„	679,236	522,200	545,300	557,826
Railways	„	15,160,534	15,640,600	16,464,300	16,587,845
Irrigation	„	2,308,716	2,300,700	2,415,200	2,399,862
Buildings and Roads	„	469,983	458,800	441,800	440,880
Receipts by Military Department	„	616,284	611,800	690,600	719,483
Total Revenue		67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	68,637,164
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	2,553,052	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	196,118	347,900	261,400	274,078
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	1,733,929	...	17,500	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	27,861	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	264,618	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	„	72,489	...	...	217,396
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	18,692,377	17,000,000	19,000,000	19,067,022
Total Receipts		91,136,259	85,272,900	87,811,300	88,195,660
Balance on 1st April—India		10,654,962	11,381,362	11,177,669	11,177,669
„ „ England		2,534,244	4,304,444	3,145,768	3,145,768
GRAND TOTAL		104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	102,519,097

Accounts and Estimates.

	For detail vide Abstract	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1899-1900.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,100,949	7,568,300	7,467,500	7,424,087
Interest		2,017,548	1,964,400	1,954,500	1,948,098
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint		1,910,214	1,985,100	1,972,100	1,964,937
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments		10,486,837	10,913,400	10,782,200	10,782,588
Miscellaneous Civil Charges		3,844,363	4,072,400	4,051,900	4,052,531
Famine Relief and Insurance		791,543	753,100	2,072,900	2,098,848
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)		968	2,400	2,400	2,356
Railway Revenue Account		15,780,699	16,133,400	16,472,700	16,511,089
Irrigation		2,128,956	2,223,200	2,241,800	2,263,475
Buildings and Roads		3,912,331	4,536,000	4,130,800	4,134,652
Army Services		16,001,326	15,768,000	15,029,600	14,885,226
Special Defence Works		974		200	874
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		63,976,708	65,919,700	66,178,600	66,068,761
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	1,015,475	2,900	255,100	296,754
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		*37,241*	*619,400*	*454,100*	*502,974*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	65,862,541
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation, Works	End of B	3,279,316	2,876,700	3,042,700	3,035,672
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permament Debt (net discharged)			126,700	121,300	121,298
Temporary Debt (net discharged)		1,500,000			
Deposits and Advances			90,400		455,244
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net payments)			7,900	268,900	706,194
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net payments)			158,000	242,100	153,665
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)		1,383,851	1,260,100	1,933,800	1,723,952
Remittances (net)			46,700	725,800	
Secretary of State's Bills paid		18,883,879	17,152,100	18,775,500	18,703,761
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		90,002,028	87,021,800	91,089,700	90,762,327
Balance on 31st March—India		11,177,669	11,119,562	8,821,369	8,425,827
England		3,145,768	2,817,344	2,223,668	3,330,943
GRAND TOTAL		104,325,465	100,958,706	102,134,737	102,519,097
Revenue		67,595,815	67,925,000	68,532,400	68,637,164
Expenditure chargeable thereon		64,954,942	65,303,200	65,979,600	65,862,541
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) £		+2,640,873	+2,621,800	+2,552,800	+2,774,623

Abstract A.—*Details*

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	India, (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at ₹15=£1).	England.	Total.	No. of Item
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—	16,01,47,000	11,36,20,000	26,52,000	18,487,900	...	18,427,900	1
I.—Land Revenue	6,00,37,000	...	...	14,002,500	...	4,002,500	2
II.—Opium	8,66,19,000	9,53,000	...	5,838,100	...	5,838,100	3
III.—Salt	1,25,74,000	3,61,97,000	...	3,264,700	...	3,264,700	4
IV.—Stamps	3,91,18,000	1,86,59,000	5,000	3,852,200	...	3,852,200	5
V.—Excise	42,000	70,25,000	3,24,48,000	2,634,300	...	2,634,300	6
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,59,93,000	4,94,000	...	3,099,100	...	3,099,100	7
VII.—Customs	1,09,23,000	85,63,000	...	1,299,200	...	1,299,200	8
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	91,92,000	87,15,000	...	1,193,800	...	1,193,800	9
IX.—Forest	23,20,000	22,97,000	...	307,800	...	307,800	10
X.—Registration	93,77,000	...	...	625,200	...	625,200	11
XI.—Tributes from Native States							
TOTAL	43,63,42,000	19,67,25,000	3,51,05,000	44,544,800	...	44,544,800	12
	70,01,000	20,10,000	1,25,000	609,000	10,000	619,000	13
B.—XII.—Interest—							
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,89,26,000	24,000	83,000	1,268,900	...	,268,900	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,09,50,000	...	...	730,000	4,200	734,200	15
XV.—Mint	6,05,000	...	...	40,300	...	40,300	16
TOTAL	3,04,81,000	24,000	83,000	2,039,200	4,200	2,043,400	17
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	78,000	35,69,000	43,000	246,000	...	246,000	18
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,21,000	31,66,000	...	232,500	...	232,500	19
XVII.—Police	14,000	23,86,000	20,08,000	293,900	...	293,900	20
XVIII.—Marine	2,12,000	15,62,000	...	118,800	...	118,800	21
XIX.—Education	25,000	14,01,000	9,43,000	157,900	...	157,900	22
XX.—Medical	2,000	5,68,000	3,02,000	58,100	1,500	59,600	23
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,08,000	7,60,000	2,60,000	75,200	300	75,500	24
TOTAL	7,60,000	1,34,12,000	35,56,000	1,181,900	1,800	1,183,700	25
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,50,000	5,28,000	1,000	118,600	90,400	209,000	26
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,04,000	2,21,000	2,000	55,100	...	55,100	27
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,72,000	13,38,000	2,03,000	255,600	2,500	258,100	28
TOTAL	22,26,000	20,87,000	2,06,000	429,300	92,900	522,200	29
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	20,17,55,000	6,36,000	...	13,491,400	900	13,491,600	30
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,19,25,000	...	...	2,128,400	...	2,128,400	31
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	2,95,000	...	...	19,600	1,000	20,600	32
TOTAL	23,39,75,000	6,16,000	...	15,639,400	1,200	15,640,600	33
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	1,50,41,000	66,77,000	...	1,447,800	...	1,447,800	34
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,04,31,000	...	...	695,400	...	695,400	35
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,30,000	15,72,000	60,000	157,500	...	157,500	36
TOTAL	2,62,02,000	82,49,000	60,000	2,300,700	...	2,300,700	37
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,09,000	...	...	33,900	...	33,900	38
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,05,000	28,95,000	29,29,000	395,300	29,600	424,900	39
TOTAL	6,14,000	28,950 00	29,29,000	429,200	29,600	458,800	40
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	73,34,000	...	...	488,900	51,900	540,800	41
Non-Effective	8,32,000	...	...	55,500	15,500	71,000	42
TOTAL	81,66,000	...	...	544,400	67,400	611,800	43
TOTAL REVENUE	74,57,67,000	22,65,48,000	4,34,54,000	67,717,900	207,100	67,925,000	44

of Revenue.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.						ACCOUNTS 1899-1900.					
	INDIA, (RUPEE FIGURE).			Total India (converted into £ at [illegible]).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA, (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£ 1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	₹	₹	₹				₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
1	14,34,17,000	11,26,39,000	25,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	14,32,98,724	11,25,91,710	25,83,407	17,205,056	...	17,205,056
2	6,60,87,000	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	6,60,29,731	...	...	4,401,982	...	4,401,982
3	8,72,72,000	9,[illegible]5,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	8,68,24,947	9,31,997	...	5,850,463	...	5,850,463
4	1,23,91,000	3,60,84,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	1,23,36,035	3,64,52,116	...	3,265,476	...	3,265,476
5	3,89,72,000	1,89,36,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	2,89,72,524	1,89,19,652	6,949	3,859,942	...	3,859,942
6	27,000	67,43,000	3,09,43,000	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	18,063	68,38,904	3,06,24,784	2,498,783	...	2,498,783
7	4,68,19,000	4,80,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	4,64,96,306	5,10,556	...	3,133,791	...	3,133,791
8	1,09,08,000	86,32,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	1,08,98,463	86,11,953	...	1,300,295	...	1,300,295
9	95,42,000	91,14,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	94,95,720	90,33,660	...	1,235,425	...	1,235,425
10	21,18,000	21,03,000	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	21,69,031	21,52,299	...	288,089	...	288,089
11	92,61,000	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	92,25,416	...	...	615,028	...	615,028
12	42,67,84,000	19,56,40,000	3,35,11,000	43,729,000	....	43,729,000	42,55,54,960	19,60,44,847	3,32,15,140	43,654,330	...	43,654,330
13	61,97,000	20,38,000	1,44,000	558,600	46,000	604,600	62,24,865	19,79,834	1,42,527	556,481	49,334	605,815
14	1,93,41,000	39,000	89,000	1,298,000	...	1,298,000	1,94,03,669	40,744	90,309	1,308,315	...	1,308,315
15	1,23,00,000	...	...	820,000	6,400	826,400	1,23,93,431	...	...	826,229	6,444	832,673
16	51,29,000	...	...	341,900	...	341,900	51,76,185	...	...	345,079	12	345,091
17	3,67,70,000	39,000	89,000	2,459,900	6,400	2,466,300	3,70,63,285	40,744	90,309	2,479,623	6,456	2,486,079
18	75,000	34,74,000	44,000	239,500	...	239,500	74,089	34,24,157	42,016	236,017	...	236,017
19	3,08,000	3[illegible],11,000	...	221,300	...	221,300	3,24,898	30,78,684	...	226,905	...	226,905
20	13,000	23,04,000	19,13,000	286,000	...	286,000	12,878	23,58,785	18,91,180	284,190	...	284,190
21	5,04,000	15,[illegible]3,000	...	134,500	...	134,500	5,45,302	15,00,099	914	136,454	...	136,454
22	23,000	14,00,000	9,33,000	157,100	...	157,100	23,966	13,93,661	9,56,970	158,326	...	158,326
23	2,000	5,75,000	3,00,000	58,400	1,500	59,900	1,906	6,06,854	3,06,955	61,048	1,521	62,569
24	1,43,000	7,82,000	2,24,000	76,600	400	77,000	1,40,132	8,18,508	2,42,701	80,096	493	80,583
25	10,68,000	1,31,19,000	34,14,000	1,173,400	1,900	1,175,300	11,23,671	1,31,81,048	34,40,736	1,183,030	2,014	1,185,044
26	11,03,000	5,24,000	1,000	114,600	90,300	204,900	12,04,252	5,16,469	311	114,735	90,026	204,761
27	3,50,000	5,[illegible]9,000	[illegible],000	58,700	...	58,700	4,00,304	4,02,132	2,446	59,659	...	59,659
28	9,73,000	15,[illegible]8,000	17,[illegible],000	270,800	[illegible],000	281,700	10,28,776	16,48,270	16,96,673	291,581	1,825	293,406
29	25,18,000	25,[illegible]1,000	17,08,000	453,100	92,[illegible]	845,300	26,33,332	26,56,871	16,99,430	465,975	91,851	557,826
30	21,63,96,000	5,08,000	54,000	14,463,900	200	14,464,100	21,92,38,357	5,05,877	50,662	14,652,993	230	14,653,223
31	2,95,50,000	...	...	1,970,000	...	1,970,000	2,86,08,228	...	...	1,907,215	...	1,907,215
32	4,38,000	...	...	29,200	1,000	30,200	3,95,755	...	...	26,384	1,023	27,407
33	24,63,84,000	5,08,000	54,000	16,463,100	1,200	16,464,300	24,82,42,340	5,05,877	50,662	16,586,592	1,253	16,587,845
34	1,66,99,000	71,08,000	...	1,587,100	...	1,587,100	1,64,78,163	71,99,775	...	1,578,529	...	1,578,529
35	1,01,53,000	...	...	676,900	...	676,900	1,00,52,606	...	...	670,174	...	670,174
36	7,16,000	15,09,000	43,000	151,200	...	151,200	6,59,569	15,59,979	47 835	151,159	...	151,159
37	2,75,68,000	86,17,000	43,000	2,415,200	...	2,415,200	2,71,90,338	87,59,754	47,835	2,399,862	...	2,399,862
38	5,20,000	...	...	34,700	...	34,700	5,21,705	...	...	34,780	—	34,780
39	1,07,000	27,40,000	28,25,000	378,100	29,000	407,100	1,09,921	27,61,392	27,84,314	377,042	29,058	406,100
40	6,27,000	27,40,000	28,25,000	412,800	29,000	441,800	6,31,626	27,61,392	27,84,314	411,822	29,058	440,880
41	84,56,000	...	...	563,700	53,500	617,200	86,56,127	...	...	577,075	66,015	643,090
42	8,38,000	...	...	55,900	17,500	73,400	8,82,459	...	...	58,831	17,562	76,393
43	92,94,000	...	...	619,600	71,000	690,600	95,38,586	...	...	635,906	83,577	719,483
44	75,72,10,000	22,52,72,000	4,17,88,000	68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	75,82,03,003	22,59,30,367	4,14,70,953	68,373,621	263,543	68,637,164

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.						Number of item.
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at 1s. 4d. = £1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	21,81,000	7,27,000	...	[illegible]	...	198,300	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	38,76,000	1,05,68,000	...	[illegible]	...	1,954,100	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	10,61,000	2,07,11,000	1,12,00,000	[illegible]	900	3,806,300	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,65,39,000	...	...	[illegible]	2,200	3,771,500	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	49,12,000	4,32,000	...	357,800	600	358,200	5
6.—Stamps	—4,17,000	14,21,000	...	66,900	30,300	306,700	6
7.—Excise	17,31,000	8,85,000	...	174,400	100	174,500	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	79,100	5,27,000	40,200	...	49,400	8
9.—Customs	8,19,000	15,02,000	...	154,700	100	154,800	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,68,000	1,67,000	...	22,300	...	22,300	10
11.—Forest	55,28,000	50,39,000	...	704,600	7,200	711,800	11
12.—Registration	12,76,000	12,73,000	...	169,000	...	169,900	12
TOTAL	4,90,74,000	5,18,22,000	1,18,72,000	7,517,900	30,400	7,568,300	13
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,22,60,000	72,35,000	...	2,633,000	4,022,600	6,655,600	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	4,45,45,000	...	...	2,969,700	1,178,500	4,148,200	
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	78,28,000	56,31,000	...	897,200	...	897,200	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	—2,01,13,000	16,04,000	...	—1,233,900	2,844,100	1,610,200	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	52,69,000	...	42,000	354,100	100	354,200	15
TOTAL	—1,48,44,000	16,04,000	42,000	—879,800	2,844,200	1,964,400	16
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,51,52,000	5,24,000	7,93,000	1,000,000	94,700	1,192,600	17
16.—Telegraph	85,03,000	...	...	666,800	181,900	748,700	18
17.—Mint	6,37,000	...	...	42,500	1,300	43,800	19
TOTAL	2,42,92,000	5,24,000	7,93,000	1,707,200	277,900	1,985,100	20
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
19.—*Law and Justice* { *Courts of Law*	[illegible]	3,12,59,000	17,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22
19.—*Law and Justice* { *Jails*	14,81,000	93,58,000	...	722,600	(5)600	722,800	23
20.—*Police*	6,49,900	3,84,58,000	39,23,000	2,868,700	600	2,869,300	24
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	15,23,800	18,43,000	87,000	734,100	226,500	460,600	25
22.—Education	1,89,000	95,69,000	69,74,000	1,175,300	1,500	1,117,000	26
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,52,000	...	...	123,500	400	123,900	27
24.—Medical	24,80,000	98,67,000	44,84,000	1,118,700	10,300	1,129,000	28
25.—Political	90,82,000	7,20,000	1,000	653,500	23,700	677,200	29
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	33,27,000	12,50,000	4,73,000	377,100	26,900	404,000	30
TOTAL	2,72,87,000	11,12,56,000	1,70,04,000	10,369,800	543,600	10,913,400	31
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	41,03,000	...	...	273,500	11,400	284,900	32
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	7,000	...	...	500	226,000	226,500	33
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	7,86,000	1,00,78,000	68,000	728,800	1,969,000	2,697,800	34
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,17,000	52,09,000	1,41,000	431,100	49,300	480,400	35
31.—Exchange	31,96,000	...	...	213,000	...	213,000	36
32.—Miscellaneous	3,32,000	10,91,000	7,16,000	142,600	27,200	169,800	37
TOTAL	95,41,000	1,63,78,000	9,25,000	1,789,500	2,282,900	4,072,400	38
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	2,000	55,000	...	3,800	...	3,800	39
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	49,00,000	...	...	326,700	...	326,700	40
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,00,000	...	...	20,000	...	20,000	41
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	60,39,000	...	...	402,600	...	402,600	42
TOTAL (*c*)	1,12,41,000	55,000	...	753,100	...	753,100	43
Carried over	10,65,91,000	18,16,39,000	3,06,36,000	21,257,700	5,999,000	27,256,700	44

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Total.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.		
	₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways Interest on Debt.	4,28,44,000	2,856,300	959,600	3,815,900	4,32,82,000	2,885,500	959,600	3,845,100
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	17,01,000	113,400	218,900	332,300	18,05,000	120,300	218,900	339,200
TOTAL	4,45,45,000	2,969,700	1,178,500	4,148,200	4,50,87,000	3,005,800	1,178,500	4,184,300

(*a*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.						ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
1	20,55,000	8,22,000	47,000	194,000	...	194,000	20,21,886	7,96,891	37,256	190,402	...	190,402
2	53,52,000	1,06,18,000	...	1,064,700	...	1,064,700	53,23,362	1,05,42,025	...	1,057,692	...	1,057,692
3	10,59,000	2,93,19,000	1,08,56,000	2,749,000	600	2,749,600	10,68,201	2,92,36,561	1,09,16,643	2,748,094	645	2,748,739
4	2,59,38,000	...	...	1,739,200	2,000	1,731,200	2,58,77,224	...	...	1,725,148	2,006	1,727,154
5	45,91,000	4,16,000	...	333,800	700	334,500	45,50,225	4,10,522	...	331,116	640	331,756
6	—3,64,000	13,04,000	...	62,600	40,000	102,600	—2,95,991	12,46,610	...	63,375	37,914	101,289
7	16,38,000	8,35,000	...	164,900	...	164,900	16,00,722	8,21,905	...	161,509	...	161,509
8	...	1,40,000	4,54,000	39,600	...	39,600	...	69,159	4,62,758	35,461	...	35,461
9	8,48,000	14,37,000	...	152,300	300	152,600	8,48,478	14,57,698	...	153,745	208	153,953
10	1,67,000	1,67,000	...	22,300	...	22,300	1,66,994	1,65,670	...	22,158	...	22,158
11	57,63,000	52,56,000	...	734,600	10,900	745,500	56,26,783	51,63,513	...	719,353	10,822	730,175
12	12,42,000	12,35,000	...	165,100	...	165,100	12,31,412	12,25,567	...	163,799	...	163,799
13	4,82,89,000	5,15,49,000	1,13,57,000	7,413,000	54,500	7,467,500	4,80,24,996	5,11,36,121	1,14,16,657	7,371,852	52,235	7,424,087
	3,18,06,000	71,94,000	...	2,600,000	4,084,100	6,684,100	3,18,57,742	71,69,855	...	2,601,839	4,072,798	6,674,637
	4,50,87,000	...	...	3,005,800	1,178,500	4,184,300	4,50,90,125	...	...	3,006,008	1,178,527	4,184,535
	78,21,000	56,28,000	...	896,600	...	896,600	78,23,948	56,27,288	...	896,749	...	896,749
14	-2,11,02,000	15,66,000	...	-1,302,400	2,905,600	1,603,200	—2,10,56,331	15,42,567	...	-1,300,918	2,894,271	1,593,353
15	53,27,000	...	41,000	351,200	100	351,300	52,73,525	5	46,369	354,660	85	354,745
16	-1,58,75,000	15,66,000	41,000	—951,200	2,905,700	1,954,500	—1,57,82,806	15,42,572	46,369	—946,258	2,894,356	1,948,098
17	1,50,54,000	5,25,000	7,62,000	1,089,400	96,200	1,185,600	1,50,20,978	5,21,362	7,60,893	1,086,882	95,365	1,182,247
18	84,25,000	...	...	548,300	179,000	727,300	83,11,045	...	...	554,070	172,712	726,782
19	8,00,000	...	...	57,400	1,800	59,200	7,98,216	...	...	53,214	2,694	55,908
20	2,41,39,000	5,25,000	7,62,000	1,695,100	277,000	1,972,100	2,41,30,239	5,21,362	7,60,893	1,694,166	270,771	1,964,937
21	64,70,000	83,06,000	10,53,000	1,055,200	321,900	1,377,100	66,01,165	82,96,473	10,63,163	1,064,953	320,093	1,385,046
22	2,67,000	3,08,06,000	20,000	2,072,900	500	2,073,400	2,69,398	3,09,13,320	30,825	2,080,902	547	2,081,449
23	14,33,000	87,48,000	...	678,700	(b) 200	678,900	14,60,308	87,99,739	145	584,013	222	584,235
24	6,61,000	3,79,36,000	38,18,000	2,832,000	600	2,831,600	6,99,680	3,82,38,672	38,24,375	2,850,848	446	2,851,294
25	14,26,000	17,14,000	67,000	213,800	355,600	569,400	12,86,654	17,41,847	60,322	205,022	327,970	532,992
26	1,78,000	93,32,000	68,21,000	1,088,700	1,800	1,090,500	1,76,064	92,95,630	67,92,309	1,084,267	1,833	1,086,100
27	17,20,000	...	...	114,700	400	115,100	17,07,796	...	...	113,853	211	114,064
28	5,37,000	95,18,000	38,21,000	925,100	12,300	937,400	5,21,040	96,74,316	37,98,366	932,915	11,689	944,604
29	97,15,000	7,29,000	...	695,600	23,900	719,500	97,71,013	6,96,886	240	697,876	23,460	721,336
30	32,38,000	17,13,000	4,53,000	360,400	28,900	389,300	31,37,337	17,00,833	4,45,510	352,245	28,270	380,515
31	2,56,35,000	10,88,54,000	1,60,53,000	10,036,100	746,100	10,782,200	2,56,30,455	10,93,57,716	1,60,15,241	10,066,894	715,694	10,782,588
32	40,52,000	...	...	270,200	11,400	281,600	39,83,365	...	...	265,558	11,452	277,010
33	10,000	...	...	700	284,500	285,200	9,660	...	...	644	282,881	283,525
34	7,98,000	1,01,28,000	75,000	733,400	1,973,100	2,706,500	8,12,716	1,01,83,241	90,049	739,067	1,965,402	2,704,469
35	14,54,000	53,05,000	1,54,000	460,800	56,700	517,500	12,76,607	53,51,925	1,64,278	452,854	59,700	512,554
36	10,50,000	...	...	70,000	...	70,000	12,14,240	...	...	80,949	...	80,949
37	3,92,000	11,98,000	6,77,000	151,100	40,000	191,100	4,01,558	12,88,912	6,77,066	157,835	36,189	194,024
38	77,56,000	1,66,31,000	9,06,000	1,686,200	2,365,700	4,051,900	76,98,146	1,68,24,078	9,31,393	1,696,907	2,355,624	4,052,531
39	3,00,48,000	4,14,000	2,81,000	2,049,500	5,300	2,054,800	3,06,22,931	1,10,841	3,34,249	2,071,201	3,717	2,074,918
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	2,72,000	...	...	18,100	...	18,100	3,58,946	...	...	23,930	...	23,930
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	3,03,20,000	4,14,000	2,81,000	2,067,600	5,300	2,072,900	3,09,81,877	1,10,841	3,34,249	2,095,131	3,717	2,098,848
44	12,02,64,000	17,95,39,000	2,94,00,000	21,946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	12,06,82,907	17,94 92,690	2,95,04,802	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,271,089

ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.			
India.			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.	England.	Total.
₹	£	£	£
4,32,84,572	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,281
18,05,553	120,370	218,884	339,254
4,50,90,125	3,006,008	1,178,527	4,184,535

(c) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways" are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the ne charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed throug the agency of Companies :—

	1899-1900. Budget.	1899-1900. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Indian Midland Railway	86,700	38,600	29,599
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	151,400	50,900	...
	238,100	89,500	29,599

Abstract B.—*Details*

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900. India, (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at Rs 15=£1).	England.	Total.	Number of Items.
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	
Brought forward	10,65,91,000	18,16,19,000	3,76,36,000	21,257,700	5,999,000	27,256,700	1
36.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in adition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	36,000	...	2,400	...	2,400	2
I.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Working Expenses	10,00,56,000	4,20,000	...	6,698,000	...	6,698,000	3
Interest on Debt	4,28,44,000	...	...	2,856,300	959,600	3,815,900	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	1,719,200	1,719,200	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	17,01,000	...	...	113,400	218,900	332,300	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,73,000	...	...	11,500	853,500	865,000	7
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	56,35,000	...	...	375,700	...	375,700	8
Interest	82,000	...	...	5,500	2,185,300	2,190,800	9
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	11,47,000	1,02,000	...	83,200	...	83,200	10
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,00,000	...	...	53,300	...	53,300	11
Total	15,24,32,000	5,22,000	...	10,196,900	5,936,500	16,133,400	12
I.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	56,00,000	39,81,000	...	638,800	...	638,800	13
Interest on Debt	78,28,000	56,31,000	...	897,200	...	897,200	14
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,44,000	71,24,000	31,000	686,600	600	687,200	15
Total	1,65,72,000	1,67,36,000	31,000	2,222,600	600	2,223,200	16
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,29,96,000	...	...	866,400	14,900	881,300	17
45.—Civil Works	38,59,000	3,25,14,000	1,71,35,000	3,567,200	87,500	3,654,700	18
Total	1,68,55,000	3,25,14,000	1,71,35,000	4,433,600	102,400	4,536,000	19
L.—Military Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	15,99,97,000	...	...	10,666,500	1,996,300	12,662,800	20
Non-Effective	91,26,000	...	...	608,400	2,496,800	3,105,200	21
Total	16,91,23,000	...	...	11,274,900	4,493,100	15,768,000	22
LL.—Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	46,15,73,000	23,14,47,000	4,78,02,000	49,388,100	16,531,600	65,919,700	24
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+25,60,000	—25,60,000	...	...	...	25
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	43,000	2,500	...	2,900	26
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*74,59,000*	*18,31,000*	*619,400*	...	*619,400*	27
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	46,15,73,000	22,65,48,000	4,34,54,000	48,771,600	16,531,600	65,303,200	28

N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹ 15 = £1.	England.	Total.	Number of Items.
	₹	£	£	£	
Capital outlay on Railways, and Irrigation Works—					
48.—State Railways	2,44,36,000	1,629,100	681,000	2,310,100	29
49.—Irrigation Works	84,83,000	565,500	1,100	566,600	30
	3,29,19,000	2,194,600	682,100	2,876,700	31

of Expenditure—continued.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.						ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES.)			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1.)	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).			Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1.)	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
1	12,02,64,000	17,95,39,000	2,94,00,000	21,946,800	6,354,300	28,301,100	12,06,82,907	17,94,92,690	2,95,04,802	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,271,08
2	...	16,000	20,000	2,400	...	2,400	...	10,642	24,703	2,356	...	2,35
3	10,59,82,000	3,79,000	33,000	7,092,900	...	7,092,900	10,67,90,452	3,97,634	28,976	7,147,804	...	7,147,8
4	4,32,82,000	...	...	2,885,500	959,600	3,845,100	4,32,84,572	...	...	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,28
5	...	...	...	...	1,718,600	1,718,600	...	...	...	...	1,718,591	1,718,59
6	18,05,000	...	...	120,300	218,900	339,200	18,05,553	...	...	120,370	218,884	339,25
7	1,71,000	...	...	11,400	844,200	855,600	1,62,383	...	...	10,826	844,326	855,15
8	52,26,000	...	...	348,400	...	348,400	51,51,000	...	...	343,400	...	343,40
9	1,32,000	...	...	8,800	2,172,300	2,181,100	1,28,387	...	...	8,559	2,172,336	2,180,89
10	7,77,000	40,000	...	51,100	...	51,100	5,31,339	40,094	...	38,056	...	38,09
11	6,09,000	1,000	...	40,700	...	40,700	6,34,671	4,571	...	42,616	...	42,61
12	15,79,34,000	4,20,000	33,000	10,559,100	5,913,600	16,472,700	15,84,88,357	4,42,299	28,976	10,597,309	5,913,780	16,511,08
13	60,53,000	40,67,000	...	674,700	...	674,700	59,56,777	40,14,306	...	664,753	...	664,75
14	78,21,000	56,28,000	...	896,600	...	896,600	78,23,948	56,27,288	...	896,749	...	896,74
15	31,10,000	69,03,000	25,000	669,200	1,300	670,500	37,86,269	67,02,446	20,855	700,638	1,335	701,97
16	1,69,84,000	1,65,98,000	25,000	2,240,500	1,300	2,241,800	1,75,66,994	1,63,44,240	20,855	2,262,140	1,335	2,263,47
17	1,23,26,000	...	...	821,700	34,000	855,700	1,20,71,699	...	...	804,780	31,782	836,5
18	37,47,000	2,76,71,000	1,63,23,000	3,182,800	92,300	3,275,100	34,69,912	2,81,23,260	1,65,02,152	3,206,355	91,735	3,298,0
19	1,60,73,000	2,76,71,000	1,63,23,000	4,004,500	126,300	4,130,800	1,55,41,611	2,81,23,260	1,65,02,152	4,011,135	123,517	4,134,65
20	15,48,26,000	...	...	10,321,800	1,678,700	12,000,500	15,32,48,703	...	...	10,216,580	1,638,737	11,855,31
21	90,92,000	...	...	606,100	2,423,000	3,029,100	91,15,539	...	...	607,703	2,422,206	3,029,90
22	16,39,18,000	...	...	10,927,900	4,101,700	15,029,600	16,23,64,242	...	...	10,824,283	4,060,943	14,885,22
23	...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	874	87
24	47,51,73,000	22,42,44,000	4,58,01,000	49,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	47,46,44,111	22,44,13,131	4,60,81,488	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,76
25	...	+28,76,000	—28,76,000	...	...	...	...	+33,01,675	—33,01,675	...	...	...
26	...	32,17,000	6,09,000	255,100	...	255,100	...	40,70,026	3,81,291	296,754	...	296,75
27	...	50,65,000	17,46,000	454,100	...	454,100	...	58,54,465	16,90,151	802,974	...	502,97
28	47,51,73,000	22,52,72,000	4,17,88,000	49,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	47,46,44,111	22,59,30,367	4,14,70,953	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,54

	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.				ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 £1.		
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
29	2,71,57,000	1,810,500	634,000	2,444,500	2,74,85,632	1,832,375	605,337	2,437,712
30	88,23,000	588,200	10,000	598,200	88,12,240	587,483	10,477	597,960
31	3,59,80,000	2,398,700	644,000	3,042,700	3,62,97,872	2,419,858	615,814	3,035,672

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A).	67,717,900	207,100	67,925,000	68,284,700	247,700	68,532,400	68,373,621	263,543	68,637,164
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Temporary Debt incurred									
Temporary Loans .	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000
Net .			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	96,500	...		97,100	...		95,424	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,710,300	...		2,784,200	...		2,783,241	...	
Total .	2,806,800	...	2,806,800	2,881,300	...	2,881,300	2,878,665	...	2,878,665
Net .			347,900			261,400			274,078
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	2,900	...		255,100	...		296,754	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	402,600	...		...	...		...	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	535,600	...		573,200	...		618,583	...	
Railway Funds . .	34,700	...		49,600	...		52,716	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	9,100	...		8,500	...		53,515	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	13,465,400	...		13,981,300	...		14,319,927	...	
Advances . . .	2,344,800	...		2,916,300	...		8,719,058	...	
Suspense Accounts . .	14,800	...		37,000	...		113,201	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	12,700	...		700	...		3,279	...	
Miscellaneous . .	34,400	...		...	...		1,097	...	
Total .	16,857,000	...	16,857,000	17,821,700	...	17,821,700	24,178,130	...	24,178,130
Net .			0			17,500			0
Carried over .	87,381,700	4,707,100		88,987,700	6,747,700		95,430,416	6,763,543	

and Disbursements.

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	49,388,100	16,531,600	65,919,700	49,681,200	16,497,400	66,178,600	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,761
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	2,900	...	2,900	255,100	...	255,100	296,754	...	296,754
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*619,400*	...	*619,400*	*454,100*	...	*454,100*	*502,974*	...	*502,974*
TOTAL	48,771,600	16,531,600	65,303,200	49,482,200	16,497,400	65,979,600	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,541
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation	2,194,600	682,100	2,876,700	2,398,700	644,000	3,042,700	2,419,858	615,814	3,035,672
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Debenture Stock	...	...		...	1,200		...	1,200	
E. I. Railway Debenture	...	...		...	100		...	100	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loan	...	...		900	...		887	...	
4½ p. c. Loan	2,700	...		2,700	...		1,407	...	
4 p. c. Loan	100,700	...		89,300	...		90,790	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	17,300	...		12,200	...		12,040	...	
7 s. per cent.	...			14,900			14,867	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		7	...	
TOTAL	126,700	...	126,700	120,000	1,300	121,300	119,998	1,300	121,298
NET			126,700			121,300			121,298
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	6,500,000	6,500,000
NET			0			0			0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		258	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	75,500	...		80,800	...		75,836	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,383,400	...		2,539,100	...		2,528,493	..	
TOTAL	2,458,900	...	2,458,900	2,619,900	...	2,619,900	2,604,587	...	2,604,587
NET			0			0			0
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	619,400	...		454,100	...		502,974	...	
Excluded Local Funds	515,500	...		578,100	...		614,865	...	
Railway Funds	34,300	...		47,500	...		50,730	...	
Deposits of Sinking Fund	...	..		3,300	...		48,333	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,493,000	...		14,002,000	...		14,290,134	...	
Advances	2,273,900	...		2,689,100	2,500		9,007,351	2,583	
Suspense Accounts	11,300	...		24,600	...		116,312	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		3,000	...		92	...	
TOTAL	16,947,400	...	16,947,400	17,801,700	2,500	17,804,200	24,630,791	2,583	24,633,374
NET			90,400			0			457,244
Carried over	70,499,200	21,713,700		72,422,500	23,645,200		79,244,929	23,512,543	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	87,381,700	4,707,100		88,987,700	6,747,700		95,430,416	6,763,543	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	77,400	...	77,400	127,100	...	127,100	138,837	...	138,837
Net			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	416,500	...	416,500	447,700	...	447,700	430,660	...	430,660
Net			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital	350,400	2,718,600		285,100	601,000		273,913	601,005	
Repayments	1,356,700	3,000		1,494,200	4,800		1,534,987	4,861	
Total	1,707,100	2,721,600	4,428,700	1,779,300	605,800	2,385,100	1,808,920	605,866	2,414,786
Net			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	18,666,700	...		18,000,000	...		18,304,669	...	
Other Local Remittances	501,300	...		1,303,200	...		11,782,941	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	325,300	...		443,500	...		567,102	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	248,900	...		262,500	...		321,440	...	
Telegraph	7,500	...		66,400	...		58,451	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,076,900	...		2,157,900	...		2,244,255	...	
Public Works	624,700	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	159,500	...		575,100	...		568,919	...	
Military	10,281,600	...		10,520,500	...		10,467,443	...	
Public Works	...	...		135,100	...		186,048	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,659,100	668,800		3,341,200	1,964,200		3,742,181	2,600,346	
Total	34,551,500	668,800	35,220,300	36,805,400	1,964,200	38,769,600	48,243,449	2,600,346	50,843,795
Net			0			0			217,396
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	17,000,000	17,000,000	...	19,000,000	19,000,000	...	19,067,022	19,067,022
Total Receipts	124,134,200	25,097,500		128,147,200	28,317,700		146,052,282	29,036,777	
V.—Opening Balance	11,381,362	4,304,444		11,177,669	3,145,768		11,177,669	3,145,768	
Grand Total	135,515,562	29,401,944		139,324,869	31,463,468		157,229,951	32,182,545	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.			Accounts, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	70,499,200	21,713,700		72,422,500	23,645,200		79,244,929	23,512,543	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . . .	85,300	...	85,300	396,000	...	396,000	845,031	...	845,031
Net .			7,900			268,500			706,194
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	574,500	...	574,500	689,800	...	689,800	584,325	...	584,325
Net .			158,000			242,100			153,165
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . . .	...	1,248,600		...	2,700		...	2,700	
For Expenditure . .	2,491,500	1,948,700		2,611,700	1,704,500		2,523,570	1,612,468	
Total .	2,491,500	3,197,300	5,688,800	2,611,700	1,707,200	4,318,900	2,523,570	1,615,168	4,138,738
Net .			1,260,100			1,933,800			1,723,952
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	18,666,700	...		18,000,000	...		18,278,962	...	
Other Local Remittances	501,300	...		1,313,200	...		11,796,403	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	325,300	...		443,500	...		587,451	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . . .	248,900	...		262,500	...		321,451	...	
Telegraph . . .	7,500	...		66,400	...		57,755	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	2,076,900	...		2,157,900	...		2,244,255	...	
Public Works . .	624,700	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine . . .	159,500	...		575,100	...		563,836	...	
Military . . .	10,281,600	...		10,470,500	...		10,467,443	...	
Public Works . .	...	...		85,100	...		274,478	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	701,000	1,673,600		2,243,800	3,887,400		2,310,474	3,723,891	
Total .	33,593,400	1,673,600	35,267,000	35,608,000	3,887,400	39,495,400	46,902,508	3,723,891	50,626,399
Net .			46,700			725,800			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . . .	17,152,100	...	17,152,100	18,775,500	...	18,775,500	18,703,761	...	18,703,761
Total Disbursements .	124,396,000	26,584,600		130,503,500	29,239,800		148,804,124	28,851,602	
V.—Closing Balance .	11,119,362	2,817,344		8,821,369	2,223,668		8,425,827	3,330,943	
Grand Total .	135,515,362	29,401,944		139,324,869	31,463,468		157,229,951	32,182,545	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in sterling.
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Revised Estimate)		3,88,000	78,25,080	12,47,930	34 37,000	32,00,000	16,25,000	28,02,850	15,00,000	2,20,25,860	1,468,391
Added in 1899-1900		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Spent in 1899-1900		1,86,000	9,00,000	9,98,000	15,00,000	7,55,000	6,20,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	74,59,000	497,267
Balance at end of 1899-1900		2,02,000	69,25,080	2,49,930	19,37,000	24 45,000	10,05,000	18,02,850		1,45,66,860	971,124
Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Accounts)		1,22,883	89,31,030	13,55,345	31,16,489	32,85,623	16,53,794	23,24,904	15,04,271	2,22,94,339	1,486,289
Added in 1899-1900			24,70,000	...	3,90,000	3,57,000	...	...	...	32,17,000	214,467
Spent in 1899-1900		1,23,000		6,75,000			15,98,000	11,65,000	15,04,000	50,65,000	337,667
Balance at end of 1899-1900		—117	,14,01,03	6,80,345	35,06,489	36 42,623	55,794	11,59,904	271	2,04,46,339	1,363,089
Accounts, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99		1,22,883	89,31,030	13 55,345	31,16,489	32,85,623	16,53,794	23,24,904	15,04,271	2,22,04,339	1,486,289
Added in 1899-1900		...	26,14,312	...	7,01,899	7,53,815	...	...	...	40,70,026	271,335
Spent in 1899-1900		1,22,883		8,15,488			16,53,794	17,58,029	15,04,271	58,54,465	390,298
Balance at end of 1899-1900			1,15,45,34	5,39,857	38,18,388	40,39,438		5,66,875		2,05,09,900	1,367,326

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in sterling.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Revised Estimate)	93,280	4,18,410	8,83,460	2,69,880	23,12,050	14,48,590	16,29,740	31,14,500	131,27,560	1,32,97,470	886,498
Added in 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	43,000	...	...	...	...	43,000	2,867
Spent in 1899-1900	9,000	53,000	3,68,000	1,74,080	...	45,000	41,000	9,63,000	1,78,000	18,31,000	122,067
Balance at end of 1899-1900	84,280	3,65,410	5,15,460	95,880	23,55,050	14,03,590	15,88,740	21,51,500	29,49,560	1,15,09,470	767,298
Revised Estimate, 1899 1900											
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Accounts)	1,15,041	4,34,826	11,34,927	3,91,507	20,09,803	14,72,608	16,16,977	32,95,709	30,52,143	1,35,23,741	901,569
Added in 1899-1900	...	...	...	..	3,22,000	2,34,000	...	53,000	...	6,00,000	40 000
Spent in 1899-1900	14,000	1,85,000	68,000	1,52,000	...	...	6,26,000	...	7,01,000	17,46,000	116,400
Balance at end of 1899-1900	1,01,041	2,49,826	10,66,927	2,39,507	23,31,803	17,06,608	9,90,977	33,48,709	23,51,143	1,23,80,541	825,769
Accounts, 1899-1900.											
Balance at end of 1898-99	1,15,041	4,34,826	11,34,027	3,91,507	20,09,803	14,72,608	16,16,977	32,95,709	30,52,143	1,35,23,541	901,569
Added in 1899-1900	...	...	37,804	...	2,32,672	1,10,815	...	...	...	3,81,291	25,419
Spent in 1899-1900	11,920	1,53,350	...	53,018	...	...	3,30,665	3,62,520	7,78,678	16,90,151	117,676
Balance at end of 1899-1900	1,03,121	2,81,476	11,72,731	3,38,489	22,42,475	15,83,423	12,86,312	29,33,189	22,73,465	1,22,14,681	814,312

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See paras. 31 and 32.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Special transfers.

	R	R
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources . . .	19,32,314	
		19,32,314

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the Provincialisation of Salt Revenue	—7,50,000	
		—7,50,000

ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	3,75,000	
Assignment in consideration of the employment of the Supervising Staff of the Provincial Survey Detachment on traverse works (Imperial) .	1,000	
Assignment for the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the interchange of certain elephant *Mehals* with the Khedda Department	5,000	
		3,81,000

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of South Lushai Administration to Assam	—3,75,000	
Imperial to Provincial.		
Transfer of Imperial Buildings	11,024	
		—3,63,976

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
Contribution to cover half the cost of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle	8,150	
		8,150

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupier's Rate . . .	61,500	
Addition to Provincial Assignment on account of the Tirni or grazing dues collected in the Zhob Valley	929	
Assignment of one-third of actual expenditure on account of Protective works at Dera Ghazi-Khan	50,534	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railways . . .	20,000	
Payments of three-fifths of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Shahkot and Dijkot	82,707	
Assignment to meet the cost of the additional Police Force sanctioned for the Southern Punjab Railway	20,000	
	2,35,670	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Cost of the Bhittani Service transferred from "20—Police" to "25—Political"	—12,722	
		2,22,948

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	94,671	
,, ,, on account of repairs of St. James's Church, Kashmir Gate and Rajpur Cemeteries	10,000	
		1,04,671

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

	R	R
Contribution on account of the transfer under "5—Salt" of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750	
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatory and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000	
Imperial to Provincial.		
Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	31	
		—35,719

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

On account of the Jugga Row Observatory Suit	7,054	
Special contribution for direct Famine and Plague expenditure	49,184	
	3,56,238	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Repayment of the Contribution for the purchase of Cinchona Bark in 1898-99	—1,02,000	
		2,54,238

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Registration of Railway Traffic	4,200	
Contribution for the new maundage rate of salt	36,000	
Contribution for carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization Project	15,935	
Contribution for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium	3,000	
„ „ „ maintenance of Band Barracks and Body Guard Lines	2,000	
„ towards the cost of the Research Laboratory	1,08,441	
„ „ salt compensation to the Dhangadhra State	7,000	
	1,76,576	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	—10,113	
Contribution for the transfer of the Sind Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
		1,57,463

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Balance	22,93,856	
Special assignments in aid of Plague expenditure	11,42,859	
		34,36,715

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd March, 1901.

Fine weather has prevailed generally over the whole country, except on Saturday when light to moderate showers were reported from Berar and the Central Provinces.

The barometer fell slightly to briskly in Kathiawar on Sunday and pressure was relatively low over the north-east of the Arabian Sea, but this low pressure area failed to develop into a depression and disappeared entirely during a general decrease of pressure in North West India on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday a shallow depression was shown lying over Sind which remained in the same position during the remainder of the week giving south-easterly winds and light cloud in parts of Upper India. Unusually high temperature was the probable cause of a depression which lay over Central Burma on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and which gave a few light showers, but temperature fell rapidly in Burma on Wednesday and the depression in this area then filled up. The only depression during the week that was of any importance as a rain-giving disturbance was one that commenced forming in Khandesh on Thursday and remaining practically unchanged in position and character on Friday, advanced eastwards into the Central Provinces on Saturday and partly filling up was shown as a shallow residual depression in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces at the close of the week. It was the cause of numerous thunder and dust storms (in some cases accompanied with hail) in Berar and the Central Provinces, the most important falls reported being 1·29 inches at Chanda, ·83 inch at Seoni, ·82 inch at Pachmarhi and ·80 inch at Akola.

A few scattered showers have been received during the week in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Temperature has been unusually low over the greater part of Northern India and of the north of the Peninsula and during the latter half of the week in Burma. The defect has been very large in the central parts of the country and in the north-east of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Light rain has fallen during the week in Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces Hills, the South and North Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts received are all below half an inch, except in South Madras, but have been in excess of the small normal fall of the week in Lower Burma, Berar, the Central Provinces, Malabar, Mysore, Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, South and South Central Madras and the north and central divisions of the East Coast.

The following gives the stations at which more than 2 inches have been received during the week :—

Burma—Pegu	3·00	inches.
Berar—Wun	2·23	„
Madras—Srivilliputtur (Tinnevelly)	2·88	„

This week completes the rainfall period which commenced on 30th December last and which thus consists of the first two months of the year. The rainfall of this period has been excessive over by far the greater part of the country and has been in defect in the divisions of Eastern Bengal, Assam (Surma), Assam (Hills) in the East; and of the West Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar and West Rajputana in the west. Rain has not been in defect in any of the divisions of the Peninsula or Burma. The rainfall of the period has been less than 20 per cent. in excess or defect of the normal and hence practically normal in the Brahmaputra Valley, North Bengal and the Baluchistan Hills; and has been more or less in excess in all the remaining divisions of Northern India, the whole

of the Peninsula and of Burma. The actual excess has been largest in the following divisions :—

Punjab Hills . . .	8·13 inches.
Chota Nagpur . . .	4·69 "
Central Provinces (East) .	4·64 "
North-West Provinces (East) .	4·04 "
" (Hills)	3·54 "
East Coast (Central) . .	3·79 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 2ND, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM DECEMBER 30TH, 1900, TO MARCH 2ND, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, December 30th to March 2nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as percentage.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0·28	0·07	+ 300
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·43	0·05	+ 0·38	3·29	0·35	+ 840
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	2·44	0·17	+ 1335
	4. Upper do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·03	0·42	+ 50
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	1·30	0·25	+ 420
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·50	— 0·50	0·88	1·99	— 56
	7. Assam Surma	0	1·03	— 1·03	0·50	3·15	— 84
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·56	— 0·50	1·04	2·49	— 58
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·41	— 0·41	2·02	2·38	— 15
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·46	— 0·46	2·54	1·97	+ 29
	11. Central do.	0	0·15	— 0·15	1·62	1·34	+ 21
	12. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·92	1·03	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·12	— 0·12	2·22	1·64	+ 35
	14. Orissa	0	0·15	— 0·15	3·73	1·33	+ 180
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	— 0·13	6·23	1·54	+ 305
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·88	1·13	+ 243
	17. North do.	0	0·03	— 0·03	2·32	1·10	+ 111
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	— 0·04	5·09	1·04	+ 388
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	— 0·01	3·47	1·00	+ 247
	20. North do.	0	0·02	— 0·02	3·82	1·16	+ 229
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	3·63	0·81	+ 354
	22. Do. West	0	0·00	— 0·06	2·38	1·00	+ 158
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·08	— 0·08	3·74	1·04	+ 260
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·11	— 0·11	4·55	2·40	+ 90
	25. Do. Hills	0·18	0·62	— 0·44	8·57	5·03	+ 70
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·08	— 0·08	2·59	1·25	+ 107
	27. South do.	0·05	0·07	— 0·02	1·51	1·13	+ 34
	28. Central do.	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·90	2·22	+ 31
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·20	— 0·20	5·66	2·82	+ 101
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·67	— 0·67	14·51	6·38	+ 127
	31. North Punjab	0·05	0·34	— 0·29	5·15	3·43	+ 50
	32. West do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·72	0·90	— 20
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·22	0·07	+ 0·15	1·90	0·55	+ 245
	34. Madras South Central	0·19	0·09	+ 0·10	3·17	0·46	+ 589
	35. Coorg	0·15	0·10	+ 0·05	1·51	0·46	+ 228
	36. Mysore	0·04	0·01	+ 0·03	1·37	0·12	+ 1042
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·23	0·13	+ 77
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·10	0·02	+ 0·08	0·67	0·10	+ 570
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·85	0·18	+ 372
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·42	0·06	+ 0·36	2·69	0·55	+ 389
	42. Central Provinces West	0·17	0·05	+ 0·12	1·83	0·76	+ 147
	43. Do. Central	0·20	0·05	+ 0·15	3·52	0·92	+ 283
	44. Do. East	0·34	0·09	+ 0·25	5·56	0·92	+ 504
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·05	0·09	— 44
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·14	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·05	0·71	+ 48
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·62	— 0·62	4·19	4·76	— 12
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·01	0·06	— 0·05	2·14	0·71	+ 201
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·03	— 0·03	1·10	0·40	+ 175
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·38	0·53	— 28
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·08	0·06	+ 0·02	3·18	0·53	+ 500
	53. Hyderabad South	0·07			1·55		
	54. Madras Central	0·02	0	+ 0·02	2·03	0·08	+ 2438
	55. East Coast Central	0·18	0·02	+ 0·16	4·31	0·52	+ 729
	56. Do. South	0	0·03	— 0·03	2·93	0·87	+ 237
	57. Madras South	0·73	0·18	+ 0·55	3·35	1·30	+ 158

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA, *7th March, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 9th March, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was fair in parts of Tinnevelly and light in parts of Ganjam, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Water supplies are insufficient in parts of the Deccan, the Central, the Madura and the West Coast districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts Standing crops generally are in good condition, but paddy is withering or suffering from drought in parts of the Carnatic and North Arcot, and cotton has been damaged by insects or recent rain in parts of Kistna, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. Paddy and *ragi* have been harvested on large areas with moderate outturn. Fodder generally is available, but pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, the Central and the West Coast districts. The condition of cattle generally is good. Prices are almost stationary and continue above the warning rates throughout, while those of some of the dry grains are above the scarcity rates in parts of the Deccan, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects generally are fair, but not satisfactory in Salem. Numbers on relief—test workers—Cuddapah, men, 409; women, 478; children, 30; total 917. Weavers relieved—men, 1,682; women, 1,327.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Poona. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Dharwar, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Threshing of autumn crops is nearly over in the Upper Sindh frontier. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh and Nasik, and by recent rainfall in parts of Ahmedabad, and are generally suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over in Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, and is progressing in other districts. Threshing has been commenced in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Cotton picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, the Karnatak and Baroda. Preparation of lands for next season continues in the Konkan, the Karnatak and the Deccan. The fodder supply generally is sufficient, but is scanty in Bijapur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in eight districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is over normal, but easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat, and is considerably over the normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and, compared with 1900, is about the same in the Konkan, and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of *juar* is slightly below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, about the same in the Konkan, and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is considerably over normal and about the same as in 1900.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 764; on relief works, 114,168; dependants, 22,724; total on works, 137,656. In poor houses, 3,591; on village relief, 35,165; total on gratuitous relief, 38,756. Figures for Ahmedabad and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,461; dependants, 4,257; total on works, 15,718. In poor houses, 957; on village relief, 720; total on gratuitous relief, 1,677. Figures for Kathiawar are incomplete. Grand total, 193,807.

Bengal.—Rain fell in small quantities in every district except in Howrah, Jessore, Khulna, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong and Palamau. The rain and the cloudy state of the weather has affected the standing crops to some extent in a few districts. The harvesting of the spring crops is proceeding

rapidly. Spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Cultivation of lands for *bhadoi* rice and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 12 districts, fallen in 10, and is stationary in the rest (24).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—General rain accompanied by hail in some districts fell during the week. Spring crops are ripening and are being gathered. Slight injury to standing crops by rain and hail is reported from parts of fourteen districts, by rust from parts of five districts, and considerable damage by hail from two parganas of Cawnpore, one of Banda and two tahsils of Basti. Sowings of extra crops and sugarcane continue. Prospects are favourable. Poppy is flourishing and opium is being collected. Fodder is abundant and markets are well stocked. Prices are almost stationary with a slightly rising tendency.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Mooltan. Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in Lahore and is nearly completed in Amritsar. Sowings of sugarcane and cotton and ploughings for other autumn crops continue. Reaping of the rapeseed crop has commenced in Hissar. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good, but sunshine is badly needed in Umballa and more rain in Shahpur. Crops have been much benefited by the recent rain in Dera Ismail Khan, and the outturn is expected to be better in Peshawar. The wheat and gram crops have suffered from heavy rain in parts of Umballa; wheat has also been attacked by rust in most districts. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Mooltan and by hail-stones in parts of Sialkot. Locusts laid eggs in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but they are being destroyed. Hail fell in Delhi, but no damage is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan. Prices are generally unsettled. The price of wheat is rising in Umballa, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, falling in Delhi, and is unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10 to 12, gram 10 to 13, maize 16 to 23, and bulrush millet 16½ to 25 seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing are everywhere completed except in Henzada and Myaungmya, where they continue. Only four districts report damage to exposed paddy by recent rain, *viz*, Pegu 20 per cent., Hanthawaddy 7 per cent., Bassein 5 per cent., and Myaungmya 12 per cent., of the total outturn. The crop estimate of the year will thus be slightly affected. UPPER BURMA.—Cultivation of dry weather paddy continues. Clearing on hill sides in Katha has commenced. Prospects generally are favourable. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Tharrawaddy, Thongwa and Minbu, and fallen slightly in Prome and Rangoon. Elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather generally was clear and warm in the early part of the week. A little rain fell in Raipur, Sambalpur and Bilaspur and in parts of the Nagpur district. Bilaspur measured one and a half inches. Heavy hail-storms have damaged both the standing crops and the crops on the threshing floor in parts of the Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts. The prospects of wheat are fair in Damoh, Chhindwara and Bhandara, and the crops may yield a normal outturn in Mandla, while in Bilaspur an outturn below 60 per cent. is expected. The cloudy weather which followed the recent rain in Raipur has produced rust over a wide area under wheat in that district. In Saugor, however, the rain has washed away the rust spores, and the plants will recover with the clear weather that has supervened over the province generally. Reaping of wheat, gram and other spring crops is in progress. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in Nimar and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are generally easier except in Betul, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. The price of wheat is still high in Chhindwara and Chanda. The cheapest prices are—wheat 10¾, gram 12, rice 13½, and *juar* 20, seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 6½, gram 8, rice 8, and *juar* 13, seers per rupee. There are still 7 persons on relief in the Saugor poor-house, and 645 are on village relief in Balaghat.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in all districts except in Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Gathering of mustard is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts, and of mustard good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. Land is being ploughed for early and late rice. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of the Surma Valley. Water is insufficient in those places and in parts of Nowgong. Prices—common rice, Silchar 9 to 10, Dhubri, Sylhet and Dibrugarh 10, Gauhati 12½, Tezpur 10$\frac{10}{16}$ and Nowgong and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station. Standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of Shimoga. Paddy, *ragi*, Bengal gram and wheat have been harvested in some parts and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Kadur and Chittaldrug, and are fair in Hassan. Prices are stationary at Bangalore and Mysore, have risen in Chittaldrug and parts of Kadur, and have fallen throughout other districts. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are available except in some parts of Shimoga and in Mysore, and the Hansur Taluks where scarcity of water is being felt, and in Chittaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

Coorg.—Threshing of rice has been completed. Unusual rain in February has caused some of the coffee to blossom rather early. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The days are warm and the nights cool. Harvesting of winter crops continues. Breaking up of land for monsoon crops is in progress. Fodder and water are adequate to wants. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week amounted to 4 cents, the total from 1st January is 1 inch 81 cents. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Winter rice is in good condition. Grain prices are steady. Total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, 1,632; gratuitously relieved, 766. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 7⅛ and *juar* 13½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The average rainfall in cents was in Bikaner 20, Kherwara 17, Deoli 32, Tonk 17, Bundi 83, Kotah 31, Jaipur 9, Kishengarh 34, Karauli 8, Ajmer 14. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are generally in good condition, but some damage has been done by hail and insects in Kotah and Jhallawar and by rats in the hilly tracts of Mewar. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Cheapest prices range between 12 to 32½ seers per rupee. Number on gratuitous relief—Native States, 298.

Central India.—The rainfall was 22 cents in Bundelkhand and none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa, and good elsewhere. Crops have been damaged slightly by insects in Gwalior and Bhopawar, by hail in Bhopal, by rust in Baghelkhand and by drought in Malwa. Agricultural stock are in bad condition in parts of Malwa, but good elsewhere. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices of food grains are steady in Gwalior and Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand, above average in Baghelkhand and high in Malwa. Average prices—in Gwalior 16-12 to 27, in Bundelkhand 11 to 15, in Malwa 17-9, in Bhopawar 16, seers per rupee. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Jaora, 40. Number on Jobat and Alirajpur relief work, 2,266. The report from Indore has not been received.

Baroda.—The standing spring crops are in fair condition, but the outturn is estimated to be below normal. Agricultural stock are in fair condition. Prices—*Bajri* 32, juar 32, wheat 16, rice superior 13, inferior 21, pounds per

rupee. Number of persons on relief works—Baroda territory—12,593 and gratuitous relief, 4,446.

Kashmir.—The weather was chiefly rainy during the greater part of the week, but it has been bright and sunny for the last two days. Prices are normal, rice being 24 seers the rupee.

Jammu Province.—No rain fell. Prices of wheat are stationary, and that of maize falling slightly. Wheat is selling from 11½ to 17½ and maize from
of standing crops is good. Fodder is

snow and hail on the higher peaks
he price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

lief during the preceding and present
weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	796	3,009	3,805	917	3,009	3,926	+121
Bombay	140,097	38,114	178,211	137,656	38,756	176,412	—1,799
Central Provinces	Figures not reported.			645	7	652	+652
Total British Provinces	140,893	41,123	182,016	139,218	41,772	180,990	—1,026
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	302	302		298	298	—4
Central India States	3,042	707	3,749	2,266	40	2,306	—1,443
Hyderabad	1,632	766	2,398	1,632	766	2,398	
Baroda	12,570	4,387	16,957	12,593	4,446	17,039	+82
Bombay Native States	16,334	1,682	18,016	15,718	1,677	17,395	—621
Total Native States	33,578	7,844	41,422	32,209	7,227	39,436	—1,986
GRAND TOTAL	174,471	48,967	223,438	169,201	51,225	220,426	—3,012

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of th vincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from person: uitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial [illegible] published. The [illegible], however, actuall w the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD FEBRUARY [illegible]						FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2 MARCH 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,272,072	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	411	3,007	3,418	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad .	921,712	1,099	6,961	8,060	1,704	7,048	8,752	5,675	5,864	9,539	4,356	5,117	9,473
Kaira . .	871,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	11	376	365	11	376
Panch Mahals	313,417	2,690	2,088	4,778	3,281	3,187	6,468	3,072	3,574	6,646	3,131	3,610	6,741
Broach . .	341,490	808	181	989	579	149	728	622	124	746	592	129	721
Thana . .	819,580	...	39	39	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...
Sholapur .	750,689	55,431	11,711	67,142	54,361	11,462	65,823	49,496	10,923	60,419	47,335	10,607	57,942
Ahmednagar .	888,755	46,825	10,253	57,078	48,058	10,154	58,212	47,016	10,122	57,138	47,514	10,371	57,885
Poona . .	1,067,800	12,999	1,442	14,441	15,488	2,203	17,691	15,967	999	16,966	16,153	1,688	17,841
Khandesh .	1,460,851	...	451	451	...	567	567	...	545	545	...	500	500
Nasik . .	843,582	1,495	42	1,537	1,418	42	1,460	1,434	45	1,479	1,614	44	1,658
Satara . .	1,225,989	7,020	1,303	8,323	8,764	1,329	10,093	10,011	1,308	11,319	9,903	1,554	11,462
Bijapur .	796,339	6,436	3,295	9,731	6,781	3,852	10,633	7,347	4,075	11,422	8,141	4,483	12,624
Belgaum .	1,013,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
Dharwar .	1,051,514	...	...	...	851	...	351	451	...	451	965	...	965
TOTAL BOMBAY	12,366,368	134,803	37,766	172,569	140,785	39,997	180,782	139,456	37,594	177,050	140,097	38,114	178,211
Central Provinces.													
Saugor .	591,743	...	18	18	...	16	16	...	10	10	*		
Balaghat .	383,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	526	*	*	*
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	975,074	...	18	18	...	16	16	...	536	536	...	...	...
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	14,613,514	135,214	40,791	176,005	141,112	43,024	184,136	139,929	41,142	181,071	140,893	41,123	182,016
Central India States.													
Indore . .	1,099,900	...	667	667	...	657	657	...	650	650	...	650	650
Jaora . .	117,650	...	28	28	...	35	35	...	36	36	...	57	57
Jobat . .	14,336	1,336	...	1,336	977	...	977	1,760	...	1,760	3,042	...	3,042
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,231,886	1,336	695	2,031	977	692	1,669	1,760	686	2,446	3,042	707	3,749
Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,411	767	2,178	1,275	766	2,041	1,425	766	2,191	1,632	766	2,398
Baroda . .	2,415,396	11,193	4,349	15,542	11,995	4,358	16,353	13,033	4,375	17,408	12,570	4,387	16,957

Figures not reported.

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figure ese districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 16th February 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd March 1901.			For the week ending the 9th March 190		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Tot
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	372	589	961	396	535	931	66	485	551	44	430	
2	Palanpur .	645,626	...	114	114	...	115	115	...	115	115	...	115	
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	802	61	863	804	58	862	565	60	625	530	57	
4	Aundh . .	65,146	177	25	202	232	19	251	248	21	269	196	19	
5	Jamkhandi .	192,162	2,944	405	3,349	3,072	305	3,377	3,020	327	3,347	3,110	345	3,
6	Jath . .	71,443	9,162	591	9,753	8,694	606	9,300	9,254	616	9,870	9,812	660	10,
7	Daphlapur .	8,343	...	18	18	13	7	20	18	3	21	22	15	
8	Kolhapur .	706,251	662	...	662	448	...	448	355	...	355	503	...	
9	Ramdurg .	36,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	
10	Akalkot .	75,774	177	38	215	156	38	194	145	38	183	163	38	
11	Mudhol .	61,815	1,286	...	1,286	1,422	...	1,422	1,599	...	1,599	1,600	...	1,
12	Phaltan .	66,583	258	4	262	246	4	250	62	4	66	237	3	
	Total Bombay Native States	5,828,934	15,839	1,845	17,684	15,383	1,687	17,070	15,332	1,669	17,001	16,334	1,682	18,
	Total Native States	20,508,256	29,779	7,656	37,435	29,630	7,503	37,133	31,550	7,496	39,046	33,578	7,542	41
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	35,121,770	164,993	48,447	213,440	170,742	50,527	221,269	171,479	48,638	220,117	174,471	48,665	223

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of I

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.									Results of working for official year			
				Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
		During 1st-half of 1900.	During official year 1899-1900.	1900.	1901.	3rd March 1900.	2nd March 1901.	1900.	1901.	3rd March 1900.	2nd March 1901.			3rd March 1900.	2nd March 1901.		
		₹	₹	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Standard gauge.	East Indian	758	722	1,800	1,872	14,97,422	14,09,000	833	753	1,30,56,896	1,16,64,000	...	13,92,896	6,03,79,704	6,13,96,000	10,16,296	...
	Bengal Central	169	160	139	139	23,422	21,600	169	155	2,02,014	2,15,000	12,986	...	10,62,550	12,52,000	1,89,470	...
	Bengal Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (a)	263	171	1,501	1,598	4,21,054	3,15,000	280	197	34,14,057	23,23,000	...	10,91,057	1,12,46,111	1,24,53,000	12,05,889	...
	Great Indian Peninsula system	437	438	1,510	1,561	7,34,180	8,88,000	486	569	67,19,471	86,50,000	19,30,529	...	3,11,64,311	3,36,71,000	25,06,689	...
	Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	252	189	868	872	2,03,212	2,04,000	234	234	19,59,134	18,14,000	...	1,45,134	72,40,550	86,69,000	14,28,450	...
	Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	351	326	21	21	9,228	4,200	439	200	52,783	36,300	...	16,483	3,25,822	3,10,000	...	15,822
	North Western (includg. Nowshera Dargai 2′ 6″)	244	227	3,077	3,185	7,17,727	7,30,000	233	229	60,35,664	62,50,000	2,14,336	...	3,31,69,547	2,94,88,000	...	36,81,547
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	235	218	1,013	1,115	2,33,534	2,34,000	231	210	21,22,283	19,70,000	...	1,52,288	1,06,24,833	1,03,80,000	...	2,44,833
	Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2′ 6″)	334	374	832	853	2,74,542	2,83,000	330	332	27,04,424	27,02,000	...	2,424	1,51,35,455	1,60,18,000	8,82,545	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	764	461	461	4,67,193	3,27,000	1,013	709	34,79,033	26,70,000	..	8,09,033	1,67,95,161	1,50,88,000	...	17,07,161
	Madras	254	250	841	845	2,05,383	2,70,000	245	320	18,21,729	19,20,000	98,271	...	1,00,56,375	1,03,41,000	2,84,625	...
	„ North-East line (a)	...	...	493	493	70,499	93,000	143	189	6,47,307	7,01,000	53,693	...	27,03,610	34,22,000	7,18,390	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	122	113	14	32	2,545	3,900	182	122	(b)2,545	25,900	23,355	...	(b)2,545	1,68,000	1,65,455	...
Metre gauge.	Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	353	294	1,786	1,786	6,61,930	5,63,000	371	318	57,65,318	46,61,000	...	11,04,318	2,52,25,776	2,50,76,000	...	1,49,778
	Pálanpur-Deesa	60	56	17	17	1,307	600	76	35	9,597	4,300	...	5,297	45,025	37,400	...	7,625
	South Indian	166	161	1,031	1,034	1,57,508	1,70,000	153	164	13,85,273	14,44,000	58,727	...	78,94,672	81,59,000	2,64,328	...
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	80	84	54	54	3,639	4,200	67	78	32,757	37,500	4,743	...	2,20,805	2,18,000	...	2,805
	Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	109	1,165	1,165	1,47,951	1,43,000	127	122	11,38,706	11,66,000	27,294	...	60,11,625	62,76,000	2,64,375	...
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	72	296	296	22,965	29,600	77	100	1,58,243	2,45,000	86,757	...	10,22,683	13,31,000	3,08,317	...
	Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	163	143	1,113	1,227	1,84,591	2,01,000	166	164	14,77,075	15,80,000	1,02,925	...	73,72,482	73,39,000	...	33,482
	Lucknow-Bareilly	122	118	231	231	36,398	29,500	158	127	2,35,246	2,38,000	2,754	...	11,93,601	11,80,000	...	65,601
	Assam Bengal	75	74	437	578	39,433	39,900	91	69	3,08,572	3,89,000	80,428	...	14,81,452	16,45,000	1,63,548	...
	Burma	221	190	994	1,124	2,71,875	2,97,000	274	264	22,60,661	23,93,000	1,37,339	...	84,33,960	1,01,57,000	16,73,040	...
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	45	25	59	2,616	3,200	105	54	17,120	30,000	12,880	...	53,120	1,43,000	89,880	...
	Sadipalli-Balotra (British section)	...	...	...	69	...	1,600	...	23	...	11,400	11,400	...	...	(c)12,700	12,700	...
	Special gauges. Jorhát	57	66	28	30	2,478	1,200	88	40	13,249	11,500	...	1,749	86,633	78,300	...	8,333
	Special gauges. Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	8	...	382	(d)	47	...	3,696	(d)	...	3,696	6,287	(a)800	...	5,487
	Total	304	280	19,758	20,717	63,94,397	62,71,500	324	303	5,50,52,988	5,31,56,900	...	18,96,088	25,90,04,977	26,42,58,200	52,53,223	...

	All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	174	172	162	162	26,711	30,400	165	138	2,15,399	2,27,000	11,601	...	13,18,206	12,39,000	...	79,206
	Tarkessur	327	273	22	22	10,978	6,700	499	305	60,880	62,600	1,770	...	2,88,812	3,07,000	23,178	...
	South Behar	124	108	79	79	11,482	9,600	145	122	85,585	75,900	...	9,635	(*e*)2,88,913	4,16,000	1,27,087	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	66	423	423	26,027	34,700	62	82	2,83,815	3,36,000	52,185	...	13,68,350	15,64,000	1,95,620	...
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	133	120	108	108	12,547	9,500	116	85	1,20,345	1,03,000	...	17,345	6,52,429	6,03,000	..	44,499
	The Nizam's guaranteed State	316	257	334	334	1,09,072	88,900	326	266	8,81,729	7,07,000	...	1,74,789	39,98,925	42,65,000	2,66,075	...
	Tapti Valley	106	88	139	156	12,511	12,500	90	80	1,25,051	1,16,000	...	9,051	3,45,386	5,87,000	2,41,614	...
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	121	117	13	13	2,043	1,400	150	108	14,056	9,700	...	4,356	73,221	76,200	4,979	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	194	123	34	34	8,304	2,900	244	85	68,008	17,900	...	50,108	1,85,656	1,69,000	...	16,656
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	71	41	148	148	7,293	5,800	49	39	68,054	41,800	...	26,254	2,70,933	3,84,000	1,13,067	...
	Bhopal-Ujjain	219	133	114	114	26,828	17,700	235	155	2,21,490	1,20,000	...	1,01,490	6,73,837	7,30,000	56,163	...
	Kolar-Gold-fields	344	338	10	10	1,913	4,900	191	490	28,634	39,500	10,866	...	1,65,293	2,10,000	44,702	...
Metre gauge.	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	135	66	66	8,813	14,800	134	224	59,651	53,900	...	5,751	4,10,895	3,88,000	...	27,395
	Segowlie-Raxaul	32	21	18	18	733	500	41	28	4,623	6,600	1,972	...	(*f*)16,534	(*g*) 25,400	8,866	...
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	42	53	53	2,897	2,700	55	51	30,481	27,000	...	3,481	80,322	1,46,000	65,678	...
	Bengal-Dooars	132	157	36	36	2,896	3,100	80	86	44,004	44,600	596	...	2,78,712	3,19,000	40,283	...
	Bengal-Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	66	...	1,400	...	21	..	9,000	9,000	...	..	(*h*)22,700	22,700	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	229	215	78	78	18,073	20,200	232	259	1,52,514	1,67,000	14,486	...	8,01,030	8,96,000	94,970	...
	Nilgiri	241	220	17	17	3,510	4,500	206	265	28,803	33,800	4,992	...	(*i*) 1,33,693	1,75,000	41,304	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	108	84	55	55	6,946	3,300	126	60	50,609	29,900	...	20,709	2,17,472	2,41,000	3,528	...
	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	84	93	93	8,826	7,700	95	83	81,494	64,400	...	17,094	3,70,356	3,76,000	5,644	...
	Kolhápur	86	64	29	29	2,218	2,600	76	90	15,362	19,500	4,138	...	86,671	1,18,000	31,329	...
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	68	52	67	67	3,796	4,100	57	61	32,729	31,700	...	1,029	1,63,443	2,02,000	38,557	...
	Birur Shimoga	37	47	38	38	1,307	1,500	34	39	10,613	12,200	1,587	...	(*j*)16,800	60,300	43,500	...
	Hyderabad Gódávari Valley	67	65	155	366	10,749	32,400	69	84	91,271	2,72,000	1,80,729	...	(*k*) 1,54,664	11,86,000	10,31,336	...
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	111	334	334	51,231	31,300	153	94	4,09,839	2,60,000	...	1,49,839	17,44,754	16,26,000	...	1,18,754
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	91	84	46	46	5,054	3,800	110	83	34,460	30,600	...	3,860	1,83,221	1,81,000	...	2,221
	Jamnagar	61	47	54	54	3,021	2,400	56	44	23,271	23,400	129	...	1,20,671	1,35,000	14,329	...
	Dhrángadrá	64	59	21	21	1,600	1,200	76	57	12,576	5,900	...	3,676	58,343	48,200	...	10,143
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	92	88	476	622	46,255	27,300	97	44	3,70,397	2,34,000	...	1,36,397	19,63,303	15,09,000	...	4,54,303
	Udaipur-Chitor	113	85	67	67	9,617	3,600	143	54	71,026	42,700	...	28,326	2,39,879	2,45,000	5,121	...
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	323	275	51	51	13,681	11,000	268	216	1,11,346	88,000	...	23,346	6,65,992	6,99,000	33,008	...
	Cooch Behar	53	52	33	34	1,605	1,300	49	38	15,680	13,000	...	2,680	82,788	84,200	1,412	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	61	79	79	5,157	4,300	65	54	39,278	33,200	...	6,078	2,34,577	2,13,000	...	21,577
	Rajpipla	31	23	37	37	1,319	1,200	36	32	9,722	7,400	...	2,322	35,395	42,700	6,305	...
	Morvi	94	87	94	94	9,913	7,800	105	83	69,122	68,400	...	722	3,86,783	3,83,000	...	3,783
	Pársé	245	133	21	21	3,168	4,700	150	224	27,851	37,300	9,449	...	1,30,162	1,11,000	...	19,162
	TOTAL	114	130	3,604	4,065	4,78,097	4,23,700	133	104	39,69,988	34,74,900	...	4,95,088	1,82,02,539	1,99,64,700	17,62,161	...
	GRAND TOTAL	276	255	23,362	24,782	68,72,794	66,95,200	331	294	5,90,22,976	5,63,31,800	...	23,91,176	27,72,07,516	28,42,22,900	70,15,384	...

(*a*) Earnings of the East Coast State railway for the previous year have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(*b*) Opened for traffic on the 1st March 1900.
(*c*) From 22nd December 1900 to 2nd March 1901.
(*d*) Closed for traffic. The figures represent earnings for hand-shunting.
(*e*) From 3rd July 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*f*) From 1st to 29th June 1899, and from 18th October 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*g*) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September 1900 to 2nd March 1901.
(*h*) From 20th April 1900 to 2nd March 1901.
(*i*) From 15th June 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*j*) From 1st December 1899 to 3rd March 1900.
(*k*) From 21st October 1899 to 3rd March 1900.

NEWMAN PRINTING

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE WORKS AND PROGRAMMES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{3}{61-1}$, dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1901.

READ—

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 11—294-3 Famine, dated 20th December 1900, regarding the appointment of a Famine Commission.

RESOLUTION.

In the orders concerning the appointment of the present Famine Commission the Governor General in Council stated that he had decided to reserve for separate inquiry the question, in its technical aspect, of the relief programmes of public works existing in the several provinces at the outbreak of the famine and utilised for the employment of famine labour. This question, it was stated, had been carefully considered by the Famine Commission of 1898, and had been made by that body the subject of several valuable recommendations. "In pursuance of these recommendations", it was explained, "an inquiry is necessary as to the utility of the public works which have been undertaken in the late famine, and as to the measures which should be taken to complete and maintain such of them as are found to be of permanent advantage. And inquiry will also be necessary as to what additional irrigation and water-storage projects of a protective nature can be devised in each province for inclusion in the relief programmes and for eventual execution either in times of famine or at other times by funds allotted from the annual famine grant. The investigation and preparation of such projects require to be placed on a more systematic and permanent basis and to be more closely and unremittingly pursued. The inquiries which the Governor General in Council has in view under this head are, however, of a technical character, and he considers that it will be more convenient, instead of remitting them to the Commission, to make special arrangements in the Public Works Department for their prosecution."

2. The Governor General in Council has further considered these subjects and is deeply impressed with their importance. He regards it a matter of pressing necessity to secure that famine labour shall be put to the best possible use: and he regards it as even more imperative to see that the country is protected, so far as may be practicable, from the desolating effects of drought by the intelligent utilisation to the fullest extent of every potential means of irrigation. He observes that from the great Southern India famine down to the present day the maintenance in each district and province of a programme of relief works of permanent utility has been continuously advocated, and all the provincial Codes contain rules intended to secure this. Yet each successive famine has found these programmes imperfect and unreliable. The Government of India do not overlook or underrate the very great difficulties which are encountered in finding in districts most exposed to drought a sufficient number of useful works which will satisfy the requirements of famine relief, and they are aware that to this circumstance must to a great extent be ascribed the failure of the rules of the Codes to effect their object. But the very existence of these difficulties, and the prominence which has been given to them in recent famines, make it all the more necessary that the whole subject of famine relief programmes should be more fully investigated. It is unfortunately the case that in past famines money has been expended on works of little utility, undertaken on the spur of the moment on scanty and doubtful data, because no properly-prepared projects were ready, and because no systematic effort had been made beforehand to ascertain the needs and the

natural capabilities of the tract, more particularly in the matter of protective irrigation works. The suitability of such works for the employment of famine labour is universally recognised, but they require slow and careful investigation, and cannot be rapidly planned like a road or a railway track to meet a sudden demand for work. If they are not made ready beforehand, they will be insufficiently utilised in times of famine, or else, if they are utilised, they are not unlikely to be found on completion to have been based on erroneous or imperfect information. There is a general consensus of opinion, to which the Famine Commission of 1898 gave expression, that despite the difficulties which surround the question, famine labour might be turned to better advantage, if more systematic endeavour were made in ordinary times to plan out works of this kind which, though they may not be strictly remunerative, would at least be of some permanent utility.

3. As regards the better protection of the country from drought the Governor General in Council is not insensible to the progress which has been effected since the Famine Commission of 1878 made an exhaustive survey of the subject, in perfecting the great irrigation works then in operation and in completing others of equal, if not greater, magnitude. Much has also been done to restore less important works and to add to their number. The Famine Commission of 1898 were able to state that in the 20 years' interval the area irrigated in British India from major and minor State irrigation works had risen from 32 million acres to 46 million acres, and that the principal recommendations of the earlier Famine Commission under this head had been carried out In a valuable survey of the work still remaining to be done according to the latest information the Commission of 1898 reported that projects for other large irrigation canals—chiefly in the Punjab and Sindh—of the productive class of an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores and calculated to irrigate nearly 4,000,000 acres were awaiting execution. These will be prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permit. The Commission came to the conclusion that within the districts which are most liable to famine or in which the pressure of population is most severe, no large works of a productive character remained to be carried out. They, however, advised that for the greater security of these areas as many suitable protective works as could be found should be gradually constructed from the annual Famine grant. They expressed their inability to specify particular works suitable for the purpose, but they recommended that investigations should be undertaken in all provinces, and that the Famine grant should bear the cost of the survey and preparation of such projects. In pursuance of this recommendation lists of possible projects have been called for and obtained from Local Governments, and two or three schemes have been definitely taken up. But speaking generally, this most important subject remains very much in the position in which the Commission found it, and no proper steps have yet been taken to give effect to the Commission's recommendation.

4. The facts here summarised have satisfied the Government of India that the two questions of relief works programmes and the better protection of the country by irrigation outside the great canal systems of the "productive" class require immediate attention, and that they necessitate the institution of special inquiries in the several provinces. The Governor General in Council will hereafter determine by what agency the inquiry should be made, but he has decided that it shall be instituted during the next cold weather season, and he wishes that in each province measures be at once taken to prepare materials for it. In provinces where relief works have lately been in progress, the inquiry will embrace the character and utility of these works, and will decide what works deserve to be completed or maintained, and what works are of little or no permanent value. In all provinces the inquiry will be concerned with the character and utility of the existing programmes of relief works, and with the arrangements permanently required for reconstituting these programmes, and for maintaining them in the most efficient manner. The inquiry will further extend to the larger question of protective irrigation in each province, and will bring under critical examination, which will be supplemented, so far as may be practicable and advisable, by local inspections, any projects or schemes (other than large sanctioned works of the productive class) which have been

prepared or suggested in the Public Works Department or by Revenue officers. The Governor General in Council is convinced that many opportunities exist in various parts of India, which are at present not utilised or are very imperfectly utilised, for minor canals, storage reservoirs, and other irrigational works on a comparatively small scale, which may or may not be "productive" in the technical sense of the term, but which will afford material protection from drought. The utilisation of hill streams, or the formation of storage reservoirs, in such districts as Gurgaon, Shahpur or Jhelum in the Punjab, Champaran and Durbhunga in Bengal, British Bundelkund in the North-Western Provinces has, for instance, been intermittently considered from time to time, but on no methodical system and without appreciable result. If these matters were to receive the continuous and systematic attention which they deserve, instead of being dependent on the personal interest taken in them by individual officers, much more in all probability would be accomplished. Again, there would seem to be scope for improvement in the matter of well-irrigation, and inquiry is required as to whether the Government might not give more assistance to owners and occupiers in this respect by means of loans and of expert advice, or by grants-in-aid from the annual Famine grant.

5. The inquiry which the Governor General in Council contemplates should prove of real use and value with regard to these comparatively humble kinds of irrigation-works, and it is more especially in respect of such works that material ought now to be collected in each province before October next. Fully worked out schemes are not necessary nor could they be prepared within the time available. But sufficient information should be collected to enable a judgment to be formed as to how far the irrigation possibilities of the various provinces have so far been utilised and with what results, and what the future possibilities are. To some extent preliminary projects might be prepared. The main duty of the inquiry will not be to pass a final professional judgment on particular projects, but to deal with the irrigation problem of each tract in its broader aspects, with reference historically to what has actually been done and to recorded results, with reference next to such completed or half completed or conceived projects as may exist, and with reference, lastly, to the need of and scope for irrigation considered in connection with the physical and climatic peculiarities of the region. Even if the inquiry should prove that the possibilities are less than enthusiasm may be inclined to believe, it will enable an exact opinion to be formed as to the foundation for the charges, not unfrequently heard, that the Indian Government is indifferent to a proper utilisation of the gifts of nature. The Governor General in Council, however, believes that more positive results than this will be attained, and that a path of progress may be marked out which it should be possible prudently and consistently to pursue.

6 To prepare for the inquiry the following steps should be at once taken :—

(1) A return for each province should be prepared by October next of all irrigation works completed, begun and proposed, with a report as to the efficiency of the works in operation, and as to the probable results, so far as information is available, of works not in operation. With regard to suggested works which have not been commenced, it should be stated regarding each how far the information is complete or incomplete, and, if incomplete, whether further investigation seems desirable.

(2) An officer of the standing of a Superintending Engineer, or a senior Executive Engineer who would be temporarily given that rank, with possibly one or more Engineers of lower standing to assist him, and with a suitable establishment, should be placed on special duty at once in each province to examine localities where protective irrigation works have been proposed on apparently reasonable grounds, and to collect and report all available information regarding them. Such reports would not be conclusive in any way, but would serve to ascertain and bring together all projects which are on the information at hand sufficiently promising

to merit a detailed examination based on proper surveys and detailed inquiries.

(3) Such progress as is possible should be made between now and October in carrying out the necessary surveys and preliminary estimates for any of the more promising projects of a protective nature regarding which the Local Governments may have information.

(4) In tracts where drainage or flood embankment is more required than irrigation, information should be collected as to any projects of the kind which would be suitable for entry in the relief work programmes.

7. The Governor General in Council agrees to the whole cost of these reliminary investigations being charged to Head 35.—Famine Protective Vorks—in the accounts. Local Governments will be at liberty to make the est arrangements possible in each province for the necessary staff. Engineers and Subordinates temporarily entertained for the purpose may be mployed either on the inquiries themselves or in the place of officers of the ermanent staff detached for this duty. An estimate of the expenditure to e incurred should be submitted for sanction, but in the meantime steps should e taken without delay to depute the staff necessary for the inquiry.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and necessary action, and to the Finance, Public Works and Foreign Departments of the Government of India for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

No. 34—51.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Census),—under date Calcutta, the 15th March 1901.

RESOLUTION.

THE third general Census of India was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901. The selection of the particular date was determined by several considerations. The moon was at the full on the 5th March, so that there was light enough on the 1st to enable the Census officers to complete the work of checking the schedules before midnight. It was also necessary to avoid the anniversaries of great religious festivals and fairs, and the nights regarded as auspicious for marriage ceremonies or for bathing in the sacred rivers. On these occasions large numbers of people spend the night away from their homes, and the accuracy of a census carried out under such conditions would be open to much doubt. As it was, a fair irregularly organised at Ajodhia in Oudh shortly before the Census promised to give some trouble and to vitiate the statistics for the neighbouring districts; but the difficulty was got over by judicious arrangements made by the Local Government in consultation with the Census Commissioner, and successfully carried out by the Deputy Commissioners of Fyzabad, Gonda and Basti.

2. The operations of the present Census embraced for the first time the Shan States, the Chin Hills, the frontier of Upper Burma in the districts of Bhamo and Katha, the Himalayan State of Sikkim, the Kurram Valley, the troops stationed in Swat, Chitral, Drosh, Dir, Wano and the Tochi valley, the Bhil country in Rajputana, the scattered island settlements of the wild Nicobarese and Andamanese, and the whole of the Baluchistan Agency including the country of the Marri and Bugti tribes and the territory of the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Beyla. They extended in fact to the whole of the Indian Empire with the exception of West Manglün and the trans-Salween Northern Shan States, which were affected by the outbreak of the Wa tribe, and certain tracts in the Baluchistan Agency, where tribal disputes and the possibility of disturbances rendered it inexpedient to attempt to take a census.

3. In the greater part of the country now enumerated for the first time and in certain forest and desert tracts where counting by night must always be impracticable, the regular procedure was modified to a varying extent. In some places the enumeration was conducted by the standard schedule, but was finally tested on the afternoon of the 1st or the morning of the 2nd March, so that it was not, strictly speaking, synchronous with the enumeration of the rest of India. In other places the Census officers recorded the ordinary resident population on the system followed until recently in some European countries, and a final check was either dispensed with altogether or was carried out with special precautions against the danger of counting people twice over. In most of these tracts the full schedule was used, but in the administered districts and tribal areas of the Baluchistan Agency and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the standard form was modified to suit the simpler conditions of tribal life. Lastly, in the hills to the east of Manipur, in Karenni, in the Kachin Districts of the Northern Shan States, in certain Kachin villages of the Myitkyina District, and in the Pakokku Chin Hills, the number of inhabited houses was ascertained or counted for the whole tract and the population of a certain number of typical villages was enumerated carefully with the object of determining the average number of persons per inhabited house. The population of the entire tract was then estimated by applying this average to the number of houses.

4. Subject to the minor local variations explained in the last paragraph, it may be said that for Census purposes the whole of India was divided into blocks, each of which contained from 30 to 50 houses and was in charge of an enumerator. Above the block came the circle, a compact group of from 10 to

15 blocks, or about 500 houses, under a supervisor, who was responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle. Circles were grouped, according to thanas, taluks or other recognized administrative divisions, into charges under charge superintendents, who exercised general supervision over the Census operations and tested a large proportion of the work of their subordinates.

During January and February—the precise period varied with circumstances—the enumerator wrote up the Census schedules for all the persons in his block ; and this record was checked and corrected by the supervisors and superintendents and by officers of the district staff. On the night of the 1st March the enumerator went round his block, and brought the Census up to date by striking out the names of people who had died or left the block, and filling up the papers for fresh arrivals and newly-born infants.

On the morning of the 2nd March the enumerators of the various blocks met the circle supervisor at a place previously arranged, and prepared the first totals of their blocks so as to show the number of occupied houses, males, females, and total population for each block. The supervisor combined the block totals into a circle total and sent this on to the charge superintendent, who did the same for his charge and reported the charge totals to the District Officer. The charge totals were then combined under the supervision of a Gazetted Officer, specially deputed for the purpose, into the district total which was telegraphed to the Provincial Superintendent of Census and the Census Commissioner for India. The State of Rampur in the North-Western Provinces reported its total population on the morning of the 2nd March ; and all the returns for the Central Provinces were sent in by the 7th March.

At every stage the figures were added up by two persons working independently, and special precautions were taken against the omission of circles or blocks. In 1891 the first totals, which were completed within five weeks from the date of the Census, differed from the finally corrected returns by only ½ per cent., or five persons in every thousand of population.

5. The general results thus reported are set out by Provinces and States in the table attached to this Resolution, which shows that the population of India including the Native States has risen since 1891 from 287,317,048 to 294,266,701, or by 2·42 per cent. By deducting for the purpose of comparison the population of tracts now enumerated for the first time, the proportionate increase for the ten years is brought down to 4,283,069, or 1·49 per cent., as compared with 11·2, the actual rate of increase between 1881 and 1891. This result is in the main due to the figures in the Native States, which have fallen from 66,050,479 in 1891 to 63,181,569 in 1901, or a decrease of 4·34 per cent. The figures in British India in the corresponding period show an almost equivalent rate of increase, having risen from 221,236,569 in 1891 to 231,085,132 in 1901, or an increase of 4·44 per cent. The statistics reflect the vicissitudes of the period to which they relate, but it would be premature to conjecture how far the decline in particular tracts is due to enhanced mortality and impaired fertility, or to emigration induced by high prices and the pressure of population on the land.

6. The Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the services rendered on this occasion by the Census Commissioner, the Superintendents of Census Operations, the district officers, and the various grades of local and village officials both under the British Government and in the Native States. His thanks are also more especially due to the large number of private individuals, belonging to all classes of society, whose diligent co-operation with the officers of Government in a matter of public interest has rendered it possible to declare, within a fortnight of their completion, the results of census operations extending over nearly sixteen hundred thousand square miles of country and relating to nearly three hundred millions of people.

ORDER.— Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Departments of the Government of India, and to the Census Commissioner for India, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

FIRST TOTAL—SHOWING VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881 AND PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.

PROVINCE.	POPULATION 1901.			POPULATION 1891.			VARIATION 1881-91 (+) OR (—).		VARIATION 1891-1901 (+) OR (—).		REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA.											
Merwara	250,721	225,609	476,330	288,325	254,033	542,358	+81,636	+17·72	—66,028	-12·17	
. . . . .	3,142,561	2,979,640	6,122,201	2,797,099	2,636,569	5,433,668	+552,242	+11·31	+688,533	+12·67	
. . . . .	37,376,438	37,336,582	74,713,020	35,563,447	35,783,514	71,346,961	+4,596,441	+6·89	+3,366,059	+4·72	
. . . . .	1,394,107	1,358,311	2,752,418	1,491,500	1,405,540	2,897,040	+224,367	+8·41	—144,622	—4·99	
y (*Presidency*) . .	9,595,305	8,988,691	18,584,496	9,779,743	9,093,599	18,873,342	+2,367,375	+14·34	—288,846	—1·53	
ombay	7,804,931	7,525,535	15,330,466	8,180,239	7,777,250	15,957,489	+1,900,205	+13·52	—627,023	—3·93	
ndh	1,762,694	1,450,114	3,212,808	1,568,590	1,303,184	2,871,774	+457,951	+18·97	+341,034	+11·88	
den	28,180	13,042	41,222	30,914	13,165	44,079	+9,219	+26·44	—2,857	—6·48	
(*Total*)	4,705,094	4,516,067	9,221,161	3,954,377	3,816,517	7,770,894	...	...	+1,450,267	+18·66	
pper	1,852,381	1,997,452	3,849,833	1,617,544	1,744,884	3,362,428	(*a*)	(*a*)	+487,405	+14·49	(*a*) Upper Burma had not been annexed in 1881.
ower	2,852,713	2,518,615	5,371,328	2,336,833	2,071,633	4,408,466	+841,255	+23·58	+962,862	+21·84	
l Provinces	4,841,832	5,003,486	9,845,318	5,397,301	5,386,990	10,784,294	+945,503	+9·61	—938,976	—8·71	
. . . . .	100,214	80,247	180,461	95,907	77,148	173,055	—5,247	—2·93	+7,406	+4·28	
. . . . .	18,853,024	19,355,585	38,208,609	17,619,395	18,011,045	35,630,440	+4,803,327	+15·58	+2,578,169	+7·24	
West Provinces and Oudh .	24,620,961	23,075,363	47,696,324	24,303,448	22,601,343	46,904,791	+2,796,922	+6·34	+791,533	+1·84	
rth-West Provinces . . .	18,028,481	16,783,693	34,812,174	17,812,697	16,441,263	34,253,960	+1,533,832	+4·68	+558,214	+1·63	
dh	6,592,480	6,291,670	12,884,150	6,490,751	6,160,080	12,650,831	+1,263,090	+11·09	+233,319	+2·40	

Punjab	12,095,711	10,353,773	22,449,484*	11,255,986	9,610,861	20,866,847	+2,023,661	10·71	+1,582,637	+7·58	
Baluchistan	445,603	365,208	810,811	23,864	3,406	27,270	(b)	(b)	+783,541	...	(b) Baluchistan not enumerated in 1881.
Andamans	18,581	5,918	24,499	13,375	2,234	15,609	+981	+6·71	+8,890	+56·95	
TOTAL PROVINCES	117,440,652	113,644,480	231,085,132	112,583,770	108,682,799	221,266,569	+19,228,463	+9·68	+9,818,563	+4·44	
STATE OR AGENCY.											
Hyderabad	5,664,772	5,510,125	11,174,897	5,873,129	5,663,911	11,537,040	+1,691,446	+17·18	−362,143	−3·14	
Baroda	1,007,944	942,983	1,950,927	1,252,983	1,162,413	2,415,396	+230,391	+10·54	−464,469	−19·23	
Mysore	2,796,165	2,742,317	5,538,482	2,483,451	2,460,153	4,943,604	+757,416	+18·09	+594,878	+12·03	
Kashmir	1,544,412	1,361,761	2,906,173†	1,353,229	1,190,723	2,543,952	+1,008,980 (c)	+65·7	+362,221	+14·24	(c) Variation from 1873.
Rajputana	5,167,640	4,673,392	9,841,032	6,353,488	5,662,614	12,016,102	+1,747,710	+17·1	−2,175,070	−18·1	
Central India	4,357,225	4,144,658	8,501,883	5,395,536	4,923,276	10,318,812	+1,056,905	+11·41	−1,816,929	−17·5	
Bombay States	3,504,975	3,386,716	6,891,691	4,120,125	3,939,173	8,059,298	+1,132,834	+16·35	−1,167,607	−14·49	
Madras States	2,100,313	2,090,009	4,190,322	1,853,976	1,846,646	3,700,622	+355,773	+10·63	+489,700	+13·23	
Central Provinces States	982,823	1,000,673	1,983,496	1,089,011	1,071,500	2,160,511	+450,791	+26·6	−177,015	−8·19	
Bengal States	1,899,704	1,836,011	3,735,715	1,673,186	1,623,193	3,296,379	+509,933	+18·3	+439,336	+13·33	
North-Western Provinces States	411,897	387,778	799,675	409,470	383,021	792,491	+50,741	+6·34	+7,184	+0·91	
Punjab States	2,417,932	2,020,884	4,438,816	2,324,091	1,939,189	4,263,280	+402,519	+10·42	+175,536	+4·12	
Burma States	609,895	618,565	1,228,460	2,882	110	2,992	(d)	(d)	+1,225,468	...	(d) Burma States not enumerated in 1881.
TOTAL STATE OR AGENCY	32,465,697	30,715,872	63,181,569	34,184,557	31,865,922	66,050,479	+9,395,439	+16·58	−2,868,910	−4·34	
TOTAL INDIA	149,906,349	144,360,352	294,266,701	146,768,327	140,548,721	287,317,048	+23,623,902	+11·2	+6,949,653	+2·42	

* Including 63,323 being the population of the Kurram Valley and the troops and followers stationed at Wano and in the Tochi Valley.

† Including 9,078 troops and followers stationed in Sw[illegible] Dir[illegible]

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. IT is my duty to lay before the Legislative Council statements showing the actual financial results of the year 1899-1900: the results according to Revised Estimates for the year 1900-1901; and the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1901-1902.

2. In their briefest form and leaving out Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows:—

	1899-1900 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	68,637,164
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	65,862,541
Surplus	2,774,623

	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	75,166,000
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	73,525,600
Surplus	1,640,400

	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	72,191,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,501,000
Surplus	690,900

3. Before proceeding to the detailed consideration of the figures composing the above totals, I think it would be well to explain a slight modification of system which we have decided to adopt in our Accounts.

Changes in the form of Accounts.

4. We have had under consideration the advisability of some simplification in the General Statement of Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and Receipts and Disbursements.

5. It has appeared to us that by submitting this Statement under two heads, separating Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure, from Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account and Debt and Remittance transactions, the general result will be made clearer to the public.

6. We have therefore, with the consent of the Secretary of State, adopted a form showing, first, all purely Revenue Receipts, and Expenditure charged against the same, and indicating differences between the respective totals as 'surplus' or 'deficit' according to circumstances. We then show separately Capital Receipts and Expenditure, the Debt and Remittance transactions, and the opening and closing cash balances, including in the proper columns, the surplus or deficit resulting from the difference between Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.

7. This change is not in itself of great importance, but I think that it offers the advantage of presenting the Accounts, in a more readily intelligible form, and, moreover, that it is technically correct.

8. It would seem expedient to strike a balance at the end of the first section of the Statement, to show the difference between Ordinary Revenue, and Ordinary Expenditure charged against that Revenue, as Surplus or Deficit, in the body of the account, and to make a very marked distinction between the two main heads of the Statement, (1) Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure charged against Revenue and (2) Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions. The final result of the second section of the Statement is the closing cash balance in hand at the end of the financial year.

9. We have at the same time adopted certain minor changes which I will proceed to indicate.

10. There seems no reason why the comparatively unimportant expenditure on "Construction of Railways charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance", should be shown separately in the General Statement, which is designed to exhibit only the leading and important figures. The expenditure under this head is now insignificant in amount and is either "Provincial" or "Local." We have therefore combined it with that under Buildings and Roads, giving to the group the title of "Other Public Works."

11. In view of the importance of the heads Post Office, and Telegraph, the figures for which are specially watched by many observers interested in the general and economic progress of a country, we think there will be an advantage in giving a separate line to each of them, even in the General Statement, and, in view of the decision to treat the profits of coinage specially, we think it desirable also to show the Mint figures separately.

12. Further, with the object of bringing together all the entries connected with capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, we have adopted another change which will, in our opinion, be a distinct improvement. It is to group together under the heading "Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue," the figures relating to the Capital of Railway Companies, which are at present shown under "Debt, Deposits and Advances," and those for the similar direct capital transactions of the Government, which are now shown under the heading "Expenditure not charged to Revenue." We shall thus have a perfectly distinct Capital account, with the advantage of showing in one place, the whole capital outlay on railways, whether by Government, or through Companies.

13. Being convinced of the value and improving position of the Government property in railways, we are anxious that the Railway Accounts should be readily understood by the investing public, and we consider the changes relating to railway accounting, now proposed as a step in the direction of attaining desired simplici[illegible]n a somewhat complicated technical question of accounting.

Accounts, 1899-1900.

14. The closing of the Accounts of the financial year 1899-1900 shows an improvement in Actual Receipts of £712,164 over the Original Estimates and £104,764 over the Revised Estimate, as submitted by my predecessor last year.

15. The differences between the Original and Revised Estimates were explained by Mr. Dawkins last March, and the differences between the items of Revenue in the Revised Estimate and those of the final Accounts are insignificant and call for no special remarks. I need only mention that the final Accounts show an improvement of £123,545 in Railway Receipts, with the result that Railway Revenue Accounts brought out a net profit of £76,756.

16. In Expenditure charged against Revenue the final Accounts show an increase of £559,341 as compared with the Original Estimate, and a decrease of £117,059 as compared with the Revised Estimate, the largest item in the latter being a decrease of £144,374 under 'Army.'

Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.

17. The difference between the original and the revised Estimate of Receipts is very considerable, the increase amounting to £5,010,200; but, of this increase, a sum of approximately £2,900,000 comes under the head of Mint, and is balanced by a correspondingly large increase under the same head in Expenditure. These considerable differences are due to the large coinage of rupees, which could not be foreseen; but, deducting the sum due to this cause, we still have to account for an increase of Revenue exceeding £2,100,000.

18. It is certainly very gratifying to note that, in spite of all the troubles of the past year, every main head of Receipts except Land Revenue shows a more or less important increase.

19. The most notable augmentations are:—under Opium, about £572,000, due to the high price of opium; £106,000 in Salt, due to increasing consumption, although under this head we have cause to be dissatisfied with the Burma returns; £138,000 in Excise; £190,000 in Customs, a certain sign of consuming capacity and therefore of progressive well-being; £86,000 from Telegraphs, partly due to exceptional circumstances connected with Famine and partly to the increasing demand for news owing to the wars in South Africa and China, and the fatal illness of the late Queen-Empress; £965,000 in Railway Receipts, partly due to the large movement of food-stuffs for famine requirements and partly to increased mileage and general development; £208,000 under Irrigation; and finally an increase of £130,000 under Military Department Receipts, which is purely fortuitous, and represents the value of Military Stores sent abroad and debited to the Home Government. The totals of the items I have mentioned account for an increase in Receipts of about £2,395,000.

20. Against this satisfactory increase in the great majority of items of Revenue we have to record a heavy deficiency, as between the Revised and original Estimates of Land Revenue, amounting to £382,900. This is the only main heading of Revenue which shows a falling-off, and the unfortunate result tabulated is sufficiently accounted for by the severity and prolongation of famine in some of the western and central districts.

21. When we turn to Expenditure, we find that the total of the Revised Estimate exceeds that of the original Budget Estimate by about £3,530,000. But here again we must make a reduction of about £2,900,000 under 'Mint,' the amount of the net profit on coinage to be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund, and consequently we have only to account for between £600,000 and £700,000 of increased Expenditure, above the original Estimate.

22. The most important item of increase in Expenditure is under the group "Famine Relief and Insurance," which amounts to about £876,000. This unfortunately needs no explanation. The next in importance is an increase of £323,000 under "Railway Revenue Account," but this augmentation was due to, and more than compensated for, by increased traffic yielding the larger Revenue already indicated. The charge under 'Interest' also exceeds the Budget Estimate by about £200,000.

23. On the other hand, "Other Public Works" decreased by about £118,000, out of which about £42,000 is to be attributed to reduced expenditure on Military Works, and "Army Services" cost less than anticipated by about £1,185,000, the saving being chiefly due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa. There was also a decrease of £124,000 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, and finally, the differences in the Accounts under Provincial Deficits and Surpluses increased the expenditure as shown in the Statement by £576,400.

24. The grand result indicated by the Revised as compared with the Original Estimate for 1900-1901 is to increase the originally estimated surplus of £160,300 to a fairly assured surplus of £1,640,400.

Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.

25. We may now turn to the consideration of the Budget for the coming financial year.

26. It will be observed that, if the abnormal receipt under 'Mint,' included in last year's Estimates, is omitted, the difference between the totals of Receipts, according to the Revised Estimates of the closing year, and the Estimates for 1901-1902, now presented, is very small, and amounts only to an anticipated increase of Revenue of £71,900 in the coming year.

27. Under certain heads, however, the differences are considerable and demand attention.

28. Land Revenue is estimated to produce £474,800 more than last year, and in view of improved prospects throughout the greater part of India, this Estimate is unlikely to prove too sanguine, although, until we are sure of a favourable monsoon, the most moderate Estimates may be suddenly and hopelessly falsified.

29. The only other main heading of Revenue which is expected to yield an important increase is 'Railways,' where Receipts are expected to exceed those of last year by £331,400. The anticipated increase is chiefly due to the inclusion of gross instead of net Receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for 12 months in the coming

year, as against 9 months only in the closing year, and also, to some extent, to increased mileage opened to traffic.

30. Besides the above-noted increases, variations in the items included under 'Other Heads' are estimated to produce, on balance, an additional £183,400, the more important improvements being £160,800 in Provincial Rates, and £62,600 in Tributes from Native States.

31. Other minor improvements make up the total increase of Revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, to £1,086,500.

32. Against these improvements we have, however, (always excluding Mint) to note a considerable reduction under various important heads. Opium is estimated to yield £589,300 less than last year, since it would not be prudent to count on the continuation of the abnormally high prices which have lately prevailed. Customs are estimated at £136,100 less, the most important variation in detail being a lower Estimate for imports of Sugar, the duties on the extraordinarily large importation of which have abnormally swelled our Receipts during the past year. Irrigation Receipts necessarily fluctuate with the increase or decrease of the demands of agriculturists for water, and are higher in bad seasons; we therefore anticipate for next year a smaller return by £127,400.

33. The above are the more important heads of decrease, and other minor variations account for, approximately, a further £161,800, making up the total of items of decrease to £1,014,600.

34. I now turn to Expenditure, which as a total, and again excluding 'Mint,' shows an increase of £1,131,900 reduced to £923,500 by the differences under the Provincial Deficits and Surpluses.

35. The total increase under various heads is £4,446,900, of which £2,062,100 is for Army Services, £728,400 for 'Other Public Works,' and £652,400 for Railway Revenue Account. Concerning these three items I shall have some remarks to make when I deal specially with Military and Public Works Expenditure. Other heads including 'Direct Demands on Revenue,' £161,600, 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' £493,200, and Miscellaneous Civil Charges, £123,900, make up the total figure of increase above indicated.

36. Expenditure in all directions has been so greatly and necessarily restricted during the period of financial distress that, now that we may fairly estimate for an improvement in Revenue and a very important diminution of Charges for Famine Relief, we have been glad to show some comparative liberality in meeting urgent administrative demands. The Famine Charges, including £250,100 for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, are taken at £3,245,000 less than for the past financial year.

37. We have examined the more important figures of the Budget, I will now endeavour to sum up the situation.

38. Our estimate of Revenue and Expenditure chargeable against Revenue closes with a surplus of £690,900. This surplus we carry forward to the second part of our Statement dealing with Capital Account and including Deposits, Remittances and Advances.

39. Our total Estimate for Capital Expenditure (not chargeable to Revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £5,395,600, of which sum £2,019,400 is for State Railways and £2,709,500 for the Account of Railway Companies, the balance being for Irrigation Works. In addition to the above, we have to find £301,900 for discharging Temporary Debt, and also to provide for other minor Capital Expenditure, including an over-payment in India of £330,200 on account of Secretary of State's Bills, and we finally arrive at a gross total of Capital requirements amounting to £6,642,000.

40. To meet this outlay, we have, in addition to our surplus of £690,900, a sum of £1,663,400 raised by Railway Companies. We further anticipate procuring £2,240,000 by addition to our Permanent Debt, of which sum we contemplate raising two crores of rupees in India, £502,500 from addition to the Unfunded Debt, and £111,200 from repayment of Loans and Advances.

41. These sums amount in the aggregate to £5,208,000, and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £6,642,000 is found by a reduction of £1,434,000 in our Closing Balances in India and England.

The final result will be a Closing Balance on March 31, 1902, of £10,500,327 in India and £2,605,943 in England.

42. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills amounting to £16,500,000 during the course of the coming year. I have omitted this figure from both sides of the account I have summarised.

43. There is a point in connection with our Treasury operations which is perhaps likely to be the object of remark, or question, and on which I think it may be well to give some explanation beforehand. I refer to the fact that, whilst our Estimates show a comparatively large cash balance in hand in India, at the end of the coming financial year, we nevertheless announce our intention of adding to our permanent indebtedness by raising a loan in India during the course of the year.

44. The necessity obliging us to take this course arises from the fact that during the earlier part of the financial year our Revenue collections are very small, as compared with monthly expenditure, and our balances gradually diminish, until in November, they fall so low that we have to calculate our ways and means and assure our supplies with great care, so as to tide over the critical period till the last four months of the financial year, when Revenue Receipts begin to pour in.

45. It will be understood then, that it is the anticipated condition of our resources in the month of November which necessarily fixes the amount of our borrowings without regard to the possibility of a relative plethora of cash in our Treasuries, three or four months later.

46. The Government of India is at a great disadvantage in this respect, owing to the non-existence of any financial institution sufficiently strong to be able at all times to provide such funds, for short terms, as may be required to satisfy the temporary needs of the Treasury.

47. It has, I believe, often been urged that the relatively high rates of discount prevailing in the busy winter season from December to the end of March are due to the low figures of Government balances with the Presidency Banks, during those months.

48. I give below the figures showing these balances during the last four years. They are as follows :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	R	R	R	R	R
January	2,84,69,815	3,10,74,779	3,22,88,586	2,83,49,286	3,31,13,363
February	3,00,23,776	3,22,51,227	3,30,81,480	3,01,62,613	
March	3,77,40,338	3,27,96,275	3,16,44,816	2,64,87,648	
December	2,88,20,840	2,92,33,557	2,73,30,372	2,74,96,162	

49. I think that, although special circumstances reduced these balances last year, the above quoted figures show that the Government of India is not unmindful of the advantage to the business community of placing comparatively large balances at their disposal, during the busy season.

50. In my general summary which includes under various main heads, the different items of Provincial Finance, I have not discussed any details of this branch of accounts, as I have nothing to add to, or to explain in, the very clear statement on this head, prepared by Mr. Finlay with his usual ability and industry and to which I would specially invite attention. This statement is to be found in Section VI, Part II of this Financial Statement.

Expenditure on the Army and Public Works.

51. In all countries in the world, the greatest drain on financial resources and in some respects the most difficult to justify, is that caused by the combined heavy demands for military requirements and for public works.

52. But our whole existence depends on proper provision for the defence of our frontiers, and without continual expenditure on public works, the development of communications so absolutely necessary for economic progress, could never be realised, whilst the large sums spent on irrigation are more than justified by the magnificent results obtained from this class of expenditure, yielding, as a rule, not only direct and immediate profit, but also providing for the sustenance of millions, who would otherwise be included among the sufferers from recurring droughts.

53. As regards military expenditure, although we have granted very large sums for the improvement of our military position as regards defence, every additional item which has been agreed to, has not only been most jealously scrutinised in the Finance Department, but has also been submitted to the close examination of the Governor General in Council.

54. The lessons derived from the war in South Africa could not be neglected. It was our responsible duty to take them to heart, and we have done our best under the guidance of the military advisers to Government to profit by them.

55. Fortunately, the savings realised in our general military expenditure owing to the temporary absence of our troops in South Africa and China have enabled us to provide for a portion of the urgent needs of the army without adding to our general burdens; for the rest, we have done what is for the moment in our power, but we cannot yet say that our task is completed.

56. The following figures show the Net Military Expenditure during the last few years :—

	£
1898-99, Accounts	15,385,042
1899-1900 „	14,165,743
1900-1901, Revised	14,239,100
1901-1902, Budget	16,345,500

57. The increase in the estimates for the coming year is very considerable. Items classed as new expenditure amount to about 142 lakhs charged under Army in addition to about 18 lakhs connected therewith, charged to Military Works. Of this total, amounting to, approximately, 160 lakhs, about 127 lakhs are non-recurring, and 33 lakhs recurring. It includes, among other heads, provision for the expenditure of 94 lakhs on artillery, rifles, ammunition and ordnance stores; approximately 8¼ lakhs for the establishment of the gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore and the cordite factory in the Neilgherries; and 21½ lakhs for the establishment of an efficient transport service, including the purchase of animals.

58. The expenditure on factories for manufacturing munitions of war in India, will not only have the effect of increasing our military independence, but also the highly satisfactory result, from the economic point of view, of substituting expenditure in India for expenditure abroad, of increasing the productive power of the country, and of training a large body of mechanics and other skilled artisans.

59. As regards expenditure on public works, we have given our special attention to rendering existing railways more efficient, by the provision of additional rolling stock and other requirements for their satisfactory and profitable working. We have also set aside a large sum for expenditure on irrigation works as a protection from famine. The grant under this head for the coming year amounts to one crore and is the same as that sanctioned last year, whilst in considerable excess of the sums allotted in the immediately preceding years for the same purpose. But we are convinced that the money will be well spent.

60. The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on public works, during the last few years, classed under the more important heads, and the programme for expenditure in 1901-1902 :—

	R
1898-99—	
Railways	8,84,21,189
Irrigation	65,35,482
	9,49,56,671
1899-1900—	
Railways	8,96,77,803
Irrigation	89,69,400
	9,86,47,203
1900-1901 (Revised Estimate)—	
Railways	8,30,75,000
Irrigation	90,08,000
	9,20,83,000
Programme, 1901-1902—	
Capital expenditure on open lines	4,59,97,000
Ditto lines under construction	4,59,47,000
Ditto new lines only recently commenced	1,13,00,000
Ditto Irrigation	1,00,00,000
TOTAL	11,32,44,000
Classification.	
Capital expenditure for Railway Construction—	
To be raised by Government :—	2,22,86,000
Ditto Companies	8,09,58,000
TOTAL	10,32,44,000

61. I think that after consideration of the above figures showing comparative capital expenditure, I should invite special attention to the comparative net results of the working of our railway system. The following figures give the net deficit or surplus since 1897-98:—

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
£	£	£	£	£
—709,304	—620,165	+76,756	+156,200	—164,800

62. In noting the relatively unsatisfactory estimate of net results for the coming year, it must be borne in mind that the traffic of last year, due to transport of famine supplies, was exceptionally large, and that we have now made specially large provision for repairs, renewals of rolling stock, and other improvements to be charged against next year's revenue.

63. Further, I must point out that, if we take only the figures of traffic receipts, £18,427,600—and those of working expenses £8,655,300,—the results anticipated for the coming year, are somewhat better than those for the year 1900-1901, and show a net profit (thus calculated) of £9,772,300 as against £9,701,600 last year. The final estimated falling-off is due to an increase of expenditure under the heads of Interest and Annuities, in connection with new construction and the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These are temporary drawbacks, and the decrease in net revenue is temporary as the lines under construction will add to revenue when opened for traffic.

64. It is unnecessary for me to enter into further details concerning expenditure under the two heads I have now been discussing, since it is the main principles guiding such expenditure, and the possibility of satisfying recognised requirements, which alone concern the Finance Department. Questions of detail lie outside the province of that Department and are the immediate concern of the Honourable Members of Council at the head of the Military and Public Works Departments.

Results of the Famine.

65. During the past financial year this great Indian Empire has been suffering from an appalling calamity, quite unprecedented, I think, in the recent history of any country on the globe's surface. Not only have we been the victims of a famine of extraordinary severity, the inevitable outcome of the early cessation of the rains in the year 1899, but to the consternation of all men, responsible for, or interested in, the welfare of the millions of agricultural population, the coming of the periodical rains, required to refresh the thirsty soil and restore the fecundity of mother-earth, was so delayed last season, that the trials of the long suffering populations were prolonged in the most distressing and unexpected manner. But this was not all. In addition to the calamity of famine, the plague pestilence is still with us, and the terrible list of its victims is daily to be counted in the official returns from the plague-stricken districts. And this too weighs heavily on the resources of the country.

66. The Government of India has followed with the keenest anxiety the course and results of these awful afflictions, so entirely beyond its control, and it has recognised with profound admiration the splendid spirit with which millions of sufferers have faced the calamities from which they were powerless to escape.

67. The suffering condition of our fellow-subjects has been brought home in the most incisive manner, through the continued and heart-rending appeals for assistance which have reached the Government of India. It is however my duty, and a happy duty, to state that, under the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, all such appeals have been considered by the Departments concerned, in a most liberal spirit, and no single appeal examined in that spirit by the competent authorities, has remained unsatisfied. The national purse and national credit have been freely placed at the disposal of all whose genuine distress might, it was hoped, be relieved by the prompt expenditure of money.

68. Such has been the spirit guiding our action, and it now falls to my duty to state the cost of our gigantic undertaking.

69. To count it with any approximation to accuracy is impossible, for it is not the direct expenditure of money which alone is involved: there has been an expenditure of life, health and energy of the numerous Government servants, both European and Native, who have nobly done their duty in facing the storm: in addition to the direct cost, of gratuitous famine relief and relief works, of remissions of taxation, of agricultural

loans, of loans to assist afflicted Native States, of provision of medical assistance, and of special payments to famine officers, there has also been the indirect cost of loss of revenue, both as regards land revenue and miscellaneous taxes, and the incalculable, but probably still greater future cost of checked economic development.

70. We can fairly count the direct cost; the indirect cost must necessarily escape accurate calculation.

The following are the principal items of direct loss and expenditure:—

	R
Famine relief	6,33,76,000
Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates	1,47,16,000
Compensations for dearness of provisions and other charges	66,03,000
TOTAL	8,46,95,000

In addition to the above, we have provided:—

	R
Loans to Native States	4,11,00,000
Special Agricultural Advances	1,42,00,000
TOTAL	5,53,00,000

This is an appalling total, but the calamity was also appalling. And the tale is not yet told. Expenditure will continue in the coming year. Already we have been called upon to provide approximately a crore for direct famine expenditure in the coming year, chiefly in Bombay, and we have been obliged to allot 164½ lakhs as grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues, to restore financial equilibrium, thrown out of balance by famine and plague requirements.

71. It has been a serious and responsible task to meet all these heavy demands, but, thanks to the recuperative power of the country, directly due to the frugal habits and industry of the people, the task has been accomplished, and the Government of India can say with no inconsiderable satisfaction, that, with the aid of the ruled, the Rulers have done their duty, and the results have been such as to leave a memorable record in the history of mankind.

Countervailing Duties.

72. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar came into practical effect in May 1899, and consequently we have not yet had two years' experience of their working. Two years is too short a period to permit of the formation of a definite opinion as to the effect of these duties, and considering also the abnormal conditions of plague and famine which have prevailed during the whole time, I think that it would be very premature to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of recent imports of sugar.

73. The general question of the sugar trade and industry is, however, one of such wide-spread interest, that it may be useful to invite attention to the figures showing the imports of sugar into India, during the last four years, classified according to the countries of origin.

74. I may call attention to the fact that the United Kingdom, and the interested British Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Mauritius, appear to have had their full proportionate share in the remarkable increase of importation into India, during the expiring financial year. It is also interesting to note that the greatest relative advance in the supply of sugar has been made by Germany, although that country is far from having recovered the predominant position which she occupied at the beginning of the period under review. Among foreign countries Austria-Hungary still keeps the lead, as an exporter of sugar to India, but does not come within measurable distance of Mauritius.

75. I may mention that the net receipts from the countervailing duties amounted to R8,17,555 in the eleven months of the last financial year, during which the extra duties were in force, and to R15,29,552 during the first ten months of the current financial year. We may reasonably hope to encash 17 or 18 lakhs from this source before the close of this year, and it is perhaps not an unsatisfactory reflection that this addition to our Revenue has been realised at the expense of the European tax-payers, taxed by their respective Governments to provide the bounties which enable foreign sugar refiners to sell their sugar in India, at prices below the cost of production.

76. The fact is that the Government of India has added 17 lakhs to its resources by taking for Revenue purposes, the approximate difference between cost price, and the

artificially maintained selling price of bounty-fed imported sugars, whilst the Indian consumer pays no more for his sugar than he would have to pay if the bounty system were abolished.

Imports of Sugar into British India by sea from other Countries.

	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901. (Ten months.)	
Refined.	Cwt.	₹	Cwt.	₹	Cwt.	₹	Cwt.	₹
United Kingdom .	46,384	8,64,618	135,565	7,42,288	65,424	11,45,888	97,090	15,82,124
Austria-Hungary .	945,745	1,04,45,039	1,063,737	1,08,48,842	777,821	85,37,821	929,104	1,10,15,378
Germany . . .	1,203,309	1,27,88,053	413,971	43,38,134	60,526	6,10,514	288,229	33,57,209
Mauritius . .	1,406,047	1,50,60,098	1,793,607	1,85,56,504	1,417,115	1,53,04,869	1,748,141	1,93,41,498
Egypt . . .	44,274	4,66,630	1,261	12,908	6,977	84,743	34,691	4,03,423
Ceylon . . .	48,965	5,54,082	2,117	23,626	16,813	1,91,203	8,281	97,809
China—Hongkong .	291,175	33,48,381	185,682	20,98,496	316,975	36,55,145	454,384	53,61,030
Java . . .	140,485	17,54,837	162,500	17,02,398	190,553	18,54,091	200,247	20,13,143
Straits Settlements .	74,357	8,13,005	75,656	8,87,364	79,999	8,96,142	138,992	14,84,994
Other Countries . .	34,653	3,93,167	30,814	3,21,640	3,789	54,458	31,627	3,37,352
TOTAL .	4,235,394	4,70,87,930	3,764,910	3,95,32,320	2,935,992	3,23,34,904	3,930,786	4,49,93,957
Unrefined.								
Mauritius* . .	371,969	7,50,277	310,504	6,24,539	356,231	7,18,466	357,666	7,31,444
Ceylon . . .	656	2,688	510	2,154	289	1,253	119	304
Java . . .	...	...	...	...	67,635	7,06,282	...	...
Straits Settlements .	555	3,513	1,551	10,883	667	5,104	3,695	24,560
Other Countries .	56	386	24	93	48	290	101	609
TOTAL .	373,236	7,56,864	312,589	6,37,669	424,870	14,31,395	361,581	7,56,917

* The imports from Mauritius classed under unrefined sugar are molasses.

Exchange and Coinage.

77. The course of exchange throughout the financial year, ending on the 31st of this month, has been remarkably steady, and I may with satisfaction repeat the statement made by my predecessor, on this question, last March, namely, that the object of Government, the maintenance of a stable exchange, has been realised during the past year; and I may add that this stability has been maintained by following lines already laid down and without involving the necessity of any further special measures or serious effort on our part:—

The average rate for Council Drafts, throughout the twelve months now drawing to a close, has been 15.979*d.*
The maximum, reached in the month of December, was 16·037*d.*
The minimum, in the month of August was 15 933*d.*

78. What has been done as regards the sale of Council Drafts and the coinage of rupees (and to the latter question I will return more particularly) has been done in accordance with a general policy of limiting, as far as possible, the action of Government, in exchange matters, to following and satisfying the demands of the market. I believe this to be the proper safe policy. It has been suggested that such a policy should be firmly established by legislative enactment, but I am not convinced that any enactment would give greater security than now exists for continuity of guiding principle. I fear that any possible form of enactment would bind our hands in an undesirable manner, in questions of detail, and on general grounds, it is desirable to avoid frequent recourse to legislation on exchange and currency questions.

79. During the past year there has been no hesitation to sell Council Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to meet demands, although during the slack season of trade sales were shorter, whilst later on the Secretary of State found himself obliged to increase his offers of Bills so as to compete with the export of sovereigns which were being largely despatched to India, by parcel post, for conversion into rupees at our mints and treasuries.

80. We have, without legislation, established a Gold Reserve Fund into which will be paid all profits of coinage accruing since the beginning of the closing financial year, and that Fund will serve as a guarantee for the conversion into gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage with which, to meet positive requirements, we have supplied the public so largely.

81. The great strain on our resources, due to disastrous famine, forced us to use for current requirements, the profits of coinage during the past calendar year, but since January 1, 1901, we have commenced paying our further profits directly into the Gold Reserve Fund, and the amount thus paid in, already amounts to £800,000, to which a further sum of £400,000 will almost immediately be added, on account of coinage profits in March.

82. As regards the profits from April 1 to December 31, 1900, amounting to about £1,730,000, these will be paid into the Gold Reserve Fund as our resources may permit, and it is our earnest desire to expedite such payments as much as possible. A special source will become available for these payments, by the reimbursement of the large advances to Native States and takavi loans provided by Government, in connection with famine necessities. The advances made to Native States alone amount to over four crores of rupees.

83. I may here state that it is the intention of Government to invest, from time to time, in British Consols or other Sterling Securities, the sums which may be accumulated in the Gold Reserve Fund.

84. With regard to the control of coinage operations, I think that a practical rule of conduct is to be found in maintaining as closely as possible, a sufficient sum in rupees in the Currency Reserve, to meet all demands which experience shows may reasonably be anticipated, and, for the present, we may hold in sovereigns, the balance of our Currency Reserve exclusive of the ten crores invested in Rupee Paper.

85. This is what we have resolved to do, and although we have not yet been able to accumulate in our Currency Reserve the full sum in rupees which it is in our opinion desirable to maintain, the failure to secure this accumulation is due solely to the limited capacity of our mints and to their inability to turn out rupees as quickly as they have been required to meet an extraordinary and unprecedented demand.

86. I submit a statement showing the results of our rupee coinage operations during the past financial year :—

Amount of Rupees, coined 1900-1901.

1900.									1901.		TOTAL FOR 11 MONTHS.
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	
67,70,538	86,95,312	1,26,47,856	74,38,228	88,28,057	1,45,95,261	1,59,72,707	1,54,65,446	1,60,30,063	2,44,35,608	1,99,01,678	15,07,80,754

Of the above total coinage exceeding 15 crores, 3 crores and 23 lakhs were coined for, and issued to, Native States.

The monthly outturn for account of the Government of India varies considerably, but this variation must not be taken as an index of the opinion of Government as regards requirements, for the coinage of rupees for our own requirements has been hampered by the fact that our mints have been under obligations to coin, besides rupees for our own needs, both dollars for the Colonies, and rupees for Native States, and, as regards the latter operation, no one will dispute the great advantages from every point of view of having a uniform currency circulation throughout the Indian Empire. This desirable end we now appear to be in a fair way of attaining, and apart from the advantages of securing a uniform currency, we were bound, at no matter what inconvenience to ourselves, to fulfil our contracts to Native States. We have, however, taken such measures as were possible to increase the capacity of our mints, with the result of reaching an average monthly outturn exceeding two crores of rupees in the last two months for which we have the returns.

The figures of the Table submitted, show a total coinage for 11 months (the figures for March are not yet available) exceeding 15 crores, and for the 12 months of the financial year we shall presumably reach approximately 17 crores, of which between 13 and 14 crores constitute an addition to the rupee currency of British India. This is an enormous and surprising addition, but we have not allowed ourselves to be tempted by the large possible profits of the operation. We have not gone beyond supplying possible demands, and we have taken adequate precautions to insure the realizable value of this extraordinary addition to our token currency. I believe that what we have done has been both necessary and safe.

87. On this question I may point out that the figures of outturn show conclusively that there has been no hesitation on the part of Government to take every possible measure to provide all the necessary circulating medium which current demand has indicated as required for the business of the country.

88. To sum up, I may say that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to regulate the sale of Council Drafts in accordance with trade demands; that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to maintain a stock of rupees in our Currency Reserve sufficient to satisfy all reasonably to-be-anticipated demands, and even if such demands continue beyond reasonable anticipation, we still hope to maintain and improve our position. Finally, we shall accumulate from coinage profits a substantial gold reserve, independent of the Currency Reserve, and we shall from time to time invest the gold accumulated in Sterling Securities.

89. I venture to hold that this system which we have adopted in accordance with a deliberate policy, is as nearly automatic as any that could be devised, and I think that there are practical difficulties in the way of any attempt to stereotype such a system by legislative enactment.

90. First, I may observe that the effects of legislation are necessarily so restrictive that, though they may enforce automatic action under one set of conditions, they inevitably limit automatic action if those conditions are changed. Thus, under existing conditions, and with due regard to the present average circulation of notes, we may think that we ought to keep a certain amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve, and that we can afford to hold a certain number of sovereigns in the same fund. But the circulation of currency notes may increase or diminish (I hope and anticipate the former) and the general requirements for rupee currency may also increase or diminish; if such changes of condition occurred, what would be our position if the proportion of rupees to sovereigns in the Currency Reserve were fixed by law?

91. We have fixed this proportion in our own minds, but, if the conditions on which our estimate is based should change, we are quite prepared to change the proportion which we have temporarily accepted as our guide. This, as we now stand, can be done immediately without recourse to legislative enactment, and without that undesirable disturbance of the public mind, which legislation on such delicate questions is liable to produce.

92. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I think it will be of interest to state what is our position to-day as regards note circulation, rupees and silver bullion in the Currency Reserve, gold in the Currency Reserve, and gold in the Gold Reserve Fund.

The figures on March 7, were as follows:—

Rupees in the Currency Reserve . . .	R 5,87,12,865
Value of silver bullion in the Currency Reserve	„ 1,78,48,764
Gold in the Currency Reserve	£ 6,956,946
Notes in circulation . .	R28,09,15,765
Gold in the Gold Reserve Fund	£ 800,000
Total silver . . .	R7,65,61,629
Total gold	£ 7,756,946

Circulation of Currency Notes.

93. The Government of India some time ago addressed inquiries to the Local Governments, Presidency Banks, and Chambers of Commerce, soliciting their opinion as to the best method of increasing the circulation of currency notes.

94. I think that this is a very important question, and that the entire banking and commercial community will admit that it is desirable, if possible, to increase the circulation of notes. But the problem how best to do so, without incurring undesirable risks and expenditure, bristles with difficulties.

95. I cannot say that the numerous valuable communications, which we have received from the authorities whom we have consulted, have gone very far towards furnishing a definite solution of the problem, for the divergency of the opinions offered is remarkable. Difficulties, of which we were already aware, are emphasised, and the only general conclusion to be drawn is, that it is practically impossible to take any heroic measures; that we can only safely venture on some very limited experiment; and that it will take a very long time for important results to be achieved.

96. With reference to this question, I may perhaps say a word regarding the criticisms on the circular of inquiry issued by the Government of India which have appeared freely in the press. It has been stated more than once that it is evident from

the terms of the circular that the Government of India did not know its own mind on the question propounded. I am very willing to admit that, when making the inquiry, the Government of India had arrived at no definite decision as to how best to arrive at a desirable end. But I cannot admit that this is fair ground for hostile criticism.

97. The business public undoubtedly desire that Government should take them into their confidence, and ask their opinions on such important questions. But it seems to me that it would be rather late in the day to ask opinions when we had definitely made up our own minds. I am not deprecating press criticism; on the contrary, if intelligently conducted, as it very frequently is, it is most valuable. But I think that it is not quite logical, both to blame Government for autocratic decisions, as is sometimes done, and also to accuse Government of indecision, when it is seeking the solution of a difficult problem, and asks the opinion of competent advisers.

98. It is unnecessary to recapitulate all the difficulties of this particular question, for they are well known to all who have studied the subject. I will only say that Government recognize as the most serious difficulty to be met, the probable use of notes for large remittances, and the expense of maintaining at out-treasuries a sufficient stock of rupees to cash notes when suddenly presented for large sums. Even with the existing circulation, under existing conditions and limitations as regards encashment, we are not always able to supply rupees to those who present notes and ask for them. I am, however, strongly of opinion that if the use of currency notes became more general, and larger amounts were held in circulation, the percentage of rupees required to meet demands for encashment, would be considerably less than that which is required to-day, when, unfortunately, the circulation of notes is still hampered by the fact, that the holder of the note cannot be assured of converting it into rupees at the Treasury, and is therefore willing, and sometimes obliged, to dispose of his note in the bazar, at a discount. I hope, however, that considerable improvement may gradually be made in this respect, and that before long we may go even further and find ourselves able to adopt some limited measure in the direction of encouraging and increasing the circulation.

99. Before quitting this subject, it may be of interest if I quote some figures showing the tendency to increase in the circulation of notes during the last few years.

I.—Statement showing the gross circulation of paper currency for all India.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.*
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Average	24,24,00,000	25,63,00,000	27,96,00,000	28,79,00,000
Maximum	24,76,00,000	28,20,00,000	29,27,00,000	30,78,00,000
Minimum	22,86,00,000	23,25,00,000	26,26,00,000	27,90,00,000

* Eleven months only.

II.—Statement showing in lakhs the circulation of paper currency excluding amounts held by the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.†
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Average	20,35,00,000	20,79,00,000	23,09,00,000	23,84,00,000
Maximum	21,20,00,000	22,49,00,000	24,41,00,000	25,02,00,000
Minimum	19,44,00,000	19,43,00,000	21,94,00,000	22,85,00,000

† Eleven months only.

100. The above tables show a decided and satisfactory increase in the average note circulation in the hands of the public during the last four years, and I think that the indication thus given by facts, is a sufficient encouragement to persevere in the policy of seeking to augment our note circulation.

Economic Progress.

101. We have reviewed the financial situation in its more important features. We may now turn to the consideration of the economic situation.

102. In my opinion, the question of economic development is one in which those responsible for the financial situation must take the keenest interest. It has always appeared to me that it is comparatively easy for a Government, to take money out of the pockets of the public, provided that those pockets are sufficiently well-filled. Hence, I think that we are specially interested in doing all that is in our power to promote economic progress.

103. I pass to the consideration of certain facts and figures indicative of the economic situation.

104. In dealing with the great question of meeting famine requirements, I have already alluded to the recuperative power of India. The fact that we have been able to meet the extraordinary demands on our resources, due to famine and plague, and that we are to-day able to present a budget showing, notwithstanding the simultaneous serious depression in three such important industries as cotton, tea, and indigo, a distinct and satisfactory increase of revenue obtained without increase of taxation, is in itself the strongest evidence of that recuperative power. But I think that close examination of certain material facts will afford further proof that our belief in this recuperative power is not an idle assumption.

105. We may first consider the more important indications of the figures of revenue returns during the last four years.

106. It was natural and inevitable, that the land revenue in certain provinces should suffer and diminish through the direct influence of the calamities which have befallen us, but, whilst land revenue has necessarily fallen off in some afflicted provinces, in others, more favoured by Providence, the collections have increased with the prosperity of the people. Fortunately too we are not dependent on land revenue alone, and I observe, with some satisfaction, that on the whole, over a series of years, the proportion of land revenue to the total of our resources shows a diminishing tendency.

107. In 1897-98 the proportion of land revenue to general revenue was 26·63 per cent, in 1898-99 27·08 per cent, in 1899-1900 25·07 per cent, in 1900-1901 it will be 23·54 per cent, and the estimates for 1901-1902 result in a proportion of 25·17 per cent.

108. There are certain other sources of revenue, which I trust will, year by year, assume greater importance, and in the returns from which we may find indications of general economic progress. In particular I think that such indications may be noted in the increasing revenue derived from Salt, Customs, and Post Office. The following are the figures under these respective heads :—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R	R
Salt Revenue . .	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,77,56,944	8,92,66,000
Customs Revenue—				
Import duties .	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,61,39,583	3,89,65,000
Excise duty on cotton goods .	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,36,623	10,88,000
Export duty . .	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	87,63,905	90,09,000
Land Customs and Miscellaneous .	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,66,751	8,00,000
TOTAL .	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,70,06,862	4,98,62,000
	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,96,24,722	2,03,04,000

I think that the Salt revenue returns are particularly encouraging as indicating not only a steadily increasing tendency, but in particular, as showing that even in the past disastrous year of famine and pestilence, the general consuming power of the population, as a whole, not only suffered no diminution, but, on the contrary, showed an improvement over the preceding year.

109. The same considerations apply to the figures of Customs Revenue, though even in a more remarkable manner, for whilst we find a diminution of about 2½ lakhs in the yield of Excise duty on cotton goods, a diminution due to an industrial crisis

and having no connection with the general condition of the country, under all other heads, there was a marked increase, resulting in a total improvement, over the previous year, of nearly 29 lakhs, and producing the highest total figure of revenue recorded by the Customs Department, since the duties on cotton yarns were abolished in 1896.

110. As regards Post Office revenue, the same absolute conclusions cannot be drawn from the fluctuations of revenue as may be fairly assumed in the case of Salt and Customs. Post Office profits are necessarily seriously affected by arbitrary reductions of postage rates, which, however necessary and profitable in the long run, must cause an immediate, though temporary, falling off in receipts.

111. I think, however, that when, as in the case of the Indian Post Office returns, a steady progress of revenue is observable, we are entitled to consider such progress as strong evidence of satisfactory economic development, a development which has not only material, pecuniary results, but is important, as evidence of general moral progress.

112. I have already alluded to the growth of Railway revenues, and, although the task of drawing conclusions from the figures of railway receipts is complicated by the difficulty of distinguishing increase due to increased mileage, from increase due to increased traffic, nevertheless, the actual increase of gross railway receipts affords positive proof of greater movement on the railways, and, in so far, of general development.

113. The most important industry in India and the one directly interesting the innumerably larger proportion of the population is agriculture.

114. The prosperity of the agricultural population, the deepest concern of the Government of India, has, in the last five years, received apparently crushing blows through the unprecedented recurrence of famine. The effect of repeated droughts is indeed far reaching, and the terrible loss of cattle is a most distressing incident of the late famine, which will long make itself felt in Gujarat and other similarly affected districts, but the figures of Land Revenue, which I have quoted, conclusively show that, whilst some unfortunate territories have suffered most severely, others have prospered, with the general result that, as a whole, the agricultural population in the Indian Empire is somewhat better off to-day than it was a year ago.

115. *Primâ facie*, this is certainly an astonishing conclusion, but if the whole situation be examined it is perfectly natural and logical. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras show by the land revenue returns that they have been doing well, Assam has held its own, and Burma, favoured with a magnificent rice crop, was able to export its staple produce, on the most profitable terms, to feed the famished peoples of Western and Central India, and is in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Further it may here be mentioned that the unprecedented transport of food-stuffs on the railways, swelled Railway Receipts, and contributed a useful addition of Revenue wherewith to meet the demands of famine sufferers.

116. Two special branches of agricultural industry, indigo and tea, are unfortunately now passing through a serious crisis. Indigo is being hard pushed by the competition of a foreign chemical product and the easily made profits of former days have become a thing of the past. But, when the first stages of consideration and research have already revealed that there has been room for economy in administration, that superior crops can be raised by manuring, scientific rotation and selection of seed, and that the actual product of the vats can be increased up to 30 per cent, by the use of the 'blower' there would appear to be reasonable hope for a return to more prosperous days.

117. The history of the tea industry in India has been a very chequered one, alternating between periods of great prosperity and the deepest depression, and it may, therefore, be hoped that the present crisis which seems to be generally attributed to over-production, may in its turn be succeeded by a renewed period of prosperity.

118. Manufacturing industries still hold but a very small proportionate place in the economy of India, but their importance is increasing and there is every reason to desire that it should increase. The cotton industry, the most important hitherto, is unfortunately passing through a period of considerable depression and in some quarters it is held that the introduction of spinning high numbers will be necessary to secure a full revival.

119. Cotton is, however, the only manufacturing industry which appears to be in even temporary difficulties, and the rapid increase in the number of important factories and workshops during the last few years is really remarkable and most encouraging.

120. I may cite a few examples of industrial development.

121. In the year 1895 there were 350 cotton factories including spinning and weaving mills, and there were 586 such factories in 1899. The number of engineering

workshops and foundries, including railway workshops, rose from 72 in 1895 to 82 in 1899, and jute mills and presses from 62 to 82. Rice mills numbered 65 in 1895 as against 84 in 1899, and sugar factories 9 in 1895 as against 14 in 1899.

122. The imports of machinery and mill-work and of iron and steel, also afford important indications of progress. These have, as might have been expected, been recently adversely affected by the serious depression in the cotton industry, by far the most important manufacturing interest in the country. Nevertheless, if we take into consideration the natural effects of this special depression during the last two years, it is most satisfactory to find that the average value of imports of machinery and mill-work during the last five years, has surpassed that of the previous quinquennial period, by, approximately, 75 lakhs, equivalent to an increase of nearly 30 per cent.

123. Perhaps, however, the most satisfactory statistics are those showing the production and export of coal during the last few years. The exports of coal which only amounted to 222,380 tons in the year 1897 reached 490,490 tons in 1900, and there appears every reason to anticipate further progressive development in this direction.

124. As regards the total output of coal in 1897 it was 4,063,127 tons, whilst in 1899 it reached 5,089,392 tons, showing an increase in two years of about 25 per cent, and the figures so far available for the subsequent period, show that progress is being well maintained.

125. Other interesting figures bearing on the question of economic welfare are to be found in the statistics of the Savings Banks and Provident Institutions.

126. Between 1895-96 and 1899-1900 the balance at the credit of depositors increased by R1,88,111 notwithstanding the two disastrous periods of famine with which the country was afflicted during this short term of years.

127. As regards the condition of trade, as apart from industry, it is rather difficult to fix on any special figures from which to generalise or draw sound conclusions. I give, however, below, a table showing the value of exports and imports, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, during the last four financial years, and for ten months of the current year. This table shows a slight falling off in exports during the year 1899-1900 amounting, however, to less than 4 per cent, but taking all the figures of both export and import together, the total value of trade is only about 1 per cent less than for 1898-99, and considerably in excess of the preceding years tabulated. Considering the numerous disadvantages under which the export trade has been labouring since the recommencement of famine, I think that on the whole these figures indicate commercial strength, and a generally satisfactory situation.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. Ten months, 1st April to 31st January.
	R	R	R	R	R
Total Imports . .	71,79,38,293	69,26,66,625	68,38,03,412	70,71,18,634	62,06,92,778
„ Exports (including re-exports) .	1,03,91,42,972	97,53,72,730	1,12,72,14,730	1,08,97,61,873	86,98,70,628
Total Exports and Imports . . .	1,75,70,81,265	1,66,80,39,355	1,81,10,18,142	1,79,68,80,507	1,49,05,63,406
Excess Exports over Imports . . .	32,12,04,679	28,27,06,105	44,34,11,318	38,26,43,239	24,91,77,850

128. Another point connected with the question of the general trade situation, and which affects traders very closely, is the bank rate for the use of money.

129. The annexed Table shows the rate of the Bank of Bengal month by month, since January 1897, and it will be observed that since August 1898, a fairly uniform tendency has prevailed, and that a maximum rate of 8 per cent has rarely been reached and never passed. I think that an 8 per cent rate during the busiest season of the year is no serious hindrance to business in India, although, if we could reduce our normal maximum to 6 per cent, it would be an advantage. But we must remember that if the rate of interest in India were brought down to the low averages prevailing in Western Europe, there would no longer be any temptation to capital to seek investment so far afield.

130. In connection with this question I may point out that, according to the figures tabulated, there is much less relation, in India, between the volume of trade and the rate of interest than would naturally be supposed.

131. It will be observed from the subjoined Table that, whilst a 7 per cent rate existed concurrently with the comparatively small exports during October and November 1897, no higher rate was induced by the comparatively large exports in the first three

months of 1899; and that, whilst a 10 per cent rate was maintained in April 1897, when the value of exports was below average, a 5 per cent rate sufficed for the large exports of October 1900.

132. These figures would seem to indicate that the rate of discount, and therefore the demand for loanable capital, has been at times, more dependent on speculation and the nervous apprehensions of traders, than on the real requirements of trade.

133. The consideration of these figures leads me to hope, that provided our money markets do not become the victims of speculators, (and to avoid this we must rely on the prudence and good sense of the banking community) we are now reaching a more permanently stable monetary condition, than that which existed three or four years ago.

134. A factor tending in this direction is, I think, to be found in the development of communications and increasing facilities of credit, which must tend to prolong the seasons for export of such staples as rice, jute, cotton and seeds, and thus facilitate the financing of the trade.

Statement showing the value of Merchandise exported from India during the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 with the Bengal Bank's maximum published rate of interest and the rate of Council Bills for the same period.

Months.	1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.		
	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.
	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	†Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.
January .	8,73,04,851	15·189	10	9,34,52,784	16·002	11	10,21,84,221	16·087	7	10,32,92,817	16·160	8	10,43,47,203	16·031	7
February .	9,82,61,163	15·241	10	9,70,68,863	15·920	12	10,07,42,555	16·077	7	9,79,89,343	16·098	8	10,35,00,000	15·954	8
March . .	10,25,04,193	15·068	10	9,94,34,556	15·874	12	11,14,04,069	16·019	7	9,01,30,034	16·041	8			
April . .	7,22,02,871	15·009	10	9,53,28,942	15·959	12	9,21,95,847	15·995	7	8,03,05,815	15·973	6			
May . .	8,09,19,405	14·455	10	10,35,85,324	15·961	11	9,20,44,648	15·979	6	9,17,46,214	15·987	6			
June . .	7,19,85,838	14·648	10	9,42,65,299	15·888	11	8,67,99,268	15·994	5	7,95,87,619	15·984	5			
July . .	7,62,03,383	15·031	7	9,62,28,911	15·801	8	9,73,36,326	15·984	5	7,49,66,216	15·941	4			
August . .	7,17,54,950	15·494	5	8,90,21,171	15·899	4	8,78,49,348	15·972	4	7,69,67,938	15·933	4			
September .	6,57,94,038	15·814	6	8,09,44,965	15·966	5	8,11,85,607	16·079	6	7,14,77,871	15·951	5			
October .	7,46,14,910	—(1)	7	8,28,62,148	15·987	5	8,77,16,005	16·135	8	10,38,08,652	15·933	5			
November .	8,88,93,382	—(1)	7	8,05,72,895	15·954	5	8,19,98,412	16·118	7	8,89,31,218	15·963	4			
December .	8,30,47,750	15·400	9	8,52,74,230	16·007	6	9,15,78,640	16·069	7	9,78,67,151	16·037	7			
TOTAL .	97,34,86,734	...	...	1,10,28,40,088	...	...	1,11,30,34,946	...	...	1,05,70,68,888	...	...			

(1) No bills were drawn in these months on account of the famine. * Average rate. † Approximate.

Conclusion.

135. I may now endeavour to sum up the general situation.

136. It has been shown that our economic situation, on which our financial situation depends, is, notwithstanding checks in certain directions where it has been prejudicially affected by known causes, on the whole good: that, wherever not prejudiced by such special, and it may be anticipated, temporary difficulties, it is progressive, and that the evidences of general recuperative power are many and satisfactory.

137. At the same time, in a country where the returns of Revenue depend so largely upon meteorological conditions impossible to foresee or to control, it behoves us to frame our Estimates with great caution. This we have done, and still our Estimates of Revenue Receipts show an increase of over £2,000,000 above those framed by my predecessor for the closing financial year, and if we remove from the Account the purely fortuitous receipt of, approximately, £3,000,000 on account of Mint operations, they are slightly in excess of the realisations of 1900-1901.

138. It is indeed fortunate that we are able to present such satisfactory figures, for, as already stated, we are not yet free from the charges and consequences of famine.

139. It has been our first care to afford relief from the financial prostration affecting so many Provinces, where not only necessary Balances have been exhausted, but where also, stern need for the strictest economy has most unduly curtailed expenditure necessary to meet many primary needs of society, such as public works, education, medical

requirements, and administrative improvements. We have been as liberal in this direction as prudence permitted, and have made grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues amounting in the aggregate to 164½ lakhs.

140. In addition to this abnormal charge on our Revenues, we must devote one crore of rupees from the Famine Insurance Grant to direct famine expenditure in the still afflicted districts, and to this again, as a consequence of the lessons of the South African War, is added a large sum for Army Services, increasing the estimated charge on this account by £876,500 above the sum sanctioned for 1900-1901.

141. These large extraordinary charges amounting together to over £2,600,000 are, however, more than balanced by an estimated reduction, as compared with last year, of £3,245,000 in general famine expenditure, and by the exercise of strict economy where permissible, we are finally able to show a surplus of £690,900 to be carried forward to Capital Account and to reduce by so much the amount which we shall be obliged to borrow for railway construction and irrigation works, on the prosecution of which we are so largely dependent both for general economic progress and for protection from the direct and indirect effects of recurring famine.

142. In conclusion I may say that the Estimates for 1901-1902 are of good promise, and that, unless our reasonable anticipations are falsified by an unprecedented recurrence of serious disasters, we are entitled to look forward with some confidence to the future, and to hope for the early dawn of a period of considerable prosperity.

March 20, 1901. E. FG. LAW.

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1899-1900.

1899-1900 General.

143. The surplus of the year in the Accounts was £2,774,623, being larger by £221,823 than that anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed in March last.

144. The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant.

1899-1900 Statemen gross figu

145. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
Revenue.	£	£	£	£
India	68,284,700	68,373,621	88,921	...
England	247,700	263,543	15,843	...
Total	68,532,400	68,637,164	104,764	...
Expenditure.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	49,681,200	49,675,915	5,285	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—199,000	—206,220	7,220	...
Net	49,482,200	49,469,695	12,505	...
England	16,497,400	16,392,846	104,554	...
Total	65,979,600	65,862,541	117,059	...
Surplus	2,552,800	2,774,623	221,823	...

1899-1900 Revenue i

146. The increase in the Revenue in India occurred under Railway Revenue, which improved to the extent of £123,492, and Stamps, under which the increase was £33,776, distributed over all the Provinces. The other heads yielded rather less than the Revised Estimate, the larger decreases being, Land Revenue £35,744—in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces—, Salt £28,637—in Madras and Bombay—, Customs £19,509, Provincial Rates £15,717, Irrigation £15,338—chiefly in the Punjab—, Forest £8,275, and Interest £2,119.

1899-1900 Expenditu India.

147. The actual expenditure in India was, on the whole, very slightly less than the Revised Estimate. The largest decrease was one of £103,617 under Army, and the largest increase of £31,438 in Minor Irrigation Works, and of £21,701 in Famine Relief.

1899-1900 Revenue a Expenditu England.

148. The increase in Sterling Revenue occurred under Interest and Army. The decrease in Sterling Expenditure occurred chiefly under Army Stores, £24,474; Marine Subsidy to the Admiralty, £14,600, owing to the postponement of a payment to the Admiralty pending settlement of a doubtful point; Sundry Marine items, £15,339; Telegraph stores, £6,108; Interest, £11,314; Pension Fund payments, £7,981; Military furlough allowances and pay of British Forces during the voyage to India, £10,355; Indian Troop Service, £5,006.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1900-1901.

1901. ment of the figures.

149. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate with the Revised Estimate of 1900-1901 ;—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
Revenue.	£	£	£	£
India	69,978,300	74,951,900	4,973,600	...
England	177,500	214,100	36,600	...
Total	70,155,800	75,166,000	5,010,200	...
Expenditure.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	53,297,100	56,324,300	...	3,027,200
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—550,600	+25,800	...	576,400
Net	52,746,500	56,350,100	...	3,603,600
England	17,249,000	17,175,500	73,500	...
Total	69,995,500	73,525,600	...	3,530,100
Surplus	160,300	1,640,400	1,480,100	...

1901. ral features.

150. An entirely novel feature of this year is to be noticed in the enormous receipts and charges under Mint. The new receipts are the profits on the very large coinage of rupees which has been undertaken this year, and the new charges represent the transfer of the net profit to the Gold Reserve Fund, the Government, as is explained elsewhere in this Statement, having decided to hold the profit on any coinage of rupees which occurs in any year in the Reserve Fund, instead of allowing it to swell the surplus of the year. For comparison of the figures of this year with those of previous years, a deduction of about 4½ crores of rupees, or £3,000,000, has to be made from both sides of the account.

The Estimates were framed on the assumption that the monsoon would be normal, and would bring its priceless rain at the normal date. It was somewhat late throughout India; and in Bombay the quantity of rain and the dates on which it fell were so unsuitable that the continuance of famine relief till the next monsoon is necessary in that Province. In consequence, the Estimate of the Expenditure on Famine Relief—a very liberal one on the assumption made—has proved insufficient and has had to be increased by nearly £880,000, and the collections of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, and of Tributes from Native States affected by famine will fall short of the Estimate by £474,000. On the other hand, there are savings in connection with the despatch of troops to China and the continued absence of the troops in Africa, which including the reductions connected with that absence in payments in England may be taken at about £900,000, as well as other savings on the Military Estimates. The high prices of Opium have increased the Opium receipts by over £500,000. The net Railway earnings yield another increase of about the same amount: this being largely due to special famine traffic. Irrigation shows an increase of about £180,000. And other heads of Revenue have also improved considerably in spite of the famine. The net result is an improvement of nearly a million-and-a-half sterling, which raises the surplus of the year from the nominal amount taken in the Budget Estimate to the substantial amount of £1,640,400.

151. The Mint receipts and charges being omitted, there is an increase in Revenue in India of R3,25,19,000 or £2,167,900, and an increase in Expenditure in India of R10,54,000 or £70,200. Of this net improvement of R3,14,65,000 or £2,097,700, the sum of R2,28,19,000 or £1,521,300 is in the Imperial Section of the Accounts, and R86,46,000 or £576,400 in the Provincial-Local Section. In England the Revenue exceeds the Budget Estimate by £36,600, while the Expenditure is less by £73,500, the whole sterling improvement being £110,100. This sum being added to the improvement in the Imperial Section in India

gives an increase in the surplus of £1,631,400. The deduction of £151,300, which is the increase in the net expenditure of the Mints, yields the improvement in the surplus of £1,480,100 shown in the table in paragraph 149.

1900-1901. Decreases of Revenue.

152. The important decreases of Revenue in India are :—

	R
Land Revenue	57,43,000
Provincial Rates	7,69,000
Tributes	6,02,000

These are all caused by the intensification of the famine in consequence of the delay in the monsoon.

1900-1901. Land Rev. Provincia.

153. Larger suspensions and remissions are expected to reduce the collections to the following extents :—

	Land Revenue. R	Provincial Rates. R
In Bombay	49,28,000	4,18,000
„ the Punjab	10,65,000	1,95,000
„ the Central Provinces	12,75,000	2,83,000

There are also small decreases in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam, and a small increase in Bengal: these are ordinary variations, the reduction in Assam being, however, caused by floods in September last. Burma, as usual, yields a large increase, amounting this year to R19,55,000 under Land Revenue, and R50,000 under Provincial Rates.

1900-1901. Tributes.

154. The present famine affected not only districts of British India, but also many important Native States. The States have, with the assistance of Government officers, combated the famine in a most creditable way, and have borne the expenditure. To enable them to do this, however, very many have required help in the shape of loans, which have been freely granted as will be seen from a reference to the figures in paragraph 242. In some cases also the payment of tribute by the States has been suspended, and the receipts under this head of Revenue have accordingly fallen short of the Budget Estimate.

1900-1901. Increases of Revenue in India.

155. The important increases of Revenue in India are :—

	R
Opium	85,82,000
Salt	15,90,000
Stamps	11,45,000
Excise	20,65,000
Customs	28,49,000
Forest	13,62,000
Post Office	4,96,000
Telegraph	12,00,000
Mint	4,20,85,000
Marine	5,89,000
State Railways, Gross Receipts 1,43,32,000 Guaranteed Railways, Net Receipts 1,62,000	1,44,94,000
Irrigation, Major Works	26,84,000
Army	20,71,000

1900-1901. Opium Receipts.

156. The receipts from the pass-duty on the exports of Malwa Opium in Bombay are expected to yield a small increase of R2,00,000 above the Budget Estimate. But almost the whole of the increase in Opium Revenue occurs in Bengal, R83,75,000. The chief cause is that the average price realised at the monthly sales has been R1,361 a chest, whereas the price assumed in the Budget Estimate was R1,200: on the 44,400 chests taken as for sale in the Estimate, this rise in price yields an improvement of R71,48,400. The sales in the last three months of the year were also increased by 900 chests, the receipts from which at the actual average rate of the year amount to R12,24,900.

1900-1901. Salt Reve.

157. Salt is the one head of Revenue in Burma which fails to give indications of the great prosperity of that Province; and the Burma Salt Revenue is expected this year to fall short of the Budget Estimate by R2,27,000. The Government of India has for some years been in correspondence with the Local Government in the hope of removing the causes which so strangely cause this exception to the general rule in Burma; but the results have not as yet produced any effect visible in figures.

In all other Provinces the Salt Revenue shows a satisfactory improvement over the Budget Estimate: the increases being —

	R
Bombay	7,30,000
Northern India Salt Department	3,92,000
Bengal	3,77,000
Madras	3,18,000

901. Revenue. 158. The Stamp Revenue has declined appreciably in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and to a small extent in Assam and Bombay, but has developed to a remarkable extent in the other Provinces, the increases being —

	R
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,50,000
Madras	3,16,000
Bengal	3,00,000
Burma	2,00,000

901. Revenue. 159. The improvement in Excise Revenue has been still greater, and it is distributed over all the Provinces except Bombay—where the decline which began last year has continued with the result of a fall of R5,85,000 below the Budget Estimate—and in the Punjab—where the moderate increase over the previous year which the Budget Estimate anticipated will not be quite reached. The decline which began three years ago in Madras has now ceased. The larger increases are :—

	R
Bengal	7,00,000
Madras	7,64,000
Burma	5,00,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,50,000

or. s Revenue. 160. The Customs Revenue shows a small decline in Madras, but a large improvement in the other three Maritime Provinces, the improvement on the whole amounting to the very large sum of R28,49,000.

The duties on silver are declining. They yielded in 1899-1900 over 24 lakhs: the Budget Estimate took for them 20½ lakhs: they are now expected to yield this year only 14½ lakhs. The duties on Arms, on Liquors, on Chemicals and Drugs, and on Cotton Goods also show decreases, of smaller amounts. Those on Metals, on Oils, on Manufactured Articles and on Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles and the Rice Export Duties show substantial increases. But the most remarkable figures are those connected with the large imports of sugar: there are increases in the Countervailing Sugar Duties of 11½ lakhs, and in the Duties on Articles of Food and Drink (including, and mainly in, the ordinary duty on Sugar) of 12 lakhs.

r. evenue. 161. The increase under Forest occurs in Burma, R9,57,000; Bombay, R3,31,000; Bengal, R1,51,000; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, R90,000; Madras, R1,31,000; and Assam, R35,000. There are decreases of R2,83,000 in the Punjab and of R72,000 in the Central Provinces.

r. e 162. The Post Office Receipts increase every year with the development of the Department: the increase this year is rather above the normal.

h 163. As explained in paragraphs 51 and 88 of Part II of the last Financial Statement, the increase of Telegraph Receipts in 1899-1900 was abnormally large in consequence of the use of telegrams connected with war and famine, and it was anticipated that the high level reached in that year would not be maintained. But similar causes have continued to act and the receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by 12 lakhs.

ipts. 164. As mentioned in paragraph 150 above, the enormous increase in the Mint Receipts is one which does not affect the surplus of the year as it is counterbalanced by a corresponding entry on the Expenditure side. The need for further coinage of rupees arose towards the end of last financial year: about a crore of rupees were coined in the last two months of it, and when the last Financial Statement issued it had been decided to coin another crore in the opening months of 1900-1901. The profits on the coinage of these two sums amounted to about 32 lakhs in each year. The Indian Currency Committee had

recommended that any profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited as Revenue, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve entirely apart from the Paper Currency Reserve and the ordinary Treasury balances. When the Government of India considered the report in August 1899, it did not seem probable that the need for the coinage of additional rupees would occur for some time, and a decision on that recommendation was deferred. When the need for coinage arose somewhat suddenly in consequence of the very large imports of gold in the latter part of 1899-1900, the necessary communications with the Secretary of State regarding the recommendation and the method of giving effect to it had not been made. The profits on the coinage of the amounts above mentioned were accordingly treated in March last in ordinary course as Revenue. The orders of the Secretary of State have since been obtained: the principle of the recommendation has been accepted ; and it has been decided to continue to show the profits as Mint Revenue, but to show the net profits as Expenditure, crediting the amount to the Gold Reserve Fund, for remittance to England for investment in sterling securities: the remittance will be made either by actual shipment of the gold, or, if there is a sufficient demand, by the sale of Council Bills in excess of the amount required for the regular disbursements in London. This decision has effect from April 1900, the small credit to Revenue in the Accounts of 1899-1900 being left undisturbed. The coinage in the current year has far exceeded the crore mentioned in the last Financial Statement : the profits on the coinage of the year, shown as Mint Receipts, are expected to amount to R4,58,30,000 and the net profits, shown as Mint Expenditure and transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund for ultimate remittance to England, to R4,39,50,000.* The difference between the two amounts is due to the fact that in calculating the net profits the cost of remittance of gold to London and silver to India, the cost of coinage, and incidental expenses connected with the transactions are taken into account. The whole of the last-named amount is not immediately available for remittance and investment in sterling securities. The enormous demands on the Treasury balances in the earlier part of the year caused by the famine in the way of direct expenditure on famine relief, of indirect expenditure and reduction of revenue, of agricultural advances, and of loans to Native States affected by famine, compelled the Government of India to use the profits on the coinage up to the end of December in aid of the general balances in order to keep the borrowing of the year within the amount which there was a prospect of raising on reasonable terms. The profits on the coinage from January 1901 are being transferred in sovereigns to the Gold Reserve Fund month by month as the coinage proceeds: the amount for the three months, January to March, is estimated at 180 lakhs or £1,200,000; and that sum is held in gold in India pending remittance for investment. The net profit on the coinage of the year transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund being R4,39,50,000, and the portion held in gold ready for remittance being R1,80,00,000, there will remain on March 31, 1901, a balance of R2,59,50,000 or £1,730,000 not yet converted into gold: that balance will be converted into gold for remittance gradually as the Government of India is able to provide the money out of surplus receipts. It is hoped that this may be possible in February or March 1902 in respect of the larger part of the balance. The profits on all coinage in 1901-1902 and future years will be transferred in sovereigns to the Gold Reserve Fund month by month according to the coinage of the month.

1900-1901. Marine Receipts.

165. The bulk of the increase in the Marine Receipts represents recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on the service of His Majesty's Imperial Government. The Pilotage Receipts in Bengal and the Coast Light Receipts in Burma have also increased.

1900-1901. Railway Earnings.

166. The Railway Revenue in 1899-1900 showed an exceptionally large improvement, so much so that in the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 it was considered prudent to assume that the high figure of the previous year would not be maintained. The results have been much more favourable than that cautious anticipation, and the Budget Estimate will be exceeded by the very large amount shown in paragraph 155. To this improvement practically every railway in the country contributes, with the one exception of the North Western Railway, the receipts of which are expected to fall short by 41 lakhs. The

causes are general development and exceptionally heavy traffic connected with the famine.

00-1901. rigation venue.

167. The increase in Irrigation Revenue occurs mainly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, larger areas having been irrigated during both the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons, and the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal having been rapid.

00-1901. my Receipts.

168. The increase in Army Receipts represents recoveries from His Majesty's Government of the cost of stores and animals sent to China.

00-1901. crease of penditure India.

169. The important increases of Expenditure in India are :—

	R
Mint	4,43,55,000
Jails	9,06,000
Miscellaneous	8,31,000
Famine Relief	1,32,33,000
State Railways	60,91,000
Irrigation Major Works	5,36,000

00-1901. int Charges.

170. The reason for the very large increase in the Mint charges has been explained in paragraph 164 above.

00-1901. il Expenditure.

171. With the exception of Burma, the Central Provinces (in which the estimate was specially high), and Assam, all the Provinces show considerable excesses over the Budget Estimate for expenditure in Jails. The Bengal Government increased its expenditure on Jail manufactures; and the Superintendent of Port Blair had to make an exceptional purchase of provisions; but the general causes of the excesses are that the Jail population was larger and the prices of food higher than anticipated, both being connected with the famine.

00-1901. iscellaneous xpenditure.

172. The charges for the remittance of coin have been very high in every Province, the lowness of the rupee balances having necessitated frequent remittances: the excess of these charges over the Budget Estimate amounts to R2,49,000.

The cost, R59,000, of the Famine Commission and another Commission of Inquiry was not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

But more than half of the increase in the Miscellaneous Expenditure is connected with the famine. As explained in paragraph 241, very large allotments for agricultural advances in the famine-stricken Provinces were sanctioned. Among other concessions connected therewith the Government of India gave the Local Governments authority to write off as irrecoverable half the amounts of some of the advances in cases in which they thought that desirable. The Bombay Government estimates that R2,70,000 and the Central Provinces Government that R2,60,000 will be so written off this year. These charges appear under this head.

00-1901. amine Relief xpenditure.

173. The causes for the increase in Famine Relief Expenditure are those mentioned in paragraph 150 above.

00-1901. ailway xpenditure.

174. The increase in the Working Expenses of Railways was necessitated by the larger traffic, which earned the still larger increase in Revenue mentioned above.

00-1901. rrigation xpenditure.

175. The larger part, R4,04,000, of the increase in the Working Expenses of Irrigation Major Works occurs in the Punjab. It was required to repair damages caused by floods and to meet larger collection charges for the increased Revenue. Special repairs of flood damages caused smaller increases in Madras and the North-Western Provinces.

00-1901. ecreases of xpenditure in ndia.

176. The important decreases of Expenditure in India are :—

	R
3.—Land Revenue	6,41,000
Education	5,29,000
Political	19,82,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	6,29,000
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues	10,05,000
Subsidized Railways, Land	8,85,000
Military Works	10,09,000
Army	1,25,98,000

177. The diminution in the charges under 3.—Land Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces except Bombay, in which there is an increase of R94,000 caused by sanctions during the year to schemes for the division and demarcation of waste land in Sind. The decrease may be said to be generally due to the tendency of Local Governments to make fuller provision in the Budget Estimate for payment of salaries and other charges than is actually required. *1900-1901. Land Revenue Charges.*

178. The same general explanation applies to the decrease under Education, which is distributed over all the Provinces except Madras. *1900-1901. Education Expenditure.*

179. The main decreases in Political Expenditure are the following:— *1900-1901. Political Expenditure.*

A provision of two lakhs was made in the Estimate for the purchase of Hastings House, Calcutta, which was then in contemplation. The purchase has since been completed: the payment will be made as soon as the legal formalities have been complied with: it is doubtful whether it will be made before or after April 1, but, when made, it will be charged to the head 45.—Civil Works.

The expenditure this year on the Tochi Militia will be less than the Estimate by nearly two lakhs.

The charges on the Punjab Frontier,—the Khyber, Kohat, Chitral and Gilgit,—will be less than the Estimate by over a lakh.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan draws his subsidy at irregular intervals, and this year it is expected that there will be on March 31 undrawn arrears of about 20 lakhs, and that the payments to him will be less than the Budget Estimate by about 15 lakhs.

180. The reduction under Scientific and Minor Departments is distributed over all the Provinces. A large part of it is due to the general cause mentioned in paragraph 177 in regard to Land Revenue Expenditure. Only two items need be mentioned; a decrease of over a lakh in Survey Expenditure and a decrease of three quarters of a lakh in the expenditure on aluminium manufactures in the Madras School of Arts, the last being more than counterbalanced by decreased receipts from the sale of the ware. *1900-1901. Expenditure on Scientific and Minor Departments.*

181. The decrease under Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues is due to a change in the programme for the construction of the extension of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway, a local charge of the Tanjore District Board. The construction is to be spread over three years instead of two, and the expenditure is consequently less than in the Budget Estimate by about 10 lakhs. *1900-1901. Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues.*

182. Provision to the extent of 5½ lakhs was made in the Estimate for the purchase of land for the Tilgaon-Sylhet, Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar, the Chandipur Taki and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Branch Railways. The schemes have not yet arrived at the stage requiring the purchase of land, and nothing has been spent on them this year. The expenditure on land for other branch railways has also been less than the provision made. *1900-1901. Subsidized Railways—Land.*

183. The reduction in the Expenditure in India on Military Works represents partly a transfer of Expenditure from India to England and partly the usual lapses which always occur under this head. *1900-1901. Military Works Expenditure.*

184. There are, as usual, a large number of variations between the Budget and the Revised Estimates of Military Expenditure. But the large decrease, of a crore-and-a-quarter, is mainly due to the absence of troops in China and the prolonged absence of troops in South Africa: the saving caused by the absence of the China Contingent till the end of this year is estimated at 40 lakhs, the additional saving caused by the absence of Indian troops in Africa after September last, at 39½ lakhs, and the expenditure on the purchase of local stores to replace those issued to the absent contingents will be less by 21 lakhs than the credits for the issues. In addition, the cost of food supplies has been less than the Estimate by nearly 15 lakhs; and the grants under several heads have proved higher than the actual requirements by over 40 lakhs. The savings would have been much larger had it not been decided, in consideration of the savings from the absence of troops, to sanction new Military Expenditure, aggregating 64 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs will be spent in India: it was also necessary to incur expenditure exceeding 13 lakhs in chartering transports to carry troops to England. *1900-1901. Army Expenditure.*

1900-1901. Revenue in England.

185. There is an increase in the Revenue in England of £36,600 due to larger temporary investments of the cash balances and higher rates of interest which raised the Interest receipts above the Budget Estimate by £41,000.

1900-1901. Expenditure in England.

186. The expenditure in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £73,500. The Interest charges are increased by £143,000, the discount on the issue of £3,000,000 stock, and by £78,000, the increased interest payable in the year in consequence of that issue and on India Bills. Some of the India Bills were issued for six months and replaced within the year by Bills for twelve months, involving an interest charge for eighteen months; and the rates payable on the Bills were also higher than anticipated. On the other hand, the payment on account of the annuities in purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be £53,200 less than estimated, and the Army Expenditure less by £345,700, due chiefly to the dislocation of the arrangements for the Indian Reliefs owing to the despatch of troops to South Africa, which caused reductions in the cost of the Troop Service and in the furlough allowances and pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1901-1902.

1901-1902. Statement of the gross figures.

187. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1901-1902 with that of 1900-1901:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1901-1902, better.	1901-1902, worse.
	£	£	£	£
REVENUE.				
India	69,978,300	71,795,300	1,817,000	...
England	177,500	396,600	219,100	...
TOTAL	70,155,800	72,191,900	2,036,100	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local	53,297,100	53,539,700	...	242,600
Adjustment of Provincial, and Local Surplus or Deficit	—550,600	—182,600	...	368,000
NET	52,746,500	53,357,100	...	610,600
England	17,249,000	18,143,900	...	894,900
TOTAL	69,995,500	71,501,000	...	1,505,500
SURPLUS	160,300	690,900	530,600	...

1901-1902. General features.

188. Though famine expenditure unhappily will not cease next year, it is expected to amount to only about one crore of rupees, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 of over five crores: the Famine Insurance Grant will, however, be maintained at the fixed sum of one crore-and-a-half: so that the saving on this account affecting the surplus will amount to only 3½ crores. The Revenue next year is estimated to exceed the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 by about two crores, the Railway earnings being taken net. On the other hand, the Expenditure Grants for next year have been largely increased. New expenditure to improve the efficiency of the Army has been sanctioned to the extent of over a crore-and-a-half: large increases of Imperial expenditure under other heads have been sanctioned; and grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues, aggregating 164½ lakhs, have been made to Local Governments to enable them to incur expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

A surplus of a little over a crore of rupees has been retained and devoted to increasing the capital expenditure on the construction of Railways and Irrigation Works.

189. In India an increase in total Revenue of ₹2,72,54,000 or £1,817,000, and an increase in total Expenditure of ₹36,40,000 or £242,600, are estimated. The improvement of ₹2,36,14,000 or £1,574,400 is divided thus, after the transfer from Imperial to Provincial of the grants-in-aid of ₹1,64,43,000 or £1,096,200, explained in paragraph 266: in the Imperial Sections of the Accounts ₹1,80,95,000 or £1,206,400, and in the Provincial-Local Section ₹55,19,000 or £368,000. The Revenues in England are estimated to exceed the last Budget Estimate by £219,100, and the Expenditure in England to exceed by £894,900, being an increase in net Sterling Expenditure of £675,800. The net improvement in the Imperial Section is, therefore, £530,600, which raises the surplus to £690,900.

190. The only important decreases in Revenue in India are:— *1901-1902. Decreases in Revenue in India.*

	R
Mint	36,05,000
Army	20,66,000

and both of these are for the most part nominal rather than real.

191. The larger part of the decrease under Mint is due to the omission of any provision for profits on coinage next year, whereas a sum of 32 lakhs was entered in the last Budget Estimate. This omission does not mean that the Government of India expects that there will be no coinage of rupees in the coming year. On the contrary, it is certain that there will be some; but the Government is unable now to form any reliable estimate of the amount; and, as under the decision explained in paragraph 164, the item will not affect the surplus of the year, it has been thought best to make no entry either for the receipts or for the charge on the transfer of the net profits to the Gold Reserve Fund. *1901-1902. Mint Receipts.*

The issues of copper coin during the famine having been large, it is expected that there will be no net issue in the coming year. This causes a decrease on the "Gain on copper coinage" of 4 lakhs, the amount taken for the head in the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901.

192. The decrease in Army Receipts is due to the absence of any provision for recoveries from His Majesty's Government of the value of horses sent to South Africa. *1901-1902. Army Receip*

193. The following are the more important increases of Revenue in India:— *1901-1902. Increases of Revenue in I*

	R
Land Revenue	13,79,000
„ due to Irrigation	6,62,000
Salt	13,92,000
Stamps	11,98,000
Excise	22,16,000
Provincial Rates	16,43,000
Customs	8,08,000
Forest	9,84,000
Interest	8,25,000
Telegraph	4,50,000
Railway Earnings—	
State +2,24,48,000	
Guaranteed —30,99,000	1,93,49,000

194. The restriction of the famine to the one Province of Bombay accounts for the increases in Land Revenue and Provincial Rates. *1901-1902. Land Revenu*

In Bombay we have to face a further decline, and the Estimates allow for a falling-off in the collections of ₹47,00,000 under Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a decrease of ₹11,44,000 is expected: there were considerable arrear collections from the earlier famine to be collected this year. In Madras also a smaller diminution of ₹2,10,000 has been taken.

In all other Provinces there are substantial increases.

It may be mentioned that in Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, the Government of India substantially reduced the estimates proposed by the Local Governments. The Estimates of other Local Governments were accepted.

1901-1902. Salt Revenue.

195. The progress of the Revenue in the present year fully justifies the increase anticipated in Salt Revenue. The Estimate is for a total somewhat less than the probable collections this year.

1901-1902. Customs Revenue.

196. The same remarks apply to Customs Revenue. In this case the reduction below the probable collections of this year is substantial, as it was not considered prudent to assume that the very high level of the duties on some articles of the import tariff will be maintained next year. In particular the duties on sugar (ordinary duty and additional countervailing duty) are taken more than 15 lakhs lower than the probable collections this year.

1901-1902. Stamps and Excise Revenues

197. Under Stamps and Excise, the Estimates assume that the improvement attained this year will be maintained next year, with a further improvement under Excise in the two Provinces—Bombay and the Central Provinces—where the receipts this year are abnormally low.

1901-1902. Forest Revenue.

198. The increase in Forest Revenue represents the usual increase under the head.

1901-1902. Interest Receipts.

199 The interest on the very large loans made to Native States this year accounts for ₹7,38,000 of the increase in Interest Receipts; and an increase in the overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies for the remainder.

1901-1902. Telegraph Receipts.

200. The increase in Telegraph Receipts represents the normal progress of the Department moderately estimated.

1901-1902. Railway Earnings.

201. The Estimate for net Railway earnings has been taken slightly above the amount of the probable earnings this year. It is assumed that the normal increase will not much more than counterbalance the absence of the specially heavy traffic connected with the famine.

1901-1902. Decreases in Expenditure in India.

202. The following are the more important decreases in Expenditure in India:—

	₹
Famine Relief	3,99,14,000
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues	6,30,000
Guaranteed Railway, Surplus Profits	9,33,000

1901-1902. Famine Relief Expenditure.

203. Bombay is the only Province in which large famine expenditure is required next year. The Estimate of the Local Government is for ₹99,91,000. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces thinks that some small relief will be required before the rains come next year in one pergana of the Balaghat District, and also possibly in an adjacent corner of the Seoni District, and in one or two remote localities in other parts of the Province; and one lakh has been entered for the Central Provinces.

1901-1902. Construction of Railways from Provincial and Local Revenues.

204. As explained in paragraph 181 above, the expenditure under this head is Local Expenditure for the extensions of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway by the Tanjore District Board. The estimated expenditure next year is ₹12,30,000, of which ₹5,88,000 will be charged to the loan which the Board has raised, and the remainder to this head against the Revenues of the Board.

1901-1902. Payment of Surplus Profits to Guaranteed Railway Companies.

205. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been acquired by the State, no payments of its surplus profits will be made next year; and the payments to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are expected to be less than in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901.

206. The following are the more important increases in Expenditure in India:— *1901-1902. Increases in Expenditure in India.*

	R
3.—Land Revenue	10,07,000
Post Office	6,74,000
Telegraph	6,96,000
Law and Justice, Courts	5,04,000
Police	17,56,000
Education	7,11,000
Medical	6,08,000
Political	12,21,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	13,32,000
Miscellaneous	23,67,000
Protective Irrigation Works	6,37,000
Railways, Working Expenses	1,00,02,000
„ Interest on Debt	10,77,000
„ Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,31,000
Irrigation, Working Expenses	5,54,000
„ Interest on Debt	3,91,000
Minor Irrigation Works	6,31,000
Military Works	16,65,000
Civil Works	79,66,000
Army	53,37,000

207. Practically every Province shows an increase in Land Revenue Expenditure. The returning prosperity of the Provincial Revenues of most Provinces and the grants-in-aid made from Imperial Revenues, enable the Local Governments to undertake new expenditure. *1901-1902. Land Revenue Expenditure.*

208. The Expenditure on the Post Office and Telegraph increases every year. The increases next year are above the normal amounts as reforms and improvements are contemplated in both Departments. *1901-1902. Post Office and Telegraph Expenditure.*

209. Improvement in the efficiency of the Police is a pressing need throughout India, and necessitates increased expenditure in every Province. But the main item of the large increase under this head occurs in Burma, R12,44,000. It is proposed to make a large increase to the Military Police in order to release detachments of the Army from frontier stations in Burma. *1901-1902. Police Expenditure.*

210. All Local Governments provide for increased Expenditure on Education, that being one of the objects to which it is desired to allot larger grants. *1901-1902. Education Expenditure.*

211. The largest increase in Medical Expenditure occurs in Bengal, R5,09,000, the cause being plague prevention: smaller increases occur in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma: there are decreases in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras. *1901-1902. Medical Expenditure.*

212. The cause of the increase in Political Expenditure is a provision of 15 lakhs made for arrears of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan's subsidy. Ordinarily provision is made only for a full year's subsidy, on the assumption that the arrears at the beginning and end of the year will be about the same. But the large arrears outstanding this year rendered a departure from the ordinary rule advisable for next year's Estimate. *1901-1902. Political Expenditure.*

213. The Census causes the increase under Scientific and Minor Departments. The amount entered in the Budget Estimate of this year on this account was R7,32,000, and the provision for next year is R18,10,000, making a total of R25,42,000. Other increases have also been allowed under this head by the Government of India and Local Governments. *1901-1902. Expenditure on Scientific and Minor Departments.*

214. The increase in Miscellaneous Expenditure is mainly due to the remission of the recovery of the famine loans mentioned in paragraph 172 above: the Bombay Government provides R13,75,000, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, R6,00,000 on this account. *1901-1902. Miscellaneous Expenditure.*

Fuller provision has also been made for remittance charges.

1-1902. penditure on tective Irriga- Works.

215. Every effort is being made to push on the construction of Irrigation Works which promise to afford protection against famine, and the Estimates provide for expenditure on all the schemes which are likely to be ready for the commencement of work next year.

1-1902. ilway Working penses.

216. The increase in the Working Expenses of Railways is required to earn the increased Revenue.

1-1902. igation penditure.

217. The increase in the Working Expenses of Irrigation Works is necessary to maintain and work the new canals on which Capital Expenditure is being incurred.

1-1902. ilway and igation erest Charges.

218. The increase in the Railway and Irrigation interest charges is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure.

1-1902. penditure, inor Irrigation orks.

219. The importance of Minor Irrigation Works, as a subsidiary preventive of famine, is recognised by increased expenditure both from Imperial and Provincial Funds.

01-1902. vil Works penditure.

220. The restriction of expenditure in recent years has been specially felt in the case of Public Works; and the position now admits of largely increased expenditure both by the Imperial and Provincial Governments to provide some of the new buildings and communications which are everywhere required. Of the total increase of ₹79,66,000, the sum of ₹26,65,000 is in the Imperial Section, ₹47,50,000 in the Provincial Section, and ₹5,51,000 in the Local Section. Of the Provincial increase a portion may be diverted to other heads by Local Governments. When the grants-in-aid of 164½ lakhs, mentioned in paragraph 188, were made, additions, aggregating ₹25,63,000, being the amount available after raising the closing Provincial balances of the year to the prescribed minimum for each Province, were made by the Government of India to the Provincial grants for 45.—Civil Works, the Local Governments being at liberty either to spend the additions on Public Works or to reappropriate them for other expenditure.

901-1902. rmy Expenditure.

221. The Budget Estimate of this year provided for savings of ₹38,50,000 in consequence of the absence of troops in South Africa: the troops are still absent in Africa and other troops have been sent to China: it is probable that they will be absent for a part of next year; but it was not considered sufficiently certain that they will be absent for any prolonged period to justify the Government in taking credit for the savings in the Estimate. The Estimate of this year also provided for savings in consequence of the absence of three Native Regiments in Ceylon, Singapore, and Mauritius. As new regiments have been raised to replace these as well as two other new regiments required for service outside India, making five in all, there is no similar saving in next year's Estimate. This causes an increase of ₹8,85,000. On the other hand, the fall in prices admits of a decrease of 40 lakhs in the grant for the cost of food supplies, and the absence of special provision to replace horses sent to South Africa reduces the estimate for the purchase of remounts by ₹29,37,000. The net result of these figures is a decrease in the Army Expenditure from accidental causes of ₹22,02,000.

The addition of that sum to the increase of ₹53,37,000, shown in paragraph 206, gives a total increase of ₹75,39,000 to be explained. This is mainly the portion incurred in India of the new Expenditure for increasing the efficiency of the Army, aggregating about 160 lakhs, which the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has recently sanctioned. The remainder appears on the Home Estimates under Army £520,800, see paragraph 223 below, and in the Military Works Grant ₹17,75,000.

901-1902. evenue in ngland.

222. The Estimate of Sterling Revenue exceeds the Budget Estimate for the current year by £219,100. This is caused by the contributions to be paid by His Majesty's Imperial Government in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, namely, £130,000 towards the cost of the transport of Troops, and £100,000 towards the Military charges for Aden. On the Expenditure side payments to His Majesty's Imperial Government, amounting to about £27,500, are to be withheld, raising the total relief to Indian Revenues, as a result of the Commission, to £257,500.

223. There is an increase in Sterling Expenditure of £894,900. *1901-1902. Expenditure in England.*
The permanent loans of this year and next and a rise in the rate of interest for temporary loans increase the interest charges by £136,900. There is a net increase in the interest and annuity payments connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of £163,900, caused by the purchase of the Railway. Further receipts of capital cause a further increase in the interest payments on Railway Capital. The Army Expenditure shows an increase of £520,800, mostly under Ordnance Stores.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General .	14,86,540	14,89,725	11,23,642	12,39,000	12,23,000	16,59,000
Central Provinces .	66,77,540	87,39,102	57,60,049	60,00,000	47,25,000	80,67,000
Burma . .	2,64,62,700	2,80,72,302	2,97,60,093	2,96,55,000	3,16,10,000	3,19,10,000
Assam . .	59,61,230	62,84,108	62,80,533	63,49,000	62,00,000	64,75,000
Bengal . .	3,97,82,190	4,04,47,854	4,12,01,234	4,09,00,000	4,12,00,000	4,12,86,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,71,96,780	6,75,46,330	6,58,10,585	6,55,88,000	6,54,82,000	6,44,67,000
Punjab . .	2,51,08,920	[illegible]	2,26,53,763	2,51,96,000	2,42,00,000	2,80,10,000
Madras . .	5,61,28,280	[illegible]	5,47,47,204	5,91,20,000	5,86,64,000	5,89,14,000
Bombay . .	4,76,79,120	[illegible]	4,05,01,344	4,78,04,000	4,30,92,000	4,31,04,000
TOTAL .	26,64,83,800	[illegible]	26,81,28,447	28,18,51,000	27,63,96,000	28,38,92,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . .	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,00,52,606	1,06,71,000	1,09,59,000	1,13,33,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue .	25,68,36,420	27,45,93,127	25,80,75,841	27,11,80,000	26,54,37,000	27,25,59,000
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration . .	1,94,40,420	1,87,44,040	1,92,02,199	1,96,97,000	1,95,66,000	1,99,42,000
Other Charges .	2,24,21,510	2,17,82,698	2,20,19,206	2,34,02,000	2,28,92,000	2,41,64,000
TOTAL .	4,18,61,930	4,05,26,738	4,12,21,405	4,30,99,000	4,24,58,000	4,41,06,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges .	901	1,255	645	600	400	600

224. The effect of the famines are apparent in these figures. It will be observed that the total Revenue is taken for next year at an amount slightly below the Revenue realised in 1898-99. It was considered prudent to frame the total estimate cautiously in view of the expediency of leniency in Provinces just recovering from famine.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal—Sale of Opium	3,99,10,480	4,16,38,180	5,09,14,354	5,32,80,000	6,16,39,000	5,28,00,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	96,69,850	1,32,89,500	1,27,46,250	1,27,56,000	1,39,56,000	1,30,00,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	22,17,390	23,25,620	23,69,127	22,84,000	23,84,000	23,40,000
TOTAL	5,17,97,720	5,72,53,300	6,60,29,731	6,83,20,000	7,69,79,000	6,81,40,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,15,72,470	2,14,33,650	2,33,16,902	2,40,00,000	2,45,00,000	2,40,00,000
Other Charges	22,89,740	22,76,040	23,60,322	25,38,000	23,38,000	25,38,000
TOTAL	2,38,62,210	2,37,09,690	2,58,77,224	2,65,38,000	2,68,38,000	2,65,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	1,853	1,545	2,006	1,600	2,100	2,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,000	39,450	41,700	44,400	45,300	48,000
Average Price	R1,023	R1,055	R1,221	R1,200	R1,361	R1,100
Chests produced	45,500	44,075	51,719	...	52,443	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	36,080	40,695	[illegible]	...	57,858	...
Reserve, December 31	330	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,400	[illegible]
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	17,432½	24,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,912	26,000
Rate of duty	R600 & 500	R500	[illegible]	[illegible]	R500	R500

225. As stated in paragraph 156, the prices realised at the sales of Bengal Opium in the present year have been high. The fluctuations in these prices being large from year to year and the state of affairs in China at present being such as to add a special element of uncertainty to this always uncertain head of Revenue, the Budget Estimate does not assume a continuance of these specially high prices, but takes the average price for next year at the moderate amount of R1,100 a chest. The price assumed in the Budget Estimate of this year was R1,200. The difference of R100 causes a decrease in the Estimate of next year as compared with that of this year of R44,40,000, most of which is counterbalanced by an increase in the quantity to be sold. The quantity of Bengal Opium taken as to be sold next year exceeds that taken in the Budget Estimate of this year by 3,600 chests yielding an increase, at the assumed price of R1,100 a chest, of R39,60,000. The monthly quantity to be sold up to December next has been finally fixed: the quantity to be sold in the remaining three months of the financial year will be fixed in June when the outturn of the poppy crop is known: for Budget purposes it is assumed that the present monthly quantity will continue till the end of the year.

The outturn of the crop in the current year was above the average, and the payments to the cultivators consequently exceeded the Budget Estimate by five lakhs. Next year provision is, as usual, m

The exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay in the current year are expected slightly to exceed those of the year 1899-1900 on which the Budget Estimate was based; and a continuance of this small improvement is assumed in the Estimate for next year.

SALT.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
				R	R	R
North[illegible]			[illegible]79	1,95,58,000	1,99,50,000	1,97,32,000
Burma (*b*) . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]6,685	15,87,000	13,60,000	14,50,000
Bengal (*b*) . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]94,382	2,53,23,000	2,57,00,000	2,57,00,000
Madras (*a*) . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,85,50,392	1,85,88,000	1,89,06,000	1,90,86,000
Bombay (*a*) . .	2,29,93,950	2,39,02,245	2,24,09,786	2,26,20,000	2,33,50,000	2,31,00,000
TOTAL .	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,77,56,944	8,76,76,000	8,92,66,000	8,90,68,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	47,30,150	46,53,139	49,66,747	52,96,000	50,64,000	54,14,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	468	258	640	200	500	700

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

226. As explained in paragraph 157, the Salt Revenue has improved considerably this year in spite of the famine, and there is every reason to expect that the greater part of the improvement will be maintained next year. The estimate for next year is a moderate estimate of what is now the normal Revenue from Salt.

The increase in expenditure occurs in Madras, where the Local Government is largely increasing its purchases in pursuance of the policy adopted in its Salt Administration. Those purchases will yield a return in future years.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper . . .	3,30,53,760	3,34,43,390	3,40,81,047	3,41,63,000	3,44,44,000	3,45,46,000
Commercial and other Stamps . . .	1,45,60,340	1,36,26,220	1,39,08,324	1,39,95,000	1,48,16,000	1,47,68,000
Other Revenue . .	7,56,330	9,06,890	9,92,780	8,53,000	8,96,000	8,95,000
TOTAL .	4,83,70,430	4,79,76,500	4,89,82,151	4,90,11,000	5,01,56,000	5,02,09,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	9,79[illegible]	[illegible]47,390	9,50,619	10,13,000	10,88,000	11,09,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores) .	35,844	35,[illegible]46	37,914	25,300	30,000	32,100

227. This head of Revenue has regained its normal position of improvement, and yields a considerable increase this year, which, it is estimated, will be main-

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal . . .	1,27,47,750	1,34,27,050	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,37,00,000	1,47,00,000
North-Western Provinces . . .	45,14,960	56,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras . . .	1,46,19,450	1,36[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,37,00,000	1,37,00,000
Bombay . . .	1,09,49,960	1,14,39,070	[illegible]	1,07,85,000	1,02,00,000	1,03,00,000
Other Provinces . .	1,20,62,420	1,32,05,830	1,35,11,478	1,32,19,000	1,38,55,000	1,40,56,000
TOTAL .	5,48,94,540	5,74,34,220	5,78,99,125	5,72,90,000	5,93,55,000	5,95,06,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	24,02,710	24,30,140	24,22,627	26,23,000	24,52,000	26,31,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	123	...	...	...	100	...

228. The decline in Excise Revenue anticipated in the Budget Estimate of this year in consequence of the famine has occurred in Bombay to more than the extent taken, and in the Central Provinces to nearly the extent taken. But there have been much larger increases in other Provinces. For next year it is estimated that the level of this year will be maintained in other Provinces, and that in Bombay and the Central Provinces there will be some recovery, there being signs of improvement in the later months of the present year in both these Provinces.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds .	2,26,97,310	2,38,92,880	2,26,73,416	2,36,80,000	2,31,69,000	2,43,78,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance . . .	64,17,310	66,84,340	66,14,490	66,45,000	66,54,000	70,14,000
Village Service and Patwaris . . .	67,83,990	72,06,980	67,96,679	73,61,000	71,07,000	78,52,000
Other Cesses . .	13,34,290	14,37,230	13,97,166	15,10,000	14,97,000	15,95,000
TOTAL .	3,72,32,900	3,92,21,430	3,74,81,751	3,91,96,000	3,84,27,000	4,08,39,000
Charges . . .	5,25,300	5,57,370	5,31,917	[illegible]	5,17,000	7,56,000

229. All Local Governments, except Bombay, expect increases of Revenue under this head next year.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORT DUTIES—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,57,280	3,47,390	3,08,447	3,28,000	2,91,000	2,93,000
Liquors—Spirits .	60,70,280	63,88,400	64,91,422	71,45,000	70,37,000	70,61,000
Other sorts	5,22,440	5,26,610	5,63,822			
Articles of Food and Drink .	38,70,630	35,36,810	32,08,450	32,26,000	44,31,000	35,81,000
Countervailing Sugar duties . . .	...	...	8,51,750	7,66,000	19,08,000	12,08,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc. .	10,69,330	10,77,070	10,01,257	11,14,000	9,93,000	10,60,000
Silver Bullion and Coin . . .	43,38,990	28,67,800	24,32,265	20,63,000	14,54,000	15,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals . .	22,24,240	19,85,530	17,09,047	19,98,000	20,94,000	21,35,000
Oils . . .	55,60,150	48,59,460	44,45,273	45,66,000	49,85,000	47,53,000
Manufactured Articles	43,65,910	49,87,900	52,35,342	52,33,000	56,15,000	52,61,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles . .	9,94,800	8,46,550	6,51,671	8,68,000	11,82,000	11,15,000
Cotton Goods . .	79,57,200	84,63,910	92,40,837	91,05,000	89,75,000	87,74,000
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,61,39,583	3,64,12,000	3,89,65,000	3,67,41,000
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods . . .	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,36,623	11,44,000	10,88,000	12,56,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Chiefly Rice . .	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	87,63,905	87,25,000	90,09,000	90,08,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS .	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,66,751	7,32,000	8,00,000	8,16,000
GRAND TOTAL .	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,70,06,862	4,70,13,000	4,98,62,000	4,78,21,000
Charges . . .	21,13,790	21,48,440	23,06,176	23,53,000	24,32,000	24,65,000

230. The above table shows a most satisfactory increase in the Customs Revenue. The most striking feature is the very large increase this year in the duties on sugar. The additional countervailing duties yield 11½ lakhs more than the Budget Estimate and 10⅝ lakhs more than the actuals of 1899-1900. The ordinary five per cent duty on sugar appears under the head "Articles of Food and Drink" in which the increase is over 12 lakhs, nearly all of it being in the duty on sugar. The imports of sugar having been so abnormally large this year, it is not considered prudent to assume that these very large receipts will continue next year: the amount for the countervailing duty is, therefore, taken in the Budget Estimate of next year 7 lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate of this year, and that for "Articles of Food and Drink" 8½ lakhs less.

The duties on silver have declined considerably: we have not assumed any substantial recovery next year.

The duties on Oils, Manufactured Articles, and Raw Materials all show substantial increases, which we estimate to retain only partially next year.

The Export duties on rice show an increase of nearly 3 lakhs, which we estimate to retain next [illegible]

On the other hand, there are declines, not serious, in the duties on Arms, Liquors, Chemicals, and Cotton Goods.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	44,44,940	43,84,540	43,84,515	44,70,000	44,87,000	44,95,000
Other Collections . .	1,45,09,710	1,48,37,370	1,51,19,901	1,50,07,000	1,51,33,000	1,50,64,000
TOTAL .	1,89,54,650	1,92,21,910	1,95,04,416	1,94,77,000	1,96,20,000	1,95,59,000
Charges . . .	3,22,780	3,28,120	3,32,364	3,44,000	3,36,000	3,64,000

231. The decrease of the Estimate for next year below the Revised Estimate for this year is due to the purchase by the Government of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: the income-tax on the surplus profits of that Railway Company now disappears.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,73,95,140	1,85,98,680	1,85,31,380	1,78,33,000	1,91,95,000	1,88,17,000
Expenditure . .	99,51,680	97,95,850	1,07,90,296	1,11,43,000	1,11,20,000	1,13,87,000
NET .	74,43,460	88,02,830	77,41,084	66,90,000	80,75,000	74,30,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	496,231	586,855	516,072	445,900	538,300	495,300
Expenditure in England . . .	4,172	7,421	10,822	9,000	1,900	1,200
NET REVENUE	492,059	579,434	505,250	436,900	536,400	494,100

232. The net Revenue from Forests is recovering, though it is still a good deal below the amount obtained in 1898-99.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	84,06,810	1,01,46,264	83,47,226	[illegible]	92,33,000	1,00,85,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	20,190	29,867	[illegible]	[illegible]	51,000	10,000

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	3,81,97,240	3,90,61,138	3,90,27,597	4,11,00,000	4,08,50,000	4,25,30,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation . .	1,28,42,490	1,31,26,938	1,34,51,236	1,38,49,000	1,38,27,000	1,42,40,000
Railways . .	4,07,90,090	4,29,27,629	4,50,90,125	4,64,37,000	4,65,82,000	4,77,36,000
Balance charged to Interest . .	—1,54,35,340	—1,69,93,428	—1,95,13,764	—1,91,86,000	—1,95,59,000	—1,94,46,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—1,029,023	—1,132,895	—1,300,918	—1,279,100	—1,303,900	—1,296,400
England . . .	2,879,215	2,805,866	2,894,271	2,881,600	3,102,600	3,019,100
TOTAL .	1,850,192	1,672,971	1,593,353	1,602,500	1,798,700	1,722,700
Interest on other Obligations—	£	£	£	£	£	£
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	218,029	215,282	223,203	234,500	232,000	243,100
Other items . .	125,459	129,295	131,542	124,800	131,900	133,600
TOTAL .	2,193,680	2,017,548	1,948,098	1,961,800	2,162,600	2,099,400
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	123,274,680	124,268,605	124,144,401	130,689,705	133,566,801	134,566,801
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	5,19,62,040	5,07,61,960	4,95,61,850	4,80,61,960	4,83,61,850	4,71,61,850
3½ per cent . .	93,93,70,300	95,14,12,400	95,15,04,900	98,10,78,400	98,15,04,900	1,00,15,04,900
3 per cent . .	10,97,29,500	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,700	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,700	11,07,05,700
Other Debt . .	1,59,00,500	1,36,67,520	1,29,74,560	1,33,51,520	1,27,24,560	1,25,24,560
Savings Bank Balances	10,55,67,340	10,79,12,020	11,14,00,631	11,35,40,020	11,63,66,631	12,31,45,631

233. The explanations required regarding the Interest figures are given in paragraphs 185, 186, 199, and 218. The Revised Estimate for this year anticipates a net receipt of Savings Banks Deposits, apart from interest, of 9½ lakhs instead of the net withdrawal of 20 lakhs taken in the Budget Estimate. And the Estimate for next year takes credit for a net receipt of 20 lakhs.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,96,24,722	1,98,08,000	2,03,04,000	2,00,74,000
Expenditure . .	1,56,19,620	1,55,86,694	1,63,13,233	1,72,04,000	1,69,81,000	1,78,78,000
Net Revenue in India . . .	31,72,010	35,53,977	33,11,489	26,04,000	33,23,000	21,96,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . . .	211,467	236,932	221,433	173,500	221,500	146,300
Net expenditure in England . .	107,165	111,013	95,365	100,700	97,400	98,000
Total net Revenue	+104,302	+125,919	+126,068	+72,800	+124,100	+48,300

234. The decrease in the Estimate of Revenue for next year is due to intended reductions in the rates for parcels, inland and foreign, expected to involve for the first year a loss of revenue of about six lakhs of rupees. The normal increase partly counterbalances this reduction.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902. Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—						
Revenue Accounts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,30,28,230	1,06,96,792	1,23,93,431	1,20,00,000	1,32,00,000	1,24,50,000
Expenditure .	68,63,160	70,08,805	73,88,866	75,41,000	78,40,000	81,37,000
Net .	61,65,070	36,87,987	50,04,565	44,59,600	53,60,000	43,13,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . .	411,005	245,865	333,638	297,300	357,300	287,600
Net expenditure in England .	81,093	62,492	71,142	73,800	59,100	63,900
	+329,912	+183,373	+262,496	+223,500	+298,200	+223,700
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1) .	54,437	54,828	61,479	64,200	38,600	70,900
England . .	96,127	92,430	95,126	166,600	177,500	192,000
	150,564	147,258	156,605	230,800	216,100	262,900
Total net Revenue	179,348	36,115	105,891	—7,300	82,100	—39,200

235. The increase in Revenue having been abnormally large this year, and being due to special causes, the estimate for next year, though in excess of the Budget Estimate of this year, is 7½ lakhs less than the Revised Estimate. Increased expenditure is necessary to enable the Department to cope with the increasing traffic.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	
Revenue . .	18,20,440	7,79,115	51,76,185	40,92,000	4,61,77,000	4,87,000
Expenditure . .	8,02,730	10,80,762	7,98,216	7,35,000	4,50,90,000	7,74,000
NET REVENUE .	10,17,710	—3,01,647	43,77,969	33,57,000	10,87,000	2,87,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£ 67,847	£ —20,110	£ 291,865	£ 223,800	£ 72,500	£ —19,100
Net expenditure in England . .	5,293	3,603	2,682	2,900	10,600	16,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	62,554	—23,713	289,183	220,900	61,900	— 36,000

236. The very important changes affecting this head have been fully explained in paragraph 164.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,58,80,160	1,58,14,295	1,59,60,801	1,59,42,000	1,62,19,000	1,61,84,000
Law and Justice. Courts .	3,13,24,810	3,07,27,343	3,12,13,533	3,18,53,000	3,18,87,000	3,23,57,000
Law and Justice. Jails .	1,11,87,030	1,02,88,204	1,02,60,188	1,10,13,000	1,19,19,000	1,11,47,000
Police . . .	4,23,28,550	4,17,95,480	4,27,62,727	4,39,63,000	4,36,82,000	4,57,19,000
Marine . . .	34,47,620	33,60,546	30,88,823	36,29,000	35,58,000	37,55,000
Education . . .	1,57,86,630	1,59,56,775	1,62,64,003	1,68,77,000	1,63,43,000	1,75,88,000
Ecclesiastical . .	17,35,790	16,97,403	17,07,796	18,20,000	17,18,000	18,43,000
Medical . .	1,32,89,520	1,60,12,347	1,39,93,722	1,41,53,000	1,40,90,000	1,47,61,000
Political . . .	89,57,600	86,60,466	1,04,68,139	1,03,88,000	84,06,000	1,16,09,000
Scientific and Minor Departments . .	49,47,060	52,23,538	52,83,680	68,19,000	61,90,000	81,51,000
TOTAL INDIA .	14,88,84,770	14,95,36,397	15,10,03,412	15,64,57,000	15,40,17,000	16,31,14,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	257,745	252,496	320,023	254,200	255,400	252,400
Marine . . .	213,853	204,787	327,970	341,100	364,600	288,600
Other heads . .	72,871	60,461	67,701	63,700	77,800	43,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	544,469	517,744	715,694	659,000	697,800	584,600

237. The only variation in these figures requiring notice which has not been explained in earlier paragraphs is the reduction in the Marine Expenditure in England. This is due to the completion of the construction of the R. I. M. vessel *Hardinge*, on account of which heavy payments have been made in the last two years.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	42,78,710	41,36,446	39,83,365	40,41,000	39,21,000	39,45,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	7,630	15,949	9,660	9,000	8,000	9,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,04,85,950	1,06,59,923	1,10,86,006	1,12,52,000	1,13,85,000	1,16,46,000
Stationery and Printing	63,89,830	64,19,119	67,92,810	67,40,000	68,60,000	69,76,000
Exchange	...	...	12,14,240	...	49,000	...
Miscellaneous	19,28,780	21,40,491	23,67,536	21,30,000	29,61,000	44,97,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,30,90,900	2,33,71,928	2,54,53,617	2,41,72,000	2,51,84,000	2,70,73,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	187,640	259,009	282,881	247,500	252,500	252,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,901,744	1,942,917	1,965,402	1,987,500	1,962,200	1,983,000
Other Heads	90,702	84,309	107,341	87,600	115,000	92,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,180,086	2,286,235	2,355,624	2,322,600	2,329,700	2,327,600

238. Political pensions are decreasing slowly: Superannuation Allowances and Pensions are increasing steadily with additions to the pension list: Stationery and Printing Charges must increase with the growing needs of the administration of the country. The large increases in Miscellaneous Expenditure have been explained in paragraphs 172 and 214. As regards Exchange, it may be explained that the entries under the head XXIV.—Exchange or 31.—Exchange represent (1) the difference between the net Sterling Expenditure at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee and the actual average rate of the year, and (2) the difference between the amounts of remittances between England and India at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee and the rate at which the sums are brought to account under various contracts with Railway Companies and others. In the Revised Estimate of this year the transactions result in a small entry on the Expenditure side: next year they result in a larger entry on the Revenue side.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	5,32,56,080	4,00,541	3,11,23,771	5,00,25,000	6,33,76,000	1,01,11,000
Construction of Protective Railways	...	69,03,526	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,75,170	1,16,695	3,58,946	5,00,000	2,99,000	11,37,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	44,52,378	...	...	...	37,52,000
TOTAL	5,36,31,250	1,18,73,140	3,14,82,717	5,05,25,000	6,36,75,000	1,50,00,000
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	35,29,480	31,26,860	4,43,987	20,56,000	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	5,71,60,730	1,50,00,000	3,19,26,704	5,25,81,000	6,36,75,000	1,50,00,000

239. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is distributed among the Provinces thus :—

	Actuals, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R	R
India, chiefly Ajmer .	15,09,965	17,54,000	21,12,000	20,000
Central Provinces .	1,54,49,192	1,80,00,000	2,86,32,000	1,00,000
Bengal . .	13,724	4,68,000	3,02,000	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	69,657	2,00,000	41,000	...
Punjab . . .	23,51,647	37,26,000	24,39,000	...
Madras . . .	32,764	10,25,000	2,01,000	...
Bombay . . .	1,16,41,072	2,48,52,000	2,95,31,000	99,91,000
England converted into Rupees at R15 = £1	55,750	...	1,18,000	...
TOTAL .	3,11,23,771	5,00,25,000	6,33,76,000	1,01,11,000

240. The following table gives an estimate of the indirect expenditure and loss of revenue :—

	1899-1900, Accounts.	1900-1901, Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
	R	R	R
Loss of Revenue—			
Land Revenue . . .	1,90,85,000	1,30,27,000	41,50,000
Provincial Rates . . .	17,28,000	16,89,000	1,35,000
Other Heads . . .	47,02,000	27,22,000	8,70,000
	2,55,15,000	1,74,38,000	51,55,000
Deduct—Net Gain of—			
Railway Revenue	79,82,000	40,00,000	...
Irrigation . .	11,14,000	...	...
	1,64,19,000	1,34,38,000	51,55,000
Increase of Expenditure—			
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges	40,88,000	66,03,000	3,58,000
Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief .	2,05,07,000	2,00,41,000	55,13,000

241. The Budget allotments for increased agricultural advances connected with the famine were about 20 lakhs this year: additional allotments, aggregating 122 lakhs, were sanctioned during the year. The increase on this account in the Estimate of next year amounts to about 30 lakhs, chiefly in Bombay.

242. The loans to Native States to help them in dealing with famine relief in their territories have far exceeded the provision of 75 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 135 of Part II of the last Financial Statement. The loans actually sanctioned during the year amount to the large total of over four crores of rupees. This includes the large loan of two crores to the Hyderabad State, about a crore advanced to the Berar Administration, 68 lakhs to Bombay States, and 38 lakhs to Rajputana States.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,693	21,97,98,346	23,86,86,000	25,30,18,000	26,11,34,000
Working Expenses	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,913	10,72,17,062	11,98,28,000	12,59,19,000	12,98,30,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at R15 = £1	6,562,215	6,419,119	7,505,419	7,923,900	8,473,300	8,753,600
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	2,730,395	2,872,834	3,016,834	3,108,400	3,114,600	3,230,400
England	3,087,127	3,711,690	3,741,444	4,599,600	4,556,600	5,443,200
Net Result	144,693	—165,405	747,141	215,900	802,100	80,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at R15 = £1	1,467,595	2,055,115	1,907,215	1,191,600	1,202,400	985,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at R15 = £1	90,075	270,962	351,959	200,900	210,000	131,700
England	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,172,336	1,590,300	1,589,500	1,015,100
Net Result	—777,264	—378,372	—617,080	—599,600	—597,100	—161,800
Other Receipts	9,926	29,439	27,407	27,500	25,900	33,700
Other Charges	86,659	105,827	80,712	129,200	74,700	116,700
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	98,257,493	101,571,314	104,019,530	110,910,114	111,209,630	113,272,230
Expenditure by Companies	29,611,183	31,503,812	33,291,657	35,385,951	35,230,057	37,371,357
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	1,550,000	1,550,000	2,557,917	4,158,000	4,333,817	5,583,817
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	...	...	...	50,000	250,000	975,000
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	...	...	...	...	..	300,000
TOTAL	129,418,676	134,625,126	139,869,104	150,504,065	151,023,504	157,502,404
Miles open on April 1	15,378	15,582	16,643	17,136	17,136	19,305
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,627	2,612*	1,305

* Includes the mileage of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as it was a Guaranteed Railway for the first three months of the year.

243. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1900-1901 is higher than the Budget Estimate by R82,41,000 or £549,400. The improvement is a very general one though it is most marked in the case of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It is due to a general development of traffic, to increased open mileage, and to heavy traffic in food stuffs consequent on famine.

244. The net receipts from State Railways in 1901-1902 are estimated at R42,05,000 or £280,300 more than the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901. This increase is due to the inclusion, under this head, of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the whole year, whereas this year it was a State Railway for nine months only: to large additions to the open mileage: to the consequent development of traffic; and to an expected return to normal conditions on the North-Western Railway, the only Railway on which there was an important decline in earnings this year. The increase in working expenses is due to increased traffic which causes in the other side the increase in earnings and to provision having been made for heavier repairs and renewal of rolling stock. The increase in interest and other charges in India is due to the progress of Capital outlay, and in England chiefly to provision having been made for a full year's interest and annuity payments in respect of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as against only a half-year's payments provided for in the Revised Estimate.

245. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways is R1,62,000 or £10,800 higher than the original Estimate, due almost entirely to an improvement in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the first three months of the year, during which period this line continued to be classed under this head. The Budget Estimate of net receipts for 1901-1902 is R32,61,000 or £217,400 lower than the Revised Estimate for the current year and is due to the exclusion of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which are now shown under "State Railways."

246. The decrease in the Budget Estimate of surplus profits and other charges for 1901-1902, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, is due to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having become a State Railway.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,300	2,36,77,938	2,30,74,000	2,57,58,000	2,34,43,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,00,52,606	1,06,71,000	1,09,59,000	1,13,33,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	89,21,190	94,03,929	99,71,283	98,91,000	1,04,27,000	1,04,45,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,28,42,490	1,31,26,938	1,34,51,236	1,38,49,000	1,38,27,000	1,42,40,000
Net	+1,16,61,140	+96,86,017	+1,03,08,025	+1,00,05,000	+1,24,63,000	+1,00,91,000
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct	22,73,820	24,13,856	22,67,383	23,49,000	24,91,000	25,22,000
Expenditure	96,77,170	94,03,466	1,05,29,591	1,07,67,000	1,03,35,000	1,13,97,000
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	32,63,98,030	33,31,93,752	34,26,13,013	35,31,57,720	35,19,94,013	36,32,74,013

247. The Revised Estimate of receipts from Major Works is higher than the Budget Estimate by R29,72,000. The increase is due to the larger demand for water from the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in consequence of a failure of the rains, as well as to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal and the opening of the Jamrao Canal in Sind. The increase in the receipts from Minor Works occurs also in the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and is due to the same cause. The increased Revenue of 1900-1901 caused an increase in the collection charges, and damages by floods rendered special repairs necessary in the Punjab and Madras. The Budget Estimate of direct receipts from Major Works anticipates a decrease of ₹23,15,000. Seasonable rainfall has considerably reduced the area irrigated by the canals in Upper India during the present *rabi* season, except by the Chenab Canal, in the revenue of which an increase of ₹5,05,000 is expected. The increase in the indirect receipts is due to the further development of irrigation from the Chenab and Jamrao Canals.

248. The financial results obtained during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
MAJOR WORKS.	₹	₹
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . During the year . .	70,71,840	97,06,074
Direct and Indirect . To end of year . .	34,83,46,160	35,80,52,223
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	3,26,50,990	3,41,68,793
Maintenance and Working	1,04,74,020	1,10,50,414
Net Revenue .	2,21,76,970	2,31,18,379
Interest	1,31,26,950	1,34,50,962
Net Profit .	90,50,020	96,67,417
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·37	6·46
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . During the year . .	6,85,160	10,00,482
Direct and Indirect . To end of year . .	5,36,09,630	5,45,95,085
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	58,44,310	53,23,076
Maintenance and Working	27,58,610	32,81,905
Net Revenue .	30,85,700	20,41,171
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	5·75	3·74

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE.						
India—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Military Works .	1,05,95,397	1,13,26,765	1,20,71,699	1,15,09,000	1,05,00,000	1,31,74,000
Civil Works, Imperial	30,21,205	40,89,677	34,69,912	40,62,000	42,11,000	67,27,000
Civil Works, Provincial . . .	2,25,80,177	2,49,41,915	2,81,23,260	2,80,81,000	2,84,20,000	3,28,31,000
Civil Works, Local .	1,56,40,103	1,60,53,002	1,65,02,152	1,72,60,000	1,65,68,000	1,78,11,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,18,36,882	5,64,11,359	6,01,67,023	6,09,12,000	5,96,99,000	7,05,43,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works .	69,633	52,531	31,782	13,400	39,000	16,800
Civil Works . .	80,866	99,043	91,735	88,600	92,600	95,200
TOTAL ENGLAND .	150,499	151,574	123,517	102,000	131,600	112,000
RECEIPTS.						
India . . ₹	62,26,319	65,91,962	61,77,332	62,48,000	62,94,000	62,22,000
England . . £	28,911	30,519	29,058	27,300	25,500	25,600

249. The expenditure on Imperial Military Works in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by ₹10,09,000, while that in England has been increased by ₹3,84,000. The grant of the year was increased by ₹2,20,000 transferred from the Military Estimates for expenditure on certain mobilization works, but a lapse of ₹7,48,000 on the total grant is anticipated. A special addition of ₹17,75,000 has been made to the Budget grant for 1901-1902: this is part of the large new expenditure mentioned in paragraph 221, as having been sanctioned to increase the efficiency of the Army. It is given for the following purposes:—

	₹
The new Cordite Factory . . . . . (in addition to 2 lakhs provided from the ordinary grant)	6,00,000
The new Gun Carriage Factory . . . . . (in addition to 2 lakhs from the ordinary grant)	2,20,000
Mounted Infantry Schools	2,50,000
Accommodation for a third Howitzer Battery . . .	5,00,000
Coast Defence Electric Lights	75,000
A new Small Arms Factory	50,000
Accommodation for increase in personnel of the Sub-Marine Mining Establishment in India	80,000

250. The expenditure on Imperial Civil Works during 1900-1901 is expected to be more than the Budget Estimate by ₹1,49,000; the increase being due to special grants having been sanctioned during the year for the Military Secretariat, Calcutta, and for the purchase of a site for the Bagdad Residency. The Budget grant for 1901-1902 is higher than that for 1900-1901 by ₹26,65,000, special grants having been allotted for new public offices at Calcutta, Simla, Chittagong, and Bangalore, and a further contribution having been made towards the Simla Extension project. The expenditure on Provincial Civil Works during 1900-1901 is expected to be more than the Budget Estimate by ₹3,39,000, while that on Local Civil Works is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by ₹6,92,000. The Provincial Budget Estimates for 1901-1902 exceed those of the

present year by the large amount of R47,50,000. This is possible in consequence of the returning prosperity of most of the Provinces and of the special contributions made from Imperial as mentioned in paragraph 188.

The Budget grant for 1901-1902 for Local Civil Works is slightly in excess of that for 1900-1901, as in Bengal and Madras it has been found possible to devote additional funds to the construction of roads and other works.

ARMY SERVICES.

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	8,27,82,180	8,13,00,170	7,85,49,869	7,86,35,000	7,18,33,000	8,35,47,000
Commissariat	3,74,75,520	3,62,16,420	3,73,06,113	4,45,91,000	3,95,07,000	4,29,32,000
Ordnance	85,20,060	82,71,720	74,33,281	88,68,000	69,46,000	1,16,17,000
Other Heads	6,56,23,780	3,97,70,180	2,99,59,440	3,19,93,000	3,32,14,000	3,13,27,000
	19,44,01,540	16,55,58,490	15,32,48,703	16,40,87,000	15,15,00,000	16,94,23,000
Non-effective Services	92,23,850	93,32,840	91,15,539	91,79,000	91,68,000	91,80,000
Total India	20,36,25,390	17,48,91,330	16,23,64,242	17,32,66,000	16,06,68,000	17,86,03,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	729,719	764,400	739,423	700,000	700,000	760,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	98,390	107,875	93,645	108,000	55,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	195,800	203,833	217,265	230,000	193,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	228,944	276,556	130,794	250,000	80,800	250,000
Other Heads	49,388	29,013	58,285	41,000	47,000	39,600
Stores for India—						
Clothing	177,184	190,574	138,215	204,600	191,000	216,700
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	269,377	281,890	189,874	643,800	626,000	1,148,000
Other Heads	80,580	65,284	71,237	103,000	79,300	62,500
	1,829,382	1,920,225	1,638,738	2,280,400	1,972,100	2,814,800
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	506,847	527,523	556,901	569,000	553,200	600,000
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,771,591	1,756,045	1,725,197	1,710,000	1,690,000	1,670,000
Other Heads	136,407	138,111	140,108	148,300	146,700	143,700
	2,414,845	2,421,679	2,422,206	2,427,300	2,389,900	2,413,700
Total England	4,244,227	4,341,904	4,060,944	4,707,700	4,362,000	5,228,500
Receipts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	80,93,320	83,87,271	95,38,586	99,11,000	1,19,82,000	78,45,000
England	£ 46,402	£ 57,133	£ 83,577	£ 43,500	£ 35,300	£ 266,800

251. With regard to the Expenditure in 1900-1901, it may be mentioned that from the large savings that have accrued by the absence of the Indian Contingents in South Africa and China, the Government of India has sanctioned special new expenditure with the object of improving the efficiency of the Army. Among the more important of these measures are the following :—

Purchase of six batteries of German guns and an additional 20,000 Lee-Enfield rifles at a cost of £262,000.

300 artillery horses have been procured for £18,000.

The equipment of four general hospitals of the Field Army has been completed at a cost of £9,000.

£10,000 have been incurred for 10 miles of light tramway material and for railway sidings and water-supply arrangements at rest-camps.

£24,000 have been spent on light railway material.

The acquisition of land for tactical instruction has cost £6,000.

The grant of compensation to Australian shippers of horses has cost £10,000, and bounties to British soldiers extending their colour service has involved an expenditure of £15,000.

£12,000 have been spent on account of the addition of a howitzer battery to the Field Artillery in India, and £7,000 on temporarily increasing the Native Army reserves.

The total cost of all these measures exceeds £425,000.

With regard to the Expenditure of next year, those causes of increase may first be stated which are beyond the control of the Government of India. In the Budget for next year it has been assumed that there will be no savings owing to the despatch of troops out of India without replacement, and as compared with the current year's Budget there will be an increase of £316,000 on this account. The rise in price of metals and home stores accounts for an increase of about £100,000. The abatement of famine in many parts of the country gives, on the other hand, a reduction of £267,000, so that the net addition to the expenditure due to unavoidable causes may be approximately taken at £149,000.

The Government of India has also deemed it necessary to sanction several measures involving new expenditure for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army. Foremost comes the re-armament of the Native Army, for which £395,000 have been provided. £105,000 have been set aside for the reorganisation of the Transport Service.

The purchase of 81 maxim guns for the Field Army and coast defences will cost about £34,000, and the purchase of new 10-pr. guns for mountain batteries in India will cost £27,000.

The addition of two howitzer batteries to the Field Army and of one company of Royal Garrison Artillery accounts for an increase of £79,000.

The formation of five schools for mounted infantry in India will involve an expenditure of £43,000, while £26,000 represent the increase due to the addition of one British officer per regiment of Native Infantry in India and of eight officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department.

Provision has also been made for the following :—

Two 6″ B. L. guns for the re-armament of Choki Point battery, £11,000; purchase of 18 machine guns of different patterns for trial, £8,000; provision of Grenfell sights for the Field Artillery, £8,000; improvement of the equipment of field batteries and ammunition column units in India, £18,000; provision of cordite ammunition for 6″ B. L. guns of coast defences, £8,000; for increasing the popularity and improving the efficiency of the Volunteer Forces in India, £7,000; Bandolier equipment for the Field Army, £13,000; augmentation of the submarine mining establishments, £7,000; and the purchase of 294 horses for the artillery, £25,000.

The total cost of the measures involving new expenditure exceeds £944,000, in addition to £118,000 provided in the Military Works Estimates.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

252. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee will be ₹8,30,75,000 in the current year and ₹10,32,44,000 in 1901-1902, the amount having been ₹8,96,77,803 in 1899-1900 and ₹7,30,84,000 in the Budget Estimate of this year. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' Agency in each of the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 is as follows :—

	1899-1900, Accounts.	1900-1901, Revised Estimate.	1901-1902, Budget Estimate.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	605,337	648,000	1,478,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	678,000	337,200	510,500
3. Extensions of ditto	62,865	117,700	50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	866,742	788,400	1,076,400
TOTAL	2,212,944	1,891,300	3,114,900
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	₹	₹	₹
1. State Lines	90,80,060	97,20,000	2,21,70,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	95,39,622	43,87,000	70,22,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	9,42,992	17,63,000	7,50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,25,43,200	1,18,21,000	1,61,58,000
TOTAL	3,21,05,874	2,76,91,000	4,61,00,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	4,33,47,940	3,94,16,000	4,22,46,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments)	*—52,25,032*	*—14,97,000*	*—26,91,000*
3. Extensions of ditto (ditto)	32,68,819	—3,89,000	20,50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,48,55,890	1,73,99,000	1,51,12,000
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee	13,24,312	4,55,000	4,27,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,75,71,929	5,53,84,000	5,71,44,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000

253. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues and from loans raised by Local Boards on local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Total as in table in paragraph 252	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	37,63,193	5,80,000	3,92,000
Railways outside Government accounts	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000
Provincial and Local State lines	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000
GRAND TOTAL*	9,88,90,841	8,76,43,000	11,02,34,000

254. The following are the details of the Expenditure on State lines :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Expenditure by State Agency—	R	R	R
Open lines—			
North-Western	35,08,520	51,78,000	62,83,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	—9,884	—2,000	...
Peshawar Railway do.	...	—2,31,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,23,774	9,76,000	15,30,000
Eastern Bengal	32,11,945	26,56,000	42,85,000
Warora Colliery	—57,939	—52,000	—10,000
East Coast	8,60,239	7,40,000	3,81,000
Stores transactions	—5,80,350	—2,48,000	1,80,000
Umaria Colliery	—9,38,457	...	...
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	...	24,000	1,53,000
TOTAL	75,17,848	90,41,000	1,28,02,000
Lines under construction—			
Teesta Bridge	8,91,531	4,50,000	22,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	2,96,575	4,000	...
Godavari Bridge	20,49,480	4,00,000	...
Indus Bridge	1,33,401	—25,000	11,000
Kaunia-Dhubri	3,63,154	17,05,000	22,00,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	9,42,349	3,98,000	5,000
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	37,88,129	19,16,000	4,21,000
Nowshera-Dargai	7,45,974	7,69,000	16,000
Agra-Delhi Chord	31,982	12,000	...
Khushalgarh-Kohat	...	4,60,000	20,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway, doubling line and Extension of Chitpore terminus	...	...	20,00,000
Hyderabad-Rahuki	...	...	13,000
TOTAL	92,42,575	60,89,000	66,88,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway (including extensions)	1,98,82,502	1,69,70,000	1,87,50,000
Rajputana-Malwa	11,50,566	27,44,000	21,24,000
Tirhoot	8,41,476	20,00,000	5,00,000
Bhopal	49,882	50,000	2,50,000
Dhond and Manmad	1,04,430	33,000	2,00,000
South Indian	5,34,698	3,75,000	12,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—231	6,000	...
Palanpur-Deesa	...	...	4,000
Wardha Coal	...	...	5,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	40,21,000	10,58,000
TOTAL	2,25,63,323	2,61,99,000	2,40,91,000
Lines under construction—			
Assam-Bengal — Land	36,082	75,000	10,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction	99,17,357	7,22,000	82,90,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong jetties	2,01,069	—15,000	45,000
Hajipur-Katihar extension	24,36,442	30,88,000	20,46,000
Madura-Pamban	1,90,750	15,72,000	35,00,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	3,22,554	7,70,000	20,00,000
Ditto —Native State section	...	15,95,000	49,44,000
TOTAL	1,31,04,254	78,07,000	2,08,35,000
AND TOTAL	5,24,28,000	4,91,36,000	6,44,16,000

255. The following are the details of the expenditure on the Old Guaranteed Companies and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R.	R	R
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	41,49,383	13,98,000	28,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	—4,26,226	5,04,000	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions .	31,96,455	—15,77,000	...
Madras Railway . .	5,91,433	9,88,000	15,31,000
Madras Railway Extensions . . .	10,15,356	29,51,000	28,00,000
TOTAL .	85,26,401	42,64,000	71,31,000

256. The details of the figures under other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are the following :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Asam Bengal . .	...	83,78,000	...
Bengal Central . .	1,07,764	2,50,000	1,50,000
Bengal-Nagpur . .	1,75,049	10,17,000	1,02,51,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions	1,68,95,945	70,87,000	72,00,000
Burma Railways . .	78,14,726	97,85,000	96,74,000
Indian Midland (including Saugor-Katni) . .	19,47,492	17,29,000	31,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	—2,969	3,74,000	2,95,000
Mysore . . .	1,76,822	2,20,000	2,00,000
Southern Mahratta .	2,84,261	3,80,000	4,00,000
TOTAL .	2,73,99,090	2,92,20,000	3,12,70,000

257. The details of the Expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur .	6,87,176	3,80,000	2,70,000
Hardwar-Dehra . .	6,37,136	75,000	1,57,000
TOTAL .	13,24,312	4,55,000	4,27,000

258. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—4,256	...	32,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	3,46,050	2,50,000	1,23,000
South Behar . .	9,82,172	55,000	—8,000
Tapti Valley . .	24,39,227	2,75,000	2,45,000
TOTAL .	37,63,193	5,80	

259. The Railways outside Government Accounts shown above are the following :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	35,01,900	4,12,000	11,60,000
Kalka-Simla . .	7,09,000	8,17,000	24,04,000
Bengal Dooars . .	12,03,600	24,86,000	17,98,000
TOTAL .	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000

260. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Jorhat and Cherra-Companyganj lines . .	3,488	3,000	6,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet .	27,001	2,70,000	12,30,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	4,856	...	..
TOTAL .	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

261. The figures are :—

Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
₹	₹	₹	₹
89,69,400	1,00,00,000	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

The expenditure during the current year will probably fall short of the Budget Estimate by ₹9,92,000. The progress of works has been slower than anticipated in all Provinces except Madras. In order to provide for an adequate rate of progress on the large projects, now in hand, the Budget Grant for 1901-1902 has been fixed at ₹1,00,00,000 as in the current year.

262. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of this and next year, and the amounts to be spent on each :—

NAME OF PROJECT.	Expenditure in 1900-1901.	Expenditure in 1901-1902.
	₹	₹
Mandalay canal	9,00,000	7,00,000
Shwebo „	1,44,000	8,00,000
Bari Doab „	2,50,000	5,57,000
Chenab „	7,50,000	7,35,000
Jhelum „	33,97,000	24,98,000
Desert „	3,33,000	3,97,000
Jamrao „	9,25,000	5,61,000
Other projects	23,09,000	37,52,000
TOTAL .	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

263. In view especially of the grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues, aggregating 164¾ lakhs, which have been mentioned more than once in this Statement, it is proposed in this Section to give some figures and explanations relating to the Provincial Re[illegible] and Expenditure of the several Provinces.

264. The current Provincial Settlements were arranged in 1897, to have effect for the five years 1897-98 to 1901-1902. In estimating the figures for each Settlement the Provincial heads of Revenue and Expenditure are taken at amounts representing the normal Revenue and Expenditure at the stage of growth existing at the time, future increases of Expenditure being left to be met from future increases of Revenue. A fixed adjustment is made, either by deduction or by addition, of the amount required to place the Revenue in equilibrium with the Expenditure. The following table shows for each Province the Estimate of the Settlement, the opening Provincial balance on April 1, 1897, the Revenue and Expenditure in each year since 1897-98, and the closing balance of each year :—

	Estimate for the Settlement of 1897-98 to 1901-1902.	Accounts. 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		31,22,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	84,35,000	89,85,000	88,10,000	83,47,000	93,16,000	1,06,24,000
Total Expenditure	84,35,000	89,85,000	86,87,000	84,70,000	93,16,000	98,24,000
Closing Balance			1,23,000			8,00,000
BURMA—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		31,22,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	2,93,81,000	3,15,97,000	3,41,00,000	3,47,29,000	3,61,96,000	3,63,24,000
Total Expenditure	2,93,81,000	2,99,03,000	2,99,85,000	3,21,15,000	3,53,79,000	3,85,53,000
Closing Balance		48,16,000	89,31,000	1,15,45,000	1,23,62,000	1,01,33,000
ASSAM—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		9,44,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	66,43,000	71,62,000	89,34,000	71,53,000	70,98,000	74,74,000
Total Expenditure	66,43,000	76,18,000	80,67,000	79,68,000	72,86,000	72,87,000
Closing Balance		4,88,000	13,55,000	5,40,000	3,52,000	[illegible]
BENGAL—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		39,54,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,43,49,000	4,65,69,000	4,74,76,000	4,73,90,000	4,82,87,000	4,81,43,000
Total Expenditure	4,43,49,000	4,96,01,000	4,52,81,000	4,66,89,000	4,79,01,000	5,03,47,000
Closing Balance	...	9,22,000	31,17,000	38,18,000	42,04,000	20,00,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
Balance on April 1, 1897						
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,77,81,000	3,64,77,000	3,69,29,000	3,58,29,000
Total Expenditure	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,44,95,000	3,57,23,000	3,64,05,000	3,81,79,000
Closing Balance			32,86,000	40,40,000	45,64,000	22,14,000
PUNJAB—						
Balance on April 1897		5,23,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	1,90,28,000	1,95,58,000	2,07,00,000	1,87,24,000	2,02,98,000	2,28,55,000
Total Expenditure	1,90,28,000	1,95,81,000	1,95,46,000	2,03,78,000	2,02,98,000	2,18,55,000
Closing Balance		5,00,000	16,54,000			10,00,000
MADRAS—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		22,95,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,10,61,000	3,16,20,000	3,36,38,000	3,14,94,000	3,24,65,000	3,60,31,000
Total Expenditure	3,10,61,000	3,31,97,000	3,20,31,000	3,32,52,000	3,29,43,000	3,41,20,000
Closing Balance		7,18,000	23,25,000	5,67,000	89,000	20,00,000
BOMBAY—						
Balance on April 1, 1897		17,96,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	4,16,53,000	4,26,96,000	4,60,23,000	4,24,32,000	4,59,67,000	4,86,12,000
Total Expenditure	4,16,53,000	4,39,92,000	4,50,19,000	4,39[illegible]	4,59,67,000	4,66,12,000
Closing Balance		5,00,000	15,04,000	[illegible]	...	20,00,000

265. The circumstances of the years during which the present Settlement has been current have been of an abnormal character, and have affected Provincial Revenues most unfavourably. The famine of 1896 and 1897 affected the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bombay most severely, Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab seriously, and Burma slightly. The famine of 1899 and 1900 has affected Bombay and the Central Provinces most severely, the Punjab very seriously, and some of the other Provinces slightly. Assam, though unaffected by either famine, suffered very severely from the great earthquake of June 1897. All Provinces have had to incur heavy expenditure on plague preventive measures.

To enable the Local Governments to cope with those calamities, it was necessary for the Government of India to come to the aid of Provincial Revenues. The great bulk of the expenditure on famine relief was specially treated as Imperial, and, in addition, the Government of India has in the past four years from 1897-98 to 1900-1901 made the following special grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces	7,72,000	5,00,000	19,32,000	34,15,000
Assam	8,00,000	18,00,000	...	...
Bengal	...	17,00,000	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,27,000	10,00,000	...	...
Punjab	...	5,00,000	95,000	5,98,000
Madras	...	16,96,000	3,49,000	...
Bombay	12,18,000	48,75,000	34,37,000	64,79,000

These amounts are included in the total Provincial Revenues of the several years in the table in paragraph 264, a fact for which allowance must be made in drawing any deductions as to the progress of Provincial Revenues in the period.

266. The strain thrown on Provincial Revenues has been so great that these grants of the past have not been sufficient to place all the Provinces in a satisfactory financial position, or to enable them to undertake even a moderate portion of the many useful measures involving expenditure which want of funds have compelled them to postpone. The evil of excessive economy, hampering the progress of the numerous and vital interests for which Provincial Revenues are allotted, is so great that the Government of India has decided to devote a considerable portion of the anticipated Imperial surplus of 1901-1902 to giving further aid to Provincial Revenues. The following grants-in-aid are accordingly provided in the Estimates of next year :—

	R
Central Provinces	26,89,000
Assam	2,00,000
Punjab	12,40,000
Madras	32,14,000
Bombay	91,00,000
TOTAL	1,64,43,000

These amounts also are included in the total Revenues for the year 1901-1902 in the table in paragraph 264.

267. The grants are to be devoted, first, to restoring the closing balance to the minimum prescribed for each Province, and, in the second place, to increasing the grants for Provincial Expenditure. The effect of raising the balance to the minimum will be to allow the Local Governments to devote all their current Revenues to Expenditure.

268. The following is a short account of the present financial condition of each Province, from which the reasons for making the grants will be apparent.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

269. This small Province has been severely tried during the whole of the period under review, having suffered from two very serious famines almost in succession, the first of which had been preceded by three or four distinctly unfavourable seasons. The estimates of expenditure next year after elimination of the special expenditure of 6 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 214, are all moderate, and could not be further restricted. The grant-in-aid required to avoid a *minus* closing balance was ₹16,64,000: this has been increased to ₹26,89,000 which, after restoring the Provincial closing balance to the prescribed minimum of 8 lakhs, admitted of an increase of ₹2,25,000 to the grant proposed by the Chief Commissioner under 45.—Civil Works, raising that grant to ₹19,45,000, as compared with ₹15,00,000, the amount taken for the head in the Settlement in 1897.

The Revenues, without the special grants-in-aid, have every year been below the standard of 1897, and the expenditure has been restricted so as to prevent its increasing above that standard at anything like the normal rate of increase.

BURMA.

270. The Provincial Revenues of Burma are in a most prosperous condition. The Revenues have increased very much above the standard of 1897, and the Lieutenant-Governor is in the fortunate position of finding difficulty in usefully spending all the funds at his disposal. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was ₹53,47,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is ₹88,00,000. There is no question of this Province requiring aid from Imperial Revenues.

ASSAM.

271. The large cost of repairing the damages caused by the earthquake constitutes the sole reason for Assam requiring aid from Imperial Revenues. The Provincial Revenues show a fairly satisfactory increase over the standard of 1897, and similar increases of expenditure have been possible.

The estimates, as submitted by the Chief Commissioner, resulted in a closing balance slightly above the prescribed minimum of 5 lakhs; but to secure that result he had restricted the grant for Civil Works 2½ lakhs below what he considered to be required for the proper continuance of the work of repairing earthquake damages. A grant-in-aid of ₹2,00,000 was made, and the grant under 45.—Civil Works was increased by ₹2,50,000 to ₹16,05,000, as compared with the Settlement estimate of ₹14,35,000.

BENGAL.

272. This Province has quite recovered from the effects of the famine, and has entered on what promises to be a period of prosperity. The Revenues have increased considerably above the standard of 1897, and the expansion of Expenditure (after 1897-98, in which year the expenditure on Famine Relief increased the Provincial Expenditure) has not yet kept pace with the improvement; and the opening balance of 1901-1902 will be ₹22,04,000 in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. But the Bengal Government proposes, and has been allowed, to spend, in addition to the current Revenues, the whole of this excess

next year, so that the closing balance will be just the minimum. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R32,44,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R48,64,000. Bengal stands in no need of aid from Imperial Revenues.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

273. The position of this Province is very similar to that of Bengal, and the same remarks apply, except that the Provincial Revenues were not able to bear any part of the famine expenditure in 1897-98, and the increases above the standard have not been quite so great as in Bengal. The opening balance of 1901-1902 will be R25,64,000 in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs, and the Local Government proposes to spend next year almost the whole of the excess in addition to the current Revenues. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R27,80,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R48,62,000. The Revenue for next year has been cautiously estimated. This Province also stands in no need of Imperial assistance.

PUNJAB.

274. The Punjab Provincial finances have been very seriously crippled by the two famines, in spite of the very great restrictions in expenditure which the Local Government effected in view of the calamities. In the first year of the new Settlement the Revenues increased slightly above the standard of 1897, but there has been practically no further increase since: the Local Government in view of the very favourable prospects of the present season takes a sanguine view and estimates for a large increase of Revenue next year, and it is to be hoped that its anticipation will prove correct, though that is the most doubtful of all the figures in this Financial Statement. The Provincial balances have been exhausted. The estimates proposed by the Local Government for next year resulted in a surplus of R6,59,000—an amount insufficient to raise the balance to the prescribed minimum of 10 lakhs—and the Local Government, in view of the urgent need for larger expenditure, asked permission to spend the surplus instead of devoting it to building up again the Provincial balance. The grant-in-aid for this Province was fixed at R12,40,000—an amount which will enable the Local Government to spend all the current Revenues and close the year with the prescribed minimum. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R27,40,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R37,33,000.

MADRAS.

275. The Provincial Revenues in Madras have increased moderately above the standard of 1897, but the Expenditure has increased in a greater proportion; and the financial position is consequently unsatisfactory. On the estimates, as submitted by the Madras Government, the grant-in-aid required to avoid a *minus* closing balance next year was R6,14,000 and it was decided to make a special grant-in-aid of R32,14,000—an amount which will enable the Local Government to spend over 13 lakhs in addition to the current Revenues and to close the year with the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R22,00,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R34,05,000.

BOMBAY.

276. The two famines have hopelessly disorganised the Provincial finances of Bombay: special grants from Imperial have been required in every one of the four years of the current Settlement; and, unlike all other Provinces, an era of more hopeful future prospects has not yet dawned on Bombay: we must wait for the next monsoon before we can look forward to any improvement in its Provincial finances. In addition to bearing as Imperial, as in the past, all the direct famine expenditure in 1901-1902, it was necessary to make a grant-in-aid of R62,48,000 to avoid a *minus* closing balance. The Government of India decided to increase this grant to 91 lakhs, which admits of an addition of 8½ lakhs to the very restricted grant for 45.—Civil Works proposed in view of the need for economy by the Local Government, and will still enable it to close the year with the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs, provided that the estimates are realised. In the presence of severe famine it is difficult to say with confidence that the estimates will be realised, but they have been framed with caution. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R31,66,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R36,17,000.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

277. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1900-1901 and in the Budget Estimates for 1901-1902:—

	Budget, 1900-1901.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,440,000	13,500,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	5,922,400	8,922,400	1,000,000
Temporary Debt ,,	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
(*a*) for discharge of debt	1,774,200	177,800	2,166,400
(*b*) ,, expenditure	1,766,500	1,198,800	1,612,600
Deposits and Advances (net)	2,500	—58,900	71,600
Remittances from India—			
(*a*) Net Recoveries in connection with the war in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force	...	1,386,300	304,000
(*b*) Release of gold held on Currency account in England (net)	500,000	1,500,000	...
(*c*) Gold received from India (net sale-proceeds)	...	3,988,000	500,000
Add—Opening Balance	2,223,668	3,330,943	3,717,543
TOTAL	33,629,268	39,445,343	30,872,143
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,071,500	16,961,400	17,747,300
Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	913,500	654,800	1,483,900
Redemption of Railway Liabilities	5,922,400	5,922,400	...
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
(*a*) for discharge of debt	1,774,200	177,800	2,166,400
(*b*) ,, expenditure	1,463,600	1,246,400	1,639,500
Temporary Debt discharged	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Remittances to India—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances (net)	—370,000	—562,000	28,400
(*b*) Family and other Remittances (net)	332,500	294,000	200,700
(*c*) Purchase of Silver	...	6,033,000	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,021,568	3,717,543	2,605,943
TOTAL	33,629,268	39,445,343	30,872,143

1900-1901. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

278. In framing the Budget Estimates of the current year it was assumed that the cash balance in the Home Treasury on the 1st of April 1900 would be £2,223,668, and that the Secretary of State would sell Bills on India to the extent of £16,440,000 during the year. The Estimate also provided for the release of £500,000 of the gold held on Currency account in the Bank of England, and for a net addition of £500,000 to the Temporary Debt by the issue of India Bills. The issue of a permanent Sterling Loan was not contemplated, but the raising in England of funds for the expenditure of Railway Companies was expected to result in a net receipt by the Secretary of State of £672,900. With these several receipts and a reduction of £202,100 in the cash balance of the Home Treasury, it was intended that the Secretary of State should meet the net disbursements in England on account of Government Expenditure and Miscellaneous Family and other Remittances which in March last were estimated at £18,315,000.

The actual cash balance on the 1st April 1900 was higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate of the current year by £1,107,275. Of this improvement, a sum of £663,600 was due to the repayments by the Imperial Government on account of Indian Expenditure in connection with the war in South Africa having been larger than was assumed in the Revised Estimate. There was also a decrease of £376,653 in the net disbursements of the Home Treasury as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900, and the receipts from the sale of Council Bills were higher by £67,022.

The large increase of the Famine Expenditure in India during the current year and the heavy demands for famine loans to Native States and to agriculturists, in excess of the liberal provision made on these accounts in the Budget Estimate, imposed a severe strain on the Indian treasury balances, and it was found necessary to restrict the drawings of the Secretary of State. The Revised Estimate of Council Bills is now placed at £13,500,000 or less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate by £2,940,000. A decline of £158,500 in the net receipts by the Secretary of State on account of the Capital of Railway Companies is also anticipated in the Revised Estimate of 1900-1901. On the other hand, the net disbursements at the Home Treasury for Government Expenditure and the deposit and ordinary remittance transactions of the year are estimated to be less than the Budget by £345,900, and it is expected that the recoveries from the Imperial Government on account of the charges incurred in India in connection with the war in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force will amount to £1,386,300. Nothing was entered on the latter account in the Budget Estimate as the long continuance of field operations in South Africa was doubtful, and the expedition to China was not contemplated when the estimates were framed.

The heavy demands for rupees in India have necessitated large purchases of silver, and the payments in England on this account are now estimated at £6,033,000. To cover these payments, gold to the extent of about four millions has been remitted from India in instalments from October 6, 1900, to March 9, 1901, £3,988,000 being entered as the receipts during the currrent year by the sale in England of the gold remitted; and the gold held in London on April 1, 1900, on account of the Currency Department, £1,500,000, has been released. Of the latter amount, £500,000 were entered in the Budget Estimate; the improvement in the receipts of the Home Treasury due to this cause is, therefore, £1,000,000.

The only payment of gold to the Bank of England on Currency account during the current year has been a sum of £100,000, which was set apart and held under the Act, VIII of 1900, in December 1900. This amount was a few weeks later released to be used for the purchase of silver, and at present no reserve of gold is held in England on account of the Indian currency note circulation.

The result of the several variations from the Budget Estimate above explained is a reduction of £2,411,300 in the balances of the Home Treasury during the current year. When it was known that there would be so large a reduction, it became necessary to raise a public loan in England, and in July last the Secretary of State invited tenders for India 3 per cent Stock for £3,000,000. The loan was issued at the fixed price of 95½ per cent; the applications received amounted to over five million pounds sterling.

The closing cash balance of the current year is now estimated at £3,717,543, or higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate by £1,695,975, being the difference between the reduction in the balances of £2,411,300 above explained and the sum of the public loan of £3,000,000, and of the increase of £1,107,275 in the cash balance on the 1st of April 1900.

279. The Budget programme provided for the issue of £5,000,000 of India Sterling Bills, of which £4,500,000 were in renewal of Temporary Debt the liability for which would fall within the current financial year. An addition to the Temporary Debt of £500,000 has been made as contemplated in the Budget Estimate. But of the Bills issued in September 1900 a sum of £500,000 was borrowed for a period of six months, and the liability for discharge falls, therefore, within the present financial year. A further issue of £500,000 in renewal of these Bills has, therefore, been made, raising the gross amount issued and

1900-1901. Temporary Sterling Loans

discharged during 1900-1901 to £5,500,000 and £5,000,000, respectively. The results of these Temporary Loans have been as follows:—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.
	£	£		£ s. d.
June 1900 .	5,588,000	2,000,000	for twelve months.	3 6 2
September „ .	6,290,000	1,000,000	ditto	3 16 7
		500,000	for six months.	3 16 2
November „ .	4,545,000	1,000,000	for twelve months.	3 17 9
March 1901 .	4,547,000	1,000,000	ditto	3 12 0

The rates of interest payable on the temporary loans continue to rule high. The stringency in the London Money Market accounts for this as well as for the low price at which the India Stock was issued.

280. The net issues to Railway Companies in England during 1900-1901 are now estimated at £47,600 against a net receipt of £302,900 taken in the Budget Estimate, or an increase of £350,500 in the net outgoings. The usual details are as follow: —

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	2,363,500	773,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,174,200	600,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,100
TOTAL	3,540,700	1,376,600
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,200,000	45,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	574,200	132,800
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	703,400	789,700
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	760,200	456,700
TOTAL .	3,237,800	1,424,200

The decrease of £2,164,200 in the receipts on account of Subscribed Capital is made up as follows:—

	£
Debentures renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital—	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	155,000
Indian Midland Railway	1,000,000
Madras Railway	321,400
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	120,000
	1,596,400
Receipts on account of Capital, less by—	
Bengal Central Railway	20,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	45,000
Indian Midland Railway . . .	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	112,000
Madras Railway	20,800
	567,800
TOTAL .	2,164,200

The conditions obtaining in the London Money Market led to the postponement, as far as possible, of the raising of fresh Capital by Railway Companies.

281. The bulk of the decrease of £217,200 in the Revised Estimate of drawings for expenditure on stores, etc., is caused by the withdrawals on account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, after the purchase of the undertaking, having been shown under the Remittance Account between England and India instead of under the Capital Account of Railway Companies as provided for in the Budget Estimate.

282. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts :—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
Advances for Purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	839,900
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	90,000	154,300
South Indian Railway	62,000	100,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	130,000	172,800
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	199,700
TOTAL	1,282,000	1,466,700
East Indian Railway Debentures (net)	1,600,000	1,775,500
South Indian Railway Debentures	50,000	250,000
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	3,200
TOTAL	1,652,000	2,028,700
Net Remittance from India	370,000	562,000

The Budget Estimate provided for the issue of £2,199,700 of Debentures by the East Indian Railway Company, of which £599,700 were for the discharge or exchange of Debentures expiring in February 1901. The Company issued £1,000,000 of Debenture Stock in April last, which realised £951,300, and the further issue this year is to be restricted to £850,200: the bulk of the Debentures which it was intended to discharge have been renewed and only £26,000 will be discharged. The South Indian Railway Company have issued £200,000 of Debentures in excess of the amount entered in the Budget Estimate, to meet the expenditure on the Madura-Paumben and the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways.

The aggregate advances for purchase of stores is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £184,700. This is due to the Budget provision for withdrawals by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been made under the Capital Account of Railway Companies as already explained in paragraph 281.

1900-1901. Family and Remittances.

283. The Family and Other Remittances are now expected to result in a net payment of £294,000, or £38,500 less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate. The repayments in England of advances of various kinds made in India will be larger, and the disbursements on account of Indian money orders and remittances by the Administrators General less, than was anticipated in March last.

1901-1902. Home Treas Ways and

284. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury on account of Government Expenditure and the Ordinary Remittance, Deposit and Railway Companies' transactions are estimated at £19,415,600 during 1901-1902. Of this, it is proposed to provide £16,500,000 by the sale of Bills on India, and £1,000,000 by the issue of India Stock. The balance of £1,915,600 will be met in the following way, namely :—

(1) £500,000 of the sum spent by the Secretary of State in the purchase of silver this year will be reimbursed to the Home Treasury by a further remittance of gold from India of that amount.

(2) It is estimated that a sum of £304,000 will be recovered from the Imperial Government on account of the expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force and the war in South Africa.

(3) The cash balance of the Home Treasury will be drawn upon to the extent of £1,111,600. As stated in paragraph 278, the balance on the 1st April 1901 is estimated at £3,717,543. The reduction of this amount taken in the Budget Estimate provides for a closing cash balance of £2,605,943 on the 31st March 1902.

902.
rary Loans.

285. No increase to the Temporary Debt is contemplated, but it is proposed to issue India Bills for £5,000,000 during 1901-1902 to replace Bills of a corresponding amount which will fall due.

286. The Budget programme of the Secretary of State's drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt is announced with the usual reservation, and no pledge is given that it will be adhered to.

INDIA.

287. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

	1900-1901.				1901-1902.	
	Budget Estimate.		Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	25,84,78,000	17,231,800	27,90,27,000	18,601,800	27,65,73,000	18,438,200
2. Rupee Loan	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	2,00,00,000	1,333,300
3. Temporary Debt	...	...	45,29,000	301,900	—45,29,000	—301,900
4. Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Banks Deposits (net)	29,70,000	198,000	55,56,000	370,500	75,38,000	502,500
5. Profits of Rupee coinage transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	4,39,50,000	2,930,000	...	...
6. Other Items (net)	39,10,000	260,600	64,33,000	428,900	1,76,59,000	1,177,200
7. Remittances from Secretary of State—						
(a) *Purchase of Silver in England*	...	...	9,04,95,000	6,033,000	...	...
(b) *Other Remittances (net)*	1,15,29,000	768,600	48,85,000	325,700	29,08,000	193,900
Add—Opening Balance	13,23,20,040	8,821,369	12,63,87,405	8,425,827	16,23,41,405	10,822,727
Total	43,92,07,040	29,280,369	59,12,62,405	39,417,627	48,24,90,405	32,165,927
Outgoings.						
8. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	82,59,000	550,600	—3,87,000	—25,800	27,40,000	182,600
9. Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	95,62,000	637,500	1,79,28,000	1,195,200	1,80,33,000	1,202,200
10. *Issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay (net)*	1,23,73,000	821,600	1,54,72,000	1,031,500	1,55,81,000	1,038,800
11. Rupee Debt discharged	15,50,000	103,300	14,50,000	96,700	14,00,000	93,300
12. Payments of Gold Reserve Fund for Investment	...	...	1,80,00,000	1,200,000	2,00,00,000	1,333,300
13. Loans to Municipalities, etc. (net)	90,52,000	603,400	5,08,41,000	3,389,500	—9,21,000	—61,400
14. Remittances to Secretary of State—						
(a) *Railway Companies' Remittances (net)*	55,50,000	370,000	84,30,000	562,000	—4,26,000	—28,400
(b) *Release of Currency Gold held in England*	75,00,000	500,000	2,25,00,000	1,500,000	...	...
(c) *Remittance of Gold from India for purchase of Silver*	...	...	5,98,20,000	3,988,000	75,00,000	500,000
(d) *Issues in connection with the War in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force*	47,60,000	317,300	3,71,91,000	2,479,400	86,26,000	575,000
15. *Council Bills*	24,46,47,000	16,309,800	19,76,76,000	13,178,400	25,24,53,000	16,830,200
Add—Closing Balance	13,60,04,040	9,066,969	16,23,41,405	10,822,727	15,75,04,405	10,500,327
Total	43,92,07,040	29,280,369	59,12,62,405	39,417,627	48,24,90,405	32,165,927

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

288. The actual cash balances in the treasuries on the 1st of April 1900 were less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by more than 59 lakhs. The excess of Revenue over the Expenditure chargeable to Revenue is now expected to exceed the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by 2,05 lakhs: the causes of this improvement have been explained in the preceding Sections of this Statement. The expenditure of Local Governments chargeable to Provincial balances will be less than the Budget Estimate by 86 lakhs. The Capital Outlay of the Government shews an increase of about 84 lakhs, and the issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay an increase of about 31 lakhs, additional grants having been sanctioned to hasten the progress of Railway Construction. The main points, however, to be noticed in a comparison between the Revised and Budget Estimates of the expiring year are (1) the heavy disbursements on account of loans, principally famine loans to Native States and to agriculturists; (2) the payment of about 3,72 lakhs on account of recoverable expenditure in connection with the Indian contingents employed in China and South Africa on Imperial Service; and (3) the large profit which has accrued on the heavy coinage of rupees. The gain on the last account is estimated at more than 4,39 lakhs, and that amount will be credited to the newly constituted Gold Reserve Fund; but, as explained in paragraph 164 of this Statement, only 1,80 lakhs will be converted into gold during the current year, and this is the amount shown in the Statement in paragraph 287 as the portion of the Gold Reserve Fund paid for remittance to London. The balance of the profit, 2,59 lakhs, has been temporarily utilized for the grant of famine loans by the Government, but will be paid gradually to the Gold Reserve Fund. In the Revised Estimate the famine loans to Native States are taken at more than 4 crores, while only 75 lakhs were provided in the Budget Estimates. Additional allotments for loans to agriculturists were sanctioned during the year to the extent of 1,22 lakhs. To enable the Government to meet these large additional rupee outgoings it was necessary to curtail the sale of Council Bills during the first nine months of the year. The result is that the payments for Bills are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by 4,70 lakhs.

1900-1901. General Summ

289. This restriction of the Secretary of State's resources, coupled with the heavy disbursements in England for the purchase of silver for coinage, rendered it necessary otherwise to strengthen the Home Treasury balances. This was done partly by the issue of the sterling loan, partly by setting free the whole balance of the gold which the Bank of England held on Currency Account on the 1st of April 1900, namely, £1,500,000, and partly by remittances of gold to England during the course of the year to the extent of about £4,000,000. The gold so remitted has been sold by the Secretary of State and the proceeds credited to the Home Treasury in repayment of the outgoings for the purchase of silver bullion.

290. The pressing demand for rupees caused the Government to purchase in India about 15 lakhs worth of silver for coinage, and over 45 lakhs worth was obtained from the Gwalior Durbar. It was arranged with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia that the value of the silver should be treated as a temporary loan to the Government repayable in full in September 1901. This explains the two entries of R45,29,000 against the third line "Temporary Debt" in the table in paragraph 287.

1900-1901. Temporary Debt

291. In the last Financial Statement it was announced that the Government of India contemplated raising a rupee loan of three crores during 1900-1901. A 3½ per cent loan for this amount was accordingly issued. Tenders were opened on the 4th of July last. The results of the loan were:—

1900-1901. Rupee Loan.

Month of issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.
	R	R	R a. p.
July 1900 . .	3,98,10,400	3,00,00,000	94 0 1·17

292. The year 1901-1902 is expected to open with a cash balance of 16,23 lakhs, and the surplus of Revenue in India is estimated at about 27,66 lakhs. The Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works is estimated at 1,80 lakhs, the issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay at 1,56 lakhs, and the Expenditure chargeable to the Provincial balances of the Local Governments at 27 lakhs. The disbursements on account of the Secretary of State's sales of

1901-1902. Main Features

Bills on India are estimated at 25,25 lakhs, and it is proposed to pay a further portion, two crores, of the Gold Reserve Fund for remittance to London, in reduction of the balance of 2,59 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 288. Gold of the value of 75 lakhs of rupees will be remitted to England in repayment of the balance of the Secretary of State's outgoings during 1900-1901 for the purchase of silver bullion, and it is estimated that the disbursements in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force and the troops absent in South Africa will amount to 86 lakhs. The temporary loan from the Gwalior Durbar of 45 lakhs will be repaid. Inclusive of the Deposit and other Remittance transactions of the year, the net outgoings from the treasuries in India are placed at 3,23 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, of which it is expected that about 75 lakhs will be counterbalanced by an increase in the "Unfunded Debt" consisting principally of Savings Bank Deposits. A rupee loan of two crores is entered in the Estimates. The balance of 48 lakhs it is proposed to meet by a reduction in the cash balances.

ings Banks, etc.

293. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	— 8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58,11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65,71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	— 8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901, Budget	—12,31,000	35,17,000	22,86,000
1900-1901, Revised	14,86,000	34,80,000	49,66,000
1901-1902, Budget	31,33,000	36,46,000	67,79,000

294. The Savings Bank Accounts consist mainly of the Post Office Banks, but the transactions of the various departmental Provident Funds and the Regimental Savings Banks are also included.

295. In preparing the Budget Estimate of the current year, a net withdrawal from the Post Office Savings Banks of 20 lakhs, apart from interest, was assumed, but the transactions of the first eight months of the year resulted in a net increase in the deposits of over 30 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that there will be an increase in the net deposits of over 9 lakhs on account of the Post Office Banks.

296. The cessation of famine is likely to lead to larger deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks in the immediate future, and in the Budget Estimates of 1901-1902 a net deposit of 20 lakhs, apart from interest, is anticipated.

297. The other Savings Bank Accounts included in the figures in the above table do not shew any important variations.

ans by Govern-nt.

298. The transactions during the year 1900-1901 under the head of Loans granted by the Government were seriously affected by the famine. The net disbursements are now expected to amount to R5,08,41,000 against R90,52,000 entered in the Budget Estimate.

299. The total provision for loans next year is taken at 1,10 lakhs, but the recoveries are expected to exceed this amount by about 9 lakhs, due to the repayments in connection with the heavy disbursements made during the current year. Of the gross provision of 1,10 lakhs, a sum of 45 lakhs is for agricultural advances in the Bombay Presidency, where famine lingers.

01-1902.
ew Rupee Loan.

300. According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise a new loan in India of two crores of rupees, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Section VIII.—Summary.

301. The principal features in this Statement are :—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1899-1900 closed with a surplus of £2,774,623.

(*b*) 1900-1901—

(1) The Revised Estimates of 1900-1901 show a total Revenue of £75,166,000, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £73,525,600, and a surplus of £1,640,400, an amount higher by £1,480,100 than the surplus estimated last March.

(2) There has been a very large coinage of rupees in the current year, which will amount to about 17 crores in the 12 months. The gross profits on the coinage amount to £3,055,000 and are shown as a Mint Receipt. But this does not affect the surplus as it has been decided to devote the profits to the formation of a Gold Reserve Fund, and the net profits, £2,930,000, are shown as a Mint charge for transfer to the Gold Reserve Fund. Of this, the amount held in gold for investment is £1,200,000 leaving a balance of £1,730,000 to be converted into gold gradually as surplus receipts allow.

(3) The expenditure on Famine Relief has exceeded the Budget Estimate by £880,000, and the collections of Land Revenue, Provincial Rates and Tributes have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by £474,000.

(4) The Army Expenditure has been less than the Budget Estimate by nearly £1,200,000, chiefly in consequence of the absence of troops in China and South Africa.

(5) The Opium Revenue has exceeded the Budget Estimate by over £500,000. The net Railway traffic earnings have exceeded the Estimate by over £500,000. And Irrigation and most other heads of Revenue also yield substantial increases.

(6) Loans to Native States affected by famine exceeding 4 crores of rupees, and additional allotments for agricultural advances amounting to 122 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

(7) A loan of £3,000,000 was issued in England and a loan of three crores of rupees in India.

(8) The drawings of Council Bills in 1900-1901 are now expected to be £13,500,000, as compared with the Budget Estimate of £16,440,000.

(*c*) 1901-1902—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1901-1902 show a total Revenue of £72,191,900, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £71,501,000, and a surplus of £690,900.

(2) Though it is probable that coinage of rupees will be necessary next year, nothing is entered in the Estimates on this account, as the amount of the coinage is uncertain and the entries would not affect the surplus. It is hoped that £1,333,300 of the arrear profits of coinage balance of £1,730,000 will be converted into gold for remittance before the end of the year.

(3) The expenditure on Famine Relief will amount to about a crore of rupees, almost all in Bombay. As the Famine Insurance Grant will be maintained at the fixed sum of 1½ crores or £1,000,000, the saving under this head, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901, will amount to 3½ crores of rupees or 2⅓ millions sterling.

(4) The net Railway traffic earnings, and the other Revenue heads are expected to yield two crores of rupees or 1⅓ millions sterling more than in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901.

(5) Grants to Local Governments in aid of Provincial Revenues exceeding £1,000,000, new Military Expenditure exceeding £1,000,000, and other considerable increases of expenditure have been sanctioned.

(6) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £1,000,000 in England and of two crores of rupees in India are announced as contemplated for capital expenditure on Railway and Irrigation Works, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,500,000.

(*d*) The following table shows the capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
RAILWAYS.	R	R	R
Included in the Government Programme	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	37,63,193	5,80,000	3,92,000
Railways outside Government accounts	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000
Provincial and Local State lines .	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS .	9,88,90,841	8,76,43,000	11,02,34,000
Irrigation Works . . .	89,69,400	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

March 20, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1899-1900
Revised Estimates . . .	1900-1901
Budget Estimates . . .	1901-1902

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged t

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	17,205,056	18,078,700	17,695,800	18,170,600
Opium	„	4,401,982	4,559,800	5,132,000	4,542,700
Salt	„	5,850,163	5,945,100	5,951,100	5,937,900
Stamps	„	3,265,176	3,267,400	3,343,700	3,317,300
Excise	„	3 859,942	3,919,300	3 957,000	3,967,100
Customs	„	3,133,791	3,134,200	3,324,100	3,188,000
Other Heads	„	5,937,620	6,019,000	6,039,900	6,223,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	43,654,330	44,723,500	45,443,600	45,376,900
Interest	A	605,815	627,300	646,400	682,300
Post Office	„	1,308,315	1,320,500	1,353,600	1,338,200
Telegraph	„	832,673	804,200	890,100	834,200
Mint	„	345,051	272,800	3,078,500	32,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,185,044	1,177,500	1,238,000	1,209,700
Miscellaneous	„	557,826	544,200	526,500	573,800
Railways	„	16,587,845	17,131,500	18,096,200	18,427,600
Irrigation	„	2,399,862	2,406,200	2,613,900	2,486,500
Other Public Works	„	440,880	443,900	445,100	440,400
Receipts by Military Department	„	719,483	704,200	831,100	789,800
TOTAL REVENUE	...	68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	72,191,900

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	See note	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	£
Expenditure—		£	£	£	
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,421,087	7,657,100	7,608,800	7,769,800
Interest		1,948,098	1,961,800	2,162,600	2,099,400
Post Office		1,182,947	1,247,700	1,229,500	1,289,900
Telegraph		726,782	811,500	808,000	873,400
Mint		55,908	51,900	3,016,600	68,500
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments		10,782,588	11,089,600	10,965,600	11,458,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges		4,052,531	3,934,100	4,008,600	4,132,500
Famine Relief and Insurance		2,098,848	3,368,300	4,245,000	1,000,000
Railway Revenue Account		16,511,089	17,616,900	17,940,000	18,592,400
Irrigation		2,263,475	2,300,400	2,306,000	2,405,500
Other Public Works	R	4,137,008	4,248,000	4,129,700	4,858,100
Army Services		14,885,226	16,258,800	15,073,200	17,135,300
Special Defence Works		874		6,800	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		66,068,761	70,846,100	73,499,800	
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	296,754		122,900	
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		*502,974*	*550,600*	*96,800*	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		65,862,541	69,995,500	73,525,600	
SURPLUS		2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	
TOTAL		68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	

A. E. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of t

	For details, vide Statement.		RECEIPTS.		
			ate.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estim 1901-1902.
				£	£
Surplus	—	2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	690,906
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net) .		872,238	2,054,200	1,230,000	
Debt, Deposits, and Advances-					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)			7,819,190	10,825,700	
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)			500,000	801,900	
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred) . . .		274,078	198,000	370,500	
Deposits and Advances (net)				2,025,000	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)					
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)					
Capital Account of Local Boards				19,600	
Remittances (net)		217,396	118,800		
Secretary of State's Bills drawn		19,067,022	16,440,000	13,500,000	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		23,205,357	27,290,400	30,413,100	
Opening Balance—India .		11,177,669	8,821,369	8,425,827	
England .		3,145,768	2,223,668	3,330,943	
TOTAL		37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870	

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements. Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—				
Outlay on Irrigation Works		597,960	666,700	600,500
Outlay on State Railways		2,437,712	884,300	1,249,500
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)		2,596,190	2,572,900	2,328,700
Charge involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities			5,922,400	5,922,400
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS		5,631,862	10,046,300	10,101,100
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—				
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)		121,298		
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)				
Deposits and Advances (net)		455,244	287,500	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)		706,194	503,100	2,665,500
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)		153,665	100,300	724,000
Capital Account of Local Boards				
Remittances (net)				960,600
Secretary of State's Bills paid		18,703,761	16,309,800	13,178,400
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		25,772,024	27,247,000	27,629,600
Closing balance—India		8,425,827	9,066,869	10,822,727
England		3,330,943	2,021,568	3,717,543
TOTAL		37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					REVISED	
	India. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at Rs.15=£1).	England.	Total.	India. (Rupee Figures.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,29,00,724	14,31,75,117	17,205,056	...	17,205,056	14,23,29,000	14,31,08,000
II.—Opium	6,60,29,731	...	4,401,982	...	4,401,982	7,69,79,000	...
III.—Salt	8,68,24,947	9,31,997	5,850,463	...	5,850,463	8,84,06,000	8,60,000
IV.—Stamps	1,25,30,035	3,64,52,116	3,265,476	...	3,265,476	1,28,08,000	3,73,48,000
V.—Excise	3,89,72,524	1,89,26,601	3,859,942	...	3,859,942	3,97,95,000	1,95,60,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	18,063	3,74,63,688	2,498,783	...	2,498,783	6,000	3,84,21,000
VII.—Customs	4,64,96,306	5,10,556	3,133,791	...	3,133,791	4,93,12,000	5,50,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,08,92,463	86,11,953	1,300,295	...	1,300,295	1,09,85,000	86,35,000
IX.—Forest	94,95,720	90,35,660	1,235,425	...	1,235,425	98,33,000	93,62,000
X.—Registration	21,69,031	21,52,299	288,089	...	288,089	23,49,000	23,34,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	92,25,416	...	615,028	...	615,028	86,75,000	...
TOTAL	42,55,54,960	22,92,59,987	43,654,330	...	43,654,330	44,14,77,000	24,01,78,000
XII.—Interest	62,24,865	21,22,361	556,481	49,334	605,815	71,06,000	18,25,000
XIII.—Post Office	1,94,93,669	1,31,053	1,308,315	...	1,308,315	2,01,92,000	1,12,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,23,93,431	...	826,229	6,444	832,673	1,32,00,000	...
XV.—Mint	51,76,185	...	345,079	12	345,091	4,61,77,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	74,089	34,66,173	236,017	...	236,017	63,000	34,07,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,24,898	30,78,684	226,905	...	226,905	3,00,000	33,44,000
XVII.—Police	12,878	42,49,965	284,190	...	284,190	15,000	44,71,000
XVIII.—Marine	5,45,802	15,01,013	136,454	...	136,454	5,71,000	17,43,000
XIX.—Education	23,966	23,50,931	158,326	...	158,326	24,000	24,40,000
XX.—Medical	1,906	9,13,809	61,048	1,521	62,569	3,000	9,10,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,40,132	10,61,209	80,090	493	80,583	1,18,000	11,36,000
TOTAL	11,23,671	1,66,21,784	1,183,030	2,014	1,185,044	10,91,000	1,74,51,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,04,252	5,16,780	114,735	90,026	204,761	11,58,000	4,97,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	4,00,394	4,94,578	59,659	...	59,659	4,04,000	5,01,000
XXIV.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	10,28,776	33,44,943	291,582	1,825	293,406	7,97,000	32,13,000
TOTAL	26,33,332	43,56,301	465,975	91,851	557,826	23,59,000	42,11,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	21,92,38,357	5,56,539	14,652,993	230	14,653,223	25,26,85,000	3,30,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,86,08,228	...	1,907,215	...	1,907,215	1,80,36,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	3,95,755	...	26,384	1,023	27,407	3,65,000	...
TOTAL	24,82,42,340	5,56,539	16,586,592	1,253	16,587,845	27,10,86,000	3,30,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,64,78,163	71,99,775	1,578,529	...	1,578,529	1,83,56,000	74,02,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,00,52,606	...	670,174	...	670,174	1,09,59,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	6,59,569	16,07,814	151,159	...	151,159	8,77,000	16,14,000
TOTAL	2,71,90,338	88,07,589	2,399,862	...	2,399,862	3,01,92,000	90,16,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,21,705	...	34,780	...	34,780	5,43,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,09,921	55,45,706	377,042	29,058	406,100	1,30,000	56,21,000
TOTAL	6,31,626	55,45,706	411,822	29,058	440,880	6,73,000	56,21,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	86,36,127	...	577,075	66,015	643,090	1,11,18,000	...
Non-Effective	8,82,459	...	58,831	17,562	76,393	8,64,000	...
TOTAL	95,38,586	...	635,906	83,577	719,483	1,19,82,000	...
TOTAL REVENUES	75,82,03,003	26,74,01,320	68,373,681	263,543	68,637,164	84,55,35,000	27,87,44,000

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Revised Estimate 1900-1901.
				India. (Rupee Figures.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
17,695,800	...	17,695,800	—382,900	13,95,43,000	13,30,16,000	18,17 0,600	...	18,17 0,600	+ 91,900	+ 474,800
5,132,000	...	5,132,000	+ 572,200	6,81,40,000	...	4,542,700	...	4,542 700	— 17,100	— 589,300
5,951,100	...	5,951,100	+ 106,000	8,81,97,000	3,71,000	5,937,900	...	5,937,900	+ 92,800	— 13,200
3,343,700	...	3,343,700	+ 76,300	1,28,39,000	3,73,70,000	3,347,300	...	3,347,300	+ 79 900	+ 3,000
3,957,000	...	3,957,000	+ 137,700	3,99,09,000	1,95,97,000	3,967,100	...	3 967,100	+ 147,800	+ 10,100
2,561,800	...	2,561,800	—51,200	...	4,08,39,000	2,722,600	...	2,722,600	+ 109,000	+ 160,800
3,324,100	...	3,324,100	+ 189,900	4,72,72,000	5,49,000	3,183,000	...	3,183,000	+ 53,800	— 136,100
1,308,000	...	1,308,000	+ 2,800	1,09,21,000	86,33,000	1,304 000	...	1,304,000	— 1,200	— 4,000
1,279,600	...	1,279,600	+ 90,800	96,29,000	91,78,000	1,254,400	...	1,254,400	+ 65,600	— 25,200
312,200	...	312,200	+ 18,700	22,69,000	22,52,000	301,400	...	301,400	+ 7,900	— 10,800
578,300	...	578,300	—40,200	96,13,000	...	640,900	...	640,900	+ 22,400	+ 62,600
45,443,600	...	45,443,600	+ 720,100	42,83,42,000	25,23,10,000	45,376,900	..	45,376,900	+ 633,400	— 66,700
595,400	51,000	646,400	+ 19,100	80,61,000	20,24,000	672,300	10,000	682,300	+ 55,000	+ 35 900
1,353,600	...	1,353,600	+ 33,100	1,99,67,000	1,07,000	1,338,200	...	1,338,200	+ 17,700	— 15,400
880,000	10,100	890,100	+ 85,900	1,24,50,000	...	830,000	4,200	834,200	+ 30,000	— 55,900
3,078,500	...	3,078,500	+ 2,805,700	4,87,000	...	32,500	...	3 ,500	—24 ,300	—3,046,000
231,300	...	231,300	—15,600	68,000	34,57,000	235,000	...	235,000	—11,900	+ 3,700
242,900	...	242,900	+ 28,400	3,25,000	30 71,000	226,400	...	226,400	+ 11,900	— 16,500
298,900	...	298,900	+ 8,700	13,000	44,34,000	290,500	...	296,500	+ 6,300	— 2,400
154,300	...	154,300	+ 39,300	2,35,000	16,83,000	127,900	...	127,900	+ 12,900	—26,400
164,200	...	164,200	+ 5,200	21,000	25,01,000	168,100	...	168,100	+ 9,100	+ 3,900
60,900	1,500	62,400	+ 1,600	3,000	9,30,000	62,200	1,500	63,700	+ 2,900	+ 1,300
83,600	400	84,000	— 7,100	1,22,000	12,56,000	91,800	300	92,100	+ 1,000	+ 8,100
1,236,100	1,900	1,238,000	+ 60,500	7,87,000	1,73,32,000	1,207,900	1,800	1,209,700	+ 32,200	—28,300
110,300	85,500	195,800	— 7,500	11,53,000	5,23,000	111,800	84,500	196,300	—7,000	+ 500
60,400	...	60,400	+ 4,500	3,98,000	5,15,000	60,900	...	60,900	+ 5,000	+ 500
...	...	...	—12,100	2,40,000	...	16,000	....	16,000	+ 3,900	+ 16,000
267,300	3,000	270,300	— 2,600	12,49,000	32,23,000	298,100	2,500	300,600	+ 27,700	+ 30,300
438,000	88,500	526,500	—17,700	30,40,000	42,61,000	486,800	87,000	573,800	+ 29,600	+ 47,300
16,867,700	200	16,867,900	+ 955,500	26,08,11,000	3,20,000	17,408,700	200	17,408,900	+ 1,496,500	+ 541,000
1,202,400	...	1,202,400	+ 10,800	1,47,75,000	...	985,000	...	985,000	—206,600	—217,400
24,300	1,600	25,900	— 1,600	4,90,000	...	32,700	1,000	33,700	+ 6,200	+ 7,800
18,094,400	1,800	18,096,200	+ 964,700	27,60,76,000	3,20,000	18,426,400	1,200	18,427,600	+ 1,296,100	+ 331,400
1,717,200	...	1,717,200	+ 179,000	1,66,56,000	67,87,000	1,562,900	...	1,562,900	+ 24 700	— 154,300
730,600	...	730,600	+ 19,200	1,13,33,000	...	755 500	...	755,500	+ 44,100	+ 24 900
166,100	...	166,100	+ 9,500	9,46,000	15,76,000	163,100	...	163,100	+ 11,500	+ 2,900
2,613,900	...	2,613,900	+ 207,700	2,89 35,000	83,63,000	2,486,500	..	2,486,500	+ 80 300	— 127,400
36,200	...	36,200	+ 1,100	5,42,000	...	36,100	...	36,100	+ 1,000	— 100
383,400	25,500	408,900	+ 100	1,13,000	55,67,000	378 700	25,600	404,300	— 4,500	— 4,600
419,600	25,500	445,100	+ 1,200	6,55,000	55,67 000	414,800	25,600	44 ,400	—3 500	— 4,700
741,200	18,300	759,500	+ 128,900	69,82,000	...	465,500	248,300	713,800	+ 83,200	— 45,700
57,600	17,000	74,600	+ 1,000	8,63,000	...	57,500	18,500	76,000	+ 2,400	+ 1,400
798,800	35,300	834,100	+ 129,900	78,45,000	...	523,000	266,800	789,800	+ 85,600	— 44,300
74,951,900	214,100	75,166,000	+ 5,010,200	78,66,45,000	29,02,84,000	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,900	+ 2,036,100	— 2,974,100

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure charged to the*

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1899-1900. India. (Rupee figures). Imperial.	India. (Rupee figures). Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	Revised India. (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Revised India. (Rupee figures). Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
ect Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	20,21,886	8,34,147	190,402	...	190,402	23,69,000	8,55,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	53,23,362	1,05,42,025	1,057,692	...	1,057,692	50,67,000	1,04,38,000
ırges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	10,68,201	4,01,53,204	2,748,094	645	2,748,739	11,24,000	4,13,34,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,58,77,224	...	1,725,148	2,006	1,727,154	2,68,38,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	45,56,225	4,10,522	331,136	640	331,756	46,52,000	4,12,000
6.—Stamps	—2,95,991	12,46 610	63,375	37,914	101,289	—3,30,000	14,18,000
7.—Excise	16,00,722	8,21,905	161,509	...	161,509	16,26,000	8,26,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	5,31,917	35,461	...	35,461	...	5,17,000
9.—Customs	8,48,478	14,57,698	153,745	208	153,953	8,50,000	15,82,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,66,694	1,65,670	22,153	...	22,158	1,70,000	1,66,000
11.—Forest	56,26,783	51,63,513	719,353	10,822	730,175	57,94,000	53,26,000
12.—Registration	12,31,412	12,25,367	163,799	...	163,799	12,84,000	12,78,000
Total	4,80,24,996	6,25,52,778	7,371,852	52,235	7,424,087	4,94,44,000	6,41,52,000
ıreat—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,18,57,742	71,69,855	2,601,839	4,072,798	6,674,637	3,34,22,000	74,28,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	4,50,90,125	...	3,006,008	1,178,527	4,184,535	4,65,82,000	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	78,23,948	56,27,288	896,749	...	896,749	81,72,000	56,55,000
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	—2,10,56,331	15,42,567	—1,300,918	2,894,271	1,593,353	—2,13 32,000	17,73,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	52,73,525	46,374	354,660	85	354,745	54,11,000	44,000
Total	—1,57,82,806	15,88,941	—946,258	2,894,356	1,948,098	—1,59,21,000	18,17,000
15.—Post Office	1,50,20,978	12,82,255	1,086,882	95,365	1,182,247	1,56,50,000	13,31,000
16.—Telegraph	83,11,045	...	554,070	172,712	726,782	84,20,000	...
17.—Mint	7,98,216	...	53,214	2,694	55,908	4,56,90,000	...
ıries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	66,01,165	93,59,636	1,064,053	320,023	1,384,076	66,40,000	95,79,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,69,398	3,09,44,135	2,080,902	769	2,081,671	2,50,000	3,16,37,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	14,60,308	87,99,880	684,013	...	684,013	16,00,000	1,03,19,000
20.—Police	6,99,660	4,20,63,047	2,850,848	448	2,851,296	6,44,000	4,30,38,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	12,86,654	18,02,169	205,922	327,970	533,892	15,94,000	19,64,000
22.—Education	1,76,064	1,60,87,939	1,084,267	1,852	1,086,119	1,76,000	1,61,72,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	17,07,796	...	113,853	211	114,064	17,18,000	...
24.—Medical	5,21,040	1,34,72,682	932,915	11,689	944,604	4,01,000	1,36,89,000
25.—Political	97,71,013	6,97,126	697,876	23,960	721,836	76,12,000	7,94,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	31,37,337	21,46,343	352,245	28,772	381,017	39,52,000	22,38,000
Total	2,56,30,455	12,53,72,957	10,066,894	715,694	10,782,588	2,45,87,000	12,94,30,000
ellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	39,83,365	...	265,558	11,452	277,010	39,21,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,660	...	644	282,831	283,525	8,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,12,716	1,02,73,290	739,067	1,965,402	2,704,469	7,98,000	1,05,87,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	12,76,667	55,16,203	452,854	59,700	512,554	10,79,000	57,81,000
31.—Exchange	12,14,240	...	80,949	...	80,949	49,000	...
32.—Miscellaneous	4,01,558	19,65,978	157,835	36,189	194,024	6,53,000	23,08,000
Total	76,98,146	1,77,55,471	1,696,907	2,355,624	4,052,531	65,08,000	1,86,76,000
aine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	3,06,22,931	4,45,090	2,071,201	3,717	2,074,918	6,26,39,000	6,19,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,58,946	...	23,930	...	23,930	2,99,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total††	3,09,81,877	4,45,090	2,095,131	3,717	2,098,848	6,29,38,000	6,19,000
Carried over	12,06,82,907	20,89,97,492	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,271,089	19,67,16,000	21,60,25,000

† Included under the following heads:—

	Accounts, 1899-1900. India. Amount in Rupees.	India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901. India. Amount in Rupees.	India. Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
State Railways Interest on Debt	4,32,84,572	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,281	4,46,11,000	2,960,800	1,054,000	4,014,800
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	18,05,553	120,370	218,884	339,254	21,71,000	144,700	218,900	363,600
Total	4,50,90,125	3,006,008	1,178,527	4,184,535	4,65,82,000	3,105,500	1,272,900	4,378,400

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ST[illegible], 1900-1901.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.
				India (Rupee figures).		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
214,900	...	214,900	+23,600	20,76,000	8,01,000	191,800	...	191,800	+ 500	—23,100
1,033,700	...	1,033,700	—18,800	52,63,000	1,04,85,000	1,049,900	...	1,049,900	—2,600	+16,200
2,830,600	400	2,831,000	—42,900	12,49,000	4,28,57,000	2,940,400	600	2,941,000	+67,100	+110,000
1,789,200	2,100	1,791,300	+20,500	2,65,38,000	...	1,769,200	2,600	1,771,800	+1,000	—19,500
337,600	500	338,100	—15,100	49,75,000	4,39,000	360,900	700	361,600	+8,400	+23,500
72,500	30,000	102,500	+9,700	—3,30,000	14,39,000	73,900	32,100	106,000	+13,200	+3,500
63,400	100	163,500	—11,400	17,35,000	8,96,000	175,400	...	175,400	+500	+11,900
34,500	...	34,500	—9,900	...	7,56,000	50,400	...	50,400	+6,000	+15,900
162,100	200	162,300	+5,300	8,54,000	16,11,000	164,300	400	164,700	+7,700	+2,400
22,400	...	22,400	—500	1,83,000	1,81,000	24,300	...	24,300	+1,400	+1,900
741,300	1,900	743,200	—8,700	59,43,000	54,44,000	759,100	1,200	760,300	+8,400	+17,100
170,800	...	170,800	—700	12,97,000	12,91,000	172,600	...	172,600	+1,100	+1,800
7,573,000	35,200	7,608,200	—48,900	4,97,83,000	6,62,00,000	7,732,200	37,600	7,769,800	+112,700	+161,600
2,723,400	4,375,500	7,098,900	+204,500	3,48,85,000	76,45,000	2,835,300	4,386,000	7,221,300	+326,900	+122,400
3,105,500	*1,272,900*	*4,378,400*	—9,700	*4,77,36,000*	...	*3,182,400*	*1,366,900*	*4,549,300*	—180,600	—170,900
[illegible]21,800	...	921,800	+1,400	*85,70,000*	*56,70,000*	*949,300*	...	*949,300*	—26,100	—27,500
[illegible]3,900	3,102	1,798,700	+196,200	-2,14,21,000	19,75,000	-1,296,400	3,019,100	1,722,700	+120,200	—76,000
[illegible]7,700	200	363,900	+4,600	56,04,000	43,000	376,500	200	376,700	+17,400	+12,800
[illegible]000	[illegible]800	2,162,600	+200,800	-1,58,17,000	20,18,000	—919,900	3,019,300	2,099,400	+137,600	—63,200
[illegible]000	97,400	1,229,300	—18,200	1,65,05,000	13,73,000	1,191,900	98,000	1,289,900	+42,200	+60,400
561,300	246,700	808,000	—3,500	92,00,000	...	613,300	260,100	873,400	+61,900	+65,400
3,0[illegible],000	10,600	3,016,600	+2,964,700	7,74,000	...	51,600	16,900	68,500	+16,600	—2,948,100
1,081,300	255,400	1,336,700	+19,700	66,69,000	95,15,000	1,078,900	252,400	1,331,300	+14,300	—5,400
1,125,800	300	2,126,100	+1,900	2,69,000	3,20,88,000	2,157,100	700	2,157,800	+33,600	+31,700
794,600	...	794,600	+60,400	15,02,000	96,45,000	743,100	...	743,100	+8,900	—51,500
2,912,100	1,300	2,913,400	—18,100	6,60,000	4,50,59,000	3,047,900	900	3,048,800	+117,300	+135,400
237,200	364,600	601,800	+18,700	16,75,000	20,80,000	250,300	288,600	538,900	—44,200	—62,900
1,089,900	2,600	1,092,500	—34,300	1,79,000	1,74,09,000	1,172,600	1,700	1,174,300	+47,500	+81,800
114,500	600	115,100	—6,500	18,43,000	...	122,900	400	123,300	+1,700	+8,200
939,300	5,700	945,000	—8,700	4,94,000	1,42,67,000	984,100	5,200	989,300	+35,600	+44,300
560,400	24,900	585,300	—131,300	1,08,95,000	7,14,000	773,900	6,700	780,600	+64,000	+195,300
412,700	42,400	455,100	—25,800	56,14,000	25,37,000	543,400	28,000	571,400	+90,500	+116,300
0,267,800	697,800	10,965,600	—124,000	2,98,00,000	13,33,14,000	10,874,200	584,600	11,458,800	+369,200	+493,200
261,400	20,800	282,200	+1,400	39,45,000	...	263,000	10,700	273,700	—7,100	—8,500
500	252,500	253,000	+4,900	9,000	...	600	252,500	253,100	+5,000	+100
759,000	1,962,200	2,721,200	—16,500	8,18,000	1,08,28,000	776,400	1,983,000	2,759,400	+21,700	+38,200
457,300	69,200	526,500	+22,300	11,56,000	58,20,000	465,100	59,900	525,000	+20,800	—1,500
3,300	...	3,300	+3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,300
197,400	25,000	222,400	+59,100	5,74,000	39,23,000	299,800	21,500	321,300	+158,000	+98,900
1,678,900	2,329,700	4,008,600	+74,500	65,02,000	2,05,71,000	1,804,900	2,327,600	4,132,500	+198,400	+123,900
4,217,200	7,900	4,225,100	+890,100	1,01,04,000	7,000	674,100	...	674,100	—2,660,900	—3,551,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,900	...	19,900	—13,400	11,37,000	...	75,800	...	75,800	+42,500	+55,900
[illegible]	...	...	...	37,52,000	...	250,100	...	250,100	+250,100	+250,100
4,237,[illegible]	7,900	4,245,000	+876,700	1,49,93,000	7,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	—2,368,300	—3,245,000
7,516,000	6,528 100	34,044,100	+3,922,100	11,17,40,000	22,34,83,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	—1,429,700	—5,351,800

DGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.

DIA.		
Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
£	£	£
3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900
155,500	218,900	374,400
3,182,400	1,366,900	4,549,300

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Indian Midland Railway	£ 29,599	...	...

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE charged to th*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					REVISE
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	12,06,82,907	20,89,97,492	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,271,089	19,67,16,000	21,60,25,00
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	10,67,90,452	4,26,610	7,147,804	...	7,147,804	12,56,62,000	2,57,00
Interest on Debt	4,32,84,572	...	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,281	4,44,11,000	
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,718,591	1,718,591		
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	18,05,553	...	120,370	218,884	339,254	21,71,000	
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,62,383	...	10,826	844,326	855,152	1,36,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	51,51,000	...	343,400	...	343,400	30,28,000	
Interest	1,28,387	...	8,559	2,172,336	2,180,895	1,22,000	
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	5,31,339	40,094	38,096	...	38,096	2,91,000	2,00
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	6,34,671	4,571	42,616	...	42,616	7,93,000	35,00
TOTAL	15,84,88,357	4,71,275	10,597,309	5,913,780	16,511,089	17,66,14,000	2,94,00
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	59,56,777	40,14,566	664,753	...	664,753	62,64,000	41,63,00
Interest on Debt	78,23,948	56,27,288	896,749	...	896,749	81,72,000	56,55,00
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	37,86,269	67,23,301	700,638	1,335	701,973	33,63,000	69,59,00
TOTAL	1,75,66,994	1,63,65,095	2,262,140	1,335	2,263,475	1,77,99,000	1,67,77,00
Other Public Works—							
44.—Military Works	1,20,71,699	...	804,780	31,782	836,562	1,05,00,000	
45.—Civil Works	34,69,912	4,46,25,412	3,206,355	91,735	3,298,090	42,11,000	4,49,88,00
45 A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	...	35,345	2,356	...	2,356		2,73,00
TOTAL	1,55,41,611	4,46,60,757	4,013,491	123,517	4,137,008	1,47,11,000	4,52,61,00
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,32,48,703	...	10,216,580	1,638,737	11,855,317	15,15,00,000	
Non-Effective	91,15,539	...	607,703	2,422,206	3,029,909	91,68,000	
TOTAL	16,23,64,242	...	10,824,283	4,060,943	14,885,226	16,06,68,000	
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	874	874		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	47,46,44,111	27,04,94,619	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,761	56,65,08,000	27,83,57,00
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	44,51,317	296,754	...	296,754		18,30,00
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*75,44,616*	*502,974*	...	*502,974*		*14,43,00*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	47,46,44,111	26,74,01,320	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,541	56,65,08,000	27,87,44,00

	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.			
	INDIA.			
	Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
48.—State Railways	2,74,85,632	1,832,375	605,337	2,437,71
49.—Irrigation Works	88,12,240	587,483	10,477	597,96
TOTAL	3,62,97,872	2,419,858	615,814	3,035,67
51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...			

evenues of India, in India and in England—concluded.

ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.
				India. (Rupee Figures.)						
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
27,516,000	6,528,100	34,044,100	+3,922,100	11,17,40,000	22,34,83,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	—1,429 700	—5,351,800
8,394,600	...	8,394,600	+406,100	12,95,95,000	2,35,000	8,655,300	...	8,655,300	+666,800	+260,700
2,960,800	1,054,000	4,014,800	+5,700	4,54,03,000	...	3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900	+165,800	+160,100
...	2,357,100	2,357,100	—53,200	...	...	...	2,995,200	2,995,200	+584,900	+638,100
144,700	218,900	363,600	+4,000	23,33,000	...	155,500	218,900	374,400	+14,800	+10,800
9,100	926,600	935,700	+6,700	6,25,000	95,000	48,000	1,081,100	1,129,100	+200,100	+193,400
201,900	...	201,900	+9,400	19,54,000	...	130,300	...	130,300	—62,200	—71,600
8,100	1,589,500	1,597,600	—1,100	21,000	...	1,400	1,015,100	1,016,500	—582,200	—581,100
19,500	...	19,500	—59,000	8,66,000	52,000	61,200	...	61,200	—17,300	+41,700
55,200	...	55,200	+4,500	8,00,000	33,000	55,500	...	55,500	+4,800	+300
11,793,900	6,146,100	17,940,000	+323,100	18,15,97,000	4,15,000	12,134,100	6,458,300	18,592,400	+975,500	+652,400
695,200	...	695,200	+35,800	61,00,000	43,45,000	696,400	...	696,400	+37,000	+1,200
921,800	...	921,800	—1,400	85,70,000	56,70,000	949,300	...	949,300	+26,100	+27,500
688,100	900	689,000	—28,800	35,61,000	78,21,000	758,800	1,000	759,800	+42,000	+70,800
2,305,100	900	2,306,000	+5,600	1,82,31,000	1,78,36,000	2,404,500	1,000	2,405,500	+105,100	+99,500
700,000	39,000	739,000	—41,700	1,31,74,000	...	878,300	16,800	895,100	+114,400	+156,100
3,279,900	92,600	3,372,500	—9,600	67,27,000	5,06,42,000	3,824,600	95,200	3,919,800	+537,700	+547,300
18,200	...	18,200	—67,000	...	6,48,000	43,200	...	43,200	—42,000	+25,000
3,998,100	131,600	4,129,700	—118,300	1,99,01,000	5,12,90,000	4,746,100	112,000	4,858,100	+610,100	+728,400
10,100,000	1,972,100	12,072,100	—1,147,500	16,94,23,000	...	11,294,800	2,814,800	14,109,600	+890,000	+2,037,500
611,200	2,389,900	3,001,100	—38,100	91,80,000	...	612,000	2,413,700	3,025,700	—13,500	+24,600
10,711,200	4,362,000	15,073,200	—1,185,600	17,86,03,000	...	11,906,800	5,228,500	17,135,300	+876 500	+2,062,100
...	6,800	6,800	+6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	—6,800
56,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800	+2,953,700	51,00,72,000	29,30,24,000	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683,600	+1,137,500	—1,816,200
122,000	...	122,000	+576,400	...	47,26,000	315,100	...	315,100	+368,000	—208,400
96,200	...	*96,200*		...	*74,66,000*	*497,700*	...	*497.700*		
56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600	+3,530,100	51,00,72,000	29,02,84,000	53,357,100	18,143,900	71,501,000	+1.505.500	—2,024,600

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			
India.			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£
90,22,000	601,500	648,000	1,249,500
89,06,000	593,700	6,800	600,500
1,79,28,000	1,195,200	654,800	1,850,000
...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.			
India.			
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£
81,21,000	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,400
99,12,000	660,800	5,900	666,700
1,80,33,000	1,202,200	1,483,900	2,686,100
...	...	...	...

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of*

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	68,373,621	263,543	68,637,164	74,951,900	214,100	75,166,000	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,9
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			2,774,623			1,640,400			690,5
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	1,534,987	4,861	1,539,848	1,033,500	3,100	1,036,600	799,100	2,600	801,7
Net			0			0			
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	273,933	601,005	874,938	34,300	1,373,500	1,407,800	53,400	3,776,400	3,829,8
Net			872,238			1,230,000			1,663,4
Permanent Debt Incurred									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	...		...	3,000,000		...	1,000,000	
Debentures and Debenture stock of the G. I. P. Ry.	...	...		...	5,922,400		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...	...		2,000,000	...		1,333,300	...	
Total	...	...	...	2,000,000	8,922,400	10,922,400	1,333,300	1,000,000	2,333,3
Net			0			10,825,700	...		2,240,0
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	301,900	5,500,000	5,801,900		5,000,000	5,000,0
Net			0			801,900			
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	95,424	...		101,400	...		101,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,783,241	...		2,878,000	...		2,984,400	...	
Total	2,878,665	...	2,878,665	2,979,400	...	2,979,400	3,086,100	...	3,086,1
Net			274,078			370,500			502,5
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	296,754	...		122,000	...		315,100	...	
Appropriation for Reduction of Debt	...	...		...	...		250,100	...	
Excluded Local Funds	618,583	...		861,900	...		600,300	...	
Railway Funds	52,716	...		43,500	...		52,800	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	53,515	...		8,800	...		9,200	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,319,927	...		19,435,900	4,300		15,138,800	...	
Advances	8,719,058	...		8,384,000	434,500		3,416,100	71,600	
Suspense Accounts	113,201	...		80,500	...		7,600	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	3,279	...		2,400	...		53,300	...	
Miscellaneous	1,097	...		3,200	...		...	...	
Total	24,178,130	...	24,178,130	28,942,200	438,800	29,381,000	19,843,300	71,600	19,914,9
Net			0			2,025,000			
Carried over	97,239,336	7,369,409		110,243,200	16,451,900		96,910,500	10,247,200	

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-190		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Tota
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,761	56,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	296,754	...	296,754	122,000	...	122,000	315,100	...	315
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*502,974*	...	*502,974*	*96,200*	...	*96,200*	*497,700*	...	*497*
Total	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,541	56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600	53,357,100	18,143,900	71,501,
Excess of Expenditure charged to Revenue, over Revenue—									
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	587,483	10,477	597,960	593,700	6,800	600,500	660,800	5,900	666,
Outlay on State Railways	1,832,375	605,337	2,437,712	601,500	648,000	1,249,500	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,
Outlay on Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	2,523,570	1,612,468	4,136,038	2,118,900	1,246,400	3,365,300	1,871,700	1,639,500	3,511
Net			2,596,190			2,328,700			2,709
Charge involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities—									
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...		5,922,400	5,922,400	...	...	...
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	2,700	2,700	...	177,800	177,800	...	2,166,400	2,16
Net			0			0			
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...			...			...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...			...			...	
Oude and Rohilkhund Railway Debenture Stock	...	1,200			...			...	
E. I. Railway Debentures	...	100			...			...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	887	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	1,407	...		1,000	...		700	..	
4 p. c. Loans	90,790	...		90,700	...		89,300	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	12,040	...		5,000	...		3,300	...	
7 s. per cent.	14,867	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	7	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	119,998	1,300	121,298	96,700	...	96,700	93,300	...	93,
Net			121,298			0			
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	301,900	5,000,000	5,301,
Net			0			0			301,
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	258	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	75,836	...		81,700	...		76,100	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,528,493	...		2,527,200	...		2,507,500	...	
Total	2,604,587	...	2,604,587	2,608,900	...	2,608,900	2,583,000	...	2,583,
Net			0			0			
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	502,974	...		96,200	...		497,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds	614,865	...		855,400	...		589,500	...	
Railway Funds	50,730	...		52,700	...		42,800	...	
Sinking Funds	48,333	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,297,134	...		17,591,300	...		16,381,500	...	
Advances	9,007,351	2,583		8,243,800	497,700		2,660,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	116,312	...		18,900	...		6,800	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	92	...		...	...		3,100	...	
Total	24,030,791	2,583	24,633,374	26,858,300	497,700	27,356,000	20,182,000	...	20,182,
Net			455,244			0			267,
Carried over	81,768,499	25,127,711		89,228,100	30,674,600		79,591,800	28,433,700	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . .	97,239,336	7,369,409		110,243,200	16,451,900		96,910,500	10,247,200	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	138,837	...	138,837	303,000	...	303,000	230,500	...	230,500
Net .			0			0			111,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	430,660	...	430,660	542,100	...	542,100	564,700	...	564,700
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Account of Local Boards . . .	...	...	...	19,600	...	19,600	19,600	...	19,600
Net .			0			19,600			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	18,304,669	...		19,333,300	...		20,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		2,223,300	...		994,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	567,102	...		385,900	...		324,300	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	321,440	...		406,700	...		426,700	...	
Telegraph . .	58,451	...		46,300	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,244,255	...		1,304,800	...		1,024,500	...	
Public Works . .	...	...		878,600	...		2,429,500	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . . .	568,919	...		713,800	...		336,900	...	
Military . .	10,467,443	...		11,307,900	...		11,400,500	...	
Public Works . .	186,048	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions .	1,284,903	1,010,585		1,492,700	2,054,700		2,305,900	2,277,500	
Other „ .	2,457,278	1,589,761		7,381,500	7,870,700		358,100	957,500	
Total .	36,460,508	2,600,346	39,060,854	45,474,800	9,925,400	55,400,200	39,606,600	3,235,000	42,841,600
Net .			217,396			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	19,067,022	19,067,022	...	13,500,000	13,500,000	...	16,500,000	16,500,000
Total Receipts .	134,269,341	29,036,777		156,582,700	39,877,300		137,331,900	29,982,200	
Opening Balance .	11,177,669	3,145,768		8,425,827	3,330,943		10,822,727	3,717,543	
GRAND TOTAL .	145,447,010	32,182,545		165,008,527	43,208,243		148,154,627	33,699,743	

FORT WILLIAM,

Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	81,768,499	25,127,711		89,228,100	30,674,600		79,591,800	28,433,700	.
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	845,031	...	845,031	2,968,500	...	2,968,500	119,300	...	119,3
Net .			706,194			2,665,500			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	584,325	...	584,325	1,266,100	...	1,266,100	614,500	...	614,5
Net .			153,665			724,000			49,8
Capital Account of Local Boards . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,200	...	39,2
Net .			0			0			19,6
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	18,278,962	...		19,333,300	...		20,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	13,462	...		2,222,500	...		994,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	587,451	...		385,900	...		324,300	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	321,451	...		406,700	...		426,700	...	
Telegraph . .	57,755	...		46,300	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,244,255	...		1,304,800	...		1,024,500	...	
Public Works . .	...	...		778,600	...		2,429,500	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . . .	563,836	...		713,800	...		336,900	...	
Military . . .	10,467,443	...		11,307,900	...		11,400,500	...	
Public Works . .	274,478	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions .	1,007,917	1,287,571		2,054,700	1,492,700		2,277,500	2,305,900	
Other ,,	1,302,5[illegible]7	2,436,320		8,990,200	7,323,400		1,239,200	354,200	
Total .	35,119,567	3,723,891	38,843,458	47,544,700	8,816,100	56,360,800	40,459,300	2,660,100	43,119,4
Net .			0			960,600			277,8
Secretary of State's Bills paid	18,703,761	...	18,703,761	13,178,400	...	13,178,400	16,830,700	...	16,830,2
Total Disbursements .	137,021,183	28,851,602		154,185,800	39,490,700		137,654,300	31,093,800	
Closing Balance .	8,425,827	3,330,943		10,822,727	3,717,543		10,500,327	2,605,943	
GRAND TOTAL .	145,447,010	32,182,545		165,008,527	43,208,243		148,154,627	33,699,743	

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at Rs 15 = £1.
s, 1899-00	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£
at end of 99 . .	1,15,041	5,57,709	1,00,65,957	17,46,852	51,26,292	47,58,231	32,70,771	56,20,613	45,56,414	3,58,17,880	2,387,859
n 1899-00	...	...	26,52,116	...	9,34,571	8,64,630	...	...	...	44,51,317	296,754
1899-00 .	11,920	2,76,233	...	8,68,506	...	...	19,84,459	21,20,549	22,82,949	75,44,616	502,974
at end of 00 . .	1,03,121	2,81,476	1,27,18,073	8,78,346	60,60,863	56,22,861	12,86,312	35,00,064	22,73,465	3,27,24,581	2,181,639
Estimate, 0-1901. at end of 00 (by nts).	1,03,121	2,81,476	1,27,18,073	8,78,346	60,60,863	56,22,861	12,86,312	35,00,064	22,73,465	3,27,24,581	2,181,639
in 1900- . .	...	...	6,05,000	...	6,46,000	5,75,000	...	...	4,000	18,30,000	122,000
1900-1901	17,000	1,67,000	...	3,64,000	...	...	3,45,000	5,50,000	...	14,43,000	96,200
at end of 1901 .	86,121	1,14,476	1,33,23,073	5,14,346	67,06,863	61,97,861	9,41,312	29,50,064	22,77,465	3,31,11,581	2,207,439
Estimate, 1-1902. at end of 1901 (by ed Esti-) . .	86,121	1,14,476	1,33,23,073	5,14,346	67,06,863	61,97,861	9,41,312	29,50,064	22,77,465	3,31,11,581	2,207,439
1901-1902	31,000	8,07,000	...	25,000	...	...	10,01,000	9,50,000	19,12,000	47,26,000	315,100
1901-1902	...	...	26,55,000	...	22,07,000	26,04,000	...	...	...	74,56,000	497,700
at end of 1902 .	1,17,121	9,21,476	1,06,68,073	5,39,346	44,99,863	35,93,861	19,42,312	39,00,064	41,89,465	3,03,71,581	2,024,839

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
CE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20. 1901.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1899-1900.		Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.		Budget Estimate, 1901-190	
	£		£		£	
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	17,172,568		17,658,100		18,135,800	
2. Forest	1,232,685		1,275,900		1,251,900	
3. Tributes from Native States	614,588		577,700		640,500	
	19,019,841		19,511,700		20,028,200	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*755,728*		*754,000*		*760,900*	
Net		18,264,113		18,757,700		19,267,3
I.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,673,937		3,340,400		2,770,600	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*3,348*		*3,400*		*3,400*	
Net		2,670,589		3,337,000		2,767,20
I.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	5,830,752		5,929,800		5,915,800	
2. Stamps	3,225,920		3,305,500		3,310,700	
3. Excise	3,840,346		3,930,900		3,948,400	
4. Provincial Rates	2,495,458		2,558,300		2,719,300	
5. Customs	3,070,627		3,242,500		3,123,100	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,292,729		1,300,900		1,296,700	
7. Registration	287,164		311,400		300,500	
	20,042,996		20,585,300		20,614,500	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*298,616*		*276,300*		*285,600*	
Net		19,744,380		20,309,000		20,328,90
V.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Exchange and Miscellaneous)		307,616		106,500		—40,7
Excess of Expenditure over Income		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,7
		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,7

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1899-1900.		Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.		Budget Estimate, 1901-19	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Debt Services	—	1,342,283	—	1,516,200	—	1,417,1
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	14,165,743		14,239,100		16,345,500	
2. Military Works	801,782		702,800		859,000	
3. Special Defence Works	874		6,800		—	
Total	—	14,968,399	—	14,948,700	—	17,204,5
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	2,748,739		2,831,000		2,941,000	
2. Forest	730,175		743,200		760,300	
3. Other Heads	969,925		994,100		1,055,000	
Total	—	4,448,839	—	4,568,300	—	4,756,3
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	...		...		164,800	
Telegraph	...		...		39,200	
	...		...		204,000	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Railway	76,756		156,200		...	
Irrigation	136,387		307,900		81,000	
Post Office	126,068		124,100		48,300	
Telegraph	105,891		82,100		...	
	445,102		670,300		129,300	
Net	—	—445,102	—	—670,300	—	74,7
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	9,597,544		9,727,600		10,249,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,513,138		3,526,700		3,554,000	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	2,098,848		4,245,000		1,000,000	
4. Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues)	2,356		18,200		43,200	
5. Civil Works	2,891,990		2,963,600		3,515,500	
	18,103,876		20,481,100		18,361,800	
Add or Deduct,—						
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*—206,220*		25,800		*—182,600*	
Total	—	17,897,656	—	20,506,900	—	18,179,8
		38,212,075		40,869,800		41,631,8
Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,774,623		1,640,400		690,9
		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,7

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of Indi

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B., on Military, Military Works, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are the following:—

I.—Indian Military Estimates.
II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.
III.—Military Works Estimates.
IV.—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in the order given above. But I will preface my examination of them, as usual, with some explanation of the more important measures which have been carried out or initiated during the past year.

3. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military Estimates together, the expenditure for the year 1901-1902 is estimated to exceed the amount provided in the Budget for 1900-1901 by £791,100. This figure, however, does not give the true increase to military expenditure in the coming year, as compared with the provision in the Budget of the current year. To arrive at the true figure abnormal causes of variation must be eliminated. In the first place, the excess provision amounting to £266,666, which was provided in the Budget for the current year to meet the expected rise in the cost of food supplies for men and animals, must be thrown out. Again, the savings amounting to £280,000 on account of the absence of the troops lent for service in South Africa and the Colonies must be taken into consideration as, in the Budget for next year, full provision has been made for the established strength. For the first time, also, a credit of £230,000 has been afforded in the Home Estimates for 1901-1902 in consequence of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Throwing out the above items, the increase in the Budget for next year comes to £1,008,000.

4. Some of the reasons which make this increase necessary are similar to those which were indicated by me in my memorandum of the 21st March last year; but, in addition to these, we have had brought home to us, by the striking lessons of the war in South Africa, the urgent need for improvement in many directions. Following the plan pursued in 1899 we drew up last autumn a list of our more pressing military requirements, and selected from this such items as we could at that moment make provision for, from savings due to the absence from India of troops in South Africa and China, or for which we foresaw the possibility of making provision in the coming year. Lately, we have further prepared a similar and more complete list from which selections have again been made, up to the limit of our financial resources. The savings referred to have supplemented to an important degree the funds ordinarily available so that in one way and another the year under review has seen an exceptionally large number of important military measures carried through, or at least instituted and put in a fair way towards completion.

5. Some of the principal of these measures I will briefly enumerate, dividing them into the following headings: Field Army, Frontier Defence, Frontier Railways, Internal Defence, Coast Defence, Ordnance Factories, and General requirements.

Field Army.

6. Foremost among the requirements of the field army is the introduction of the ·303" rifle for all troops. This important measure is being pushed forward as much as possible, but unfortunately for us in India the very large demands on the manufacturing establishments in England consequent on the South African war have prevented the contractors from fulfilling their promises, and it is inevitable that the completion of the re-armament should be somewhat delayed. No less important is the improved armament of our artillery. Various improvements which were introduced experimentally in England eighteen months

or so ago have now successfully withstood the severe test of field service and are being adopted in our field batteries; they include the "spade" brake and the "Grenfell" sight, both of which have been found very satisfactory in South Africa. The year has passed without our being able to obtain any new guns for our mountain batteries, but a satisfactory type of gun has at length been decided on at home, and we hope to complete this very necessary measure next year at a cost of R4,00,000 (£26,600). Further, intended improvements to the artillery branch are an increase of 594 horses to field batteries costing R5,40,000 (£36,000), half of which has been met from savings; an increase to the establishments of mountain batteries at an initial cost of R3,50,000 (£23,300), and an annual expenditure of R6,37,000 (£42,460); and an addition of three howitzer batteries, two of which will we hope be provided next year. The necessity for an extended use of machine guns is another evident result of the South African war, and we are obtaining immediately sufficient Maxims to give two each to all regiments of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the field army, as well as to all other British regiments in India. These guns, sixty-eight in number, will cost R3,42,000 (£22,800). At the same time we are obtaining several machine guns of other descriptions from England for thorough trial, at a cost of R1,66,000 (£11,060).

7. I mentioned last year an important increase of 92 British officers to the Native army. The necessity of a further step in the same direction has now been recognized, and we propose to add another officer to every Native infantry regiment, or a total further increase of 133 officers. The cost of this for a whole year will be about R6,00,000 (£40,000), half of which sum only has been entered in the Estimates of 1901-1902.

8. The increased use of mounted infantry must be a distinct feature in future warfare, and provision for the training of such troops has therefore become very necessary. With this object we propose to form five schools of instruction and have provided R9,00,000 (£60,000) in the estimates of the coming year for the purpose.

9. In matters of equipment two items resulting from the experience of the South African war are the issue of a number of Zeiss and other binoculars and telescopes to mounted troops, and the adoption of a bandolier for the carriage of ammunition. The pattern in the latter case has not yet been decided on, but we have provided two lakhs (£13,300) in the estimates which will suffice for the first two divisions of the field army.

10. Turning to the important question of transport, the reorganization which I alluded to in my memorandum of March last could not be adopted in its entirety owing to the large expenditure involved, and we have been obliged to content ourselves with a scheme which will at least give us a definite organization and one which will be capable of rapid development and expansion on mobilization. This scheme has been approved by the Secretary of State, and the cadres of mule corps, cart trains, and camel corps, which are its salient feature, are being formed. The eventual cost of the organization will be nineteen-and-a-half lakhs annually (£130,000), and fifteen-and-three-quarter lakhs (£105,000) have been provided on this account in the Estimates of 1901-1902. Meanwhile the necessities of the supply branch of the Commissariat-Transport Department will be partly met by an addition of eight officers and eight probationers, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

11. Other measures towards increasing the preparedness and efficiency of the field army are the provision of equipment required from England for four more general hospitals, costing R50,000 (£3,300); the organization of a corps of military staff clerks, involving extra expenditure to the extent of R56,000 (£3,700); an increase to the annual allowance of practice ammunition for field artillery, costing R63,000 (£4,200); and a similar increase at a cost of R68,000 (£4,530) for native infantry on their being rearmed with the ·303" rifle.

'ontier Defence.

12. Under the headings Frontier Defence and Railways fall the construction of a new fort at Drosh which is nearly finished; the completion of the Khyber defences, which have been handed over to the Khyber Rifles; the provision of additional water-supply and accommodation for the garrison, and the completion of the defences at the Malakand. Under the same heading is a road from Kohat to Peshawar which is being executed by the Public Works Department

at a cost of R2,47,000 (£16,460); about one-third of this work is already completed. Then it has been decided to make a 2-foot 6-inch railway from Khushalgarh to Kohat and Thal, the formation as far as Kohat being for a 5-foot 6-inch gauge in view of the eventual bridging of the Indus. The work was begun in January and is being pushed on rapidly. The Nowshera-Dargai Railway to which I alluded last year is practically completed and is attracting a good amount of traffic. *Frontier Railways.*

13. The rearmament of the volunteers which is an important item under the heading Internal Defence is perforce delayed for the unavoidable reason which retards the rearmament of the field army, but we hope to give at least a percentage of volunteers the ·303" rifle before very long. In the same category is the addition of a company of garrison artillery to the army in India, which we have recommended. *Internal Defence.*

14. In connection with Coast Defence some long-deferred requirements have been taken in hand during the past year, although the more pressing needs of the land forces have compelled a further postponement of other measures which must before long receive attention. We are about to supply the 6-inch guns of the defences at Bombay with cordite ammunition at a cost of R1,37,000 (£9,130) and in 1902-1903 similar provision will be made for the guns of that calibre in the Karachi and Hughli defences. We have provided a lakh and seventy thousand rupees (£11,300) in the estimates of 1901-1902 for the provision of breech-loading guns for the Rangoon defences instead of the 40-pounder muzzle-loading guns now mounted there. A number of new machine guns have also been ordered for all coast defence works at a cost of R1,66,000 (£11,060). Not the least important measure for the better security of our coast defences is the establishment at the fortress of Aden of an ordnance workshop, fitted up with all necessary machinery to admit of repairs to the guns, etc., in the defences there being executed on the spot. This necessary work has been put in hand and will, it is hoped, be completed next year. To assist in the defence of important seaports we propose to make arrangements for the more efficient training of volunteers; and with the same object in view the establishment of regular troops employed on submarine mining will be increased next year. *Coast Defence.*

15. Many of the measures mentioned above have thrown extra work on, or have shown the necessity for increasing the capacity of, our ordnance factories, and some large items of extra expenditure in the present and coming years are the result of the increasing necessity that India should be as far as possible independent of England in the matter of warlike stores. This is shown particularly clearly in the difficulty which we are experiencing in obtaining our requirements of rifles to rearm the native troops. At the same time our manufacturing establishments have so improved of late years that we propose to establish a small-arms factory in India. This measure will, however, take some time to carry out and the expenditure on it in 1901-1902 will be trifling. The lyddite filling factory at Kirkee which I referred to last March will, I hope, soon be working; the new cordite factory at Wellington has progressed during the year, and we hope that the preliminaries for the central gun-carriage factory which is to be built at Jubbulpore will soon be completed. *Ordnance Factories.*

16. We now come to my final heading, general requirements of the army, which includes a number of very important measures. I have only sufficient space to allude in the briefest way to the following. We propose to introduce an improved system of recruiting in Madras, through the agency of special staff officers, a measure which has already proved most satisfactory in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay. The cost of this will be only some R44,000 (£3,000) a year. An expenditure of R83,000 (£5,530) a year has been sanctioned on improving the pay and prospects of warrant officers of the Indian army departments, a class whose duties are generally arduous and who are often entrusted with great responsibility. The system of training regimental orderlies to supplement our small staff of nurses in military hospitals has been so successful that we are expending a further R12,000 (£800) so as to provide extra duty pay for a larger number of men so trained. A most important measure in the interests of the health of the British army is the substitution of a metal tank to be packed on mules, for the carriage of drinking water, instead of the time-honoured *pakhai* and *massak*, both of which are constant sources of danger and probably of disease in barracks; and equally important from the point of *General requirements.*

view of efficiency as well as of the prevention of disease, is the gradual introduction in British regiments of patent cooking stoves, with a view to allowing of all cooking being done—as is the case in England and the Colonies—by soldier cooks. Last year an experiment was tried of sending sickly soldiers for short sea trips, and we propose to extend this useful practice in 1901-1902; I hope that the results may materially benefit the British troops in India. Further measures with a similar object are the extension of the employment of medical officers on special sanitary and bacteriological research work; the gradual development of our system of dairies; the completion of installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters at two stations; continued experiments in incineration; and efforts to arrive at a satisfactory system for the removal of rubbish and thorough cleansing of cantonments. We have given much attention during the year to the question of mechanical punkah-pulling, the adoption of which is, we consider, most desirable. A number of experiments have been made, with the result that those systems which will allow of combined lighting of barracks and punkah-pulling by electricity seem likely to be the most satisfactory. We have decided to obtain the assistance of an expert adviser in the matter, and we have provided four lakhs (£26,600) in next year's estimates in the hope of being able to instal a satisfactory system at some stations at least in the course of 1901-1902. In connection with the usual peace training of troops, the annual grant for camps of exercise and instructions was reduced in the current year's estimates from one lakh to 75,000 rupees. For next year we have been able to increase the amount to two lakhs (£13,300). Finally, I should mention an increase of seven officers to the Army Veterinary Department in India, which for some years past has been unequal to the numerous duties required of it.

17. The last-mentioned item brings me to one or two points which are worthy of notice, although they do not fall under the various categories into which I have divided the foregoing measures. I referred last year to the large numbers of horses which we were purchasing to replace those sent with troops to South Africa. These extra purchases have been trained partly by batteries of artillery in this country and the remainder at temporary remount depôts which were established at Umballa and Bangalore. The result of these arrangements is that we are now in a position to supply trained horses to the cavalry regiments and batteries of the Indian establishment now in South Africa as soon as ever the course of events shall permit of their return to India. The supply of horses and ordnance mules to the army has again been hampered by the prevalence of contagious disease at the Hapur Depôt to which I alluded in my memorandum of March last. The origin of the disease which is diagnosed by the Imperial Bacteriologist as lymphangitis, is traced by that gentleman definitely to the ship-load of Italian mules imported in 1899. The important question of remounting the army and of improving the breed of horses in India has been under consideration during the past cold weather by a commission of which Major-General Tyler, Inspector General of Artillery, was President, and I hope that their report may be of assistance in the future consideration of these much discussed problems.

18. A measure which is of considerable Imperial as well as of Indian importance is the raising of five new regiments of native infantry to replace those serving in certain colonial garrisons. The employment of native regiments in these places enables the Imperial Government to withdraw the British troops hitherto required there, but it is not advisable that the Indian army should be permanently reduced on this account, and the Secretary of State has accordingly agreed to a corresponding increase, the whole cost of which will be borne by the Imperial Government.

19. The past year has seen a continuance of that assistance which I said in March last we had been able to render to the army in South Africa. A large number of officers of the Indian Staff Corps are still serving there, many in very responsible posts, and a great number with distinction and credit, as has already been shown in the published despatches of the Generals in the field. We have also sent great quantities of supplies, including as many as 200,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 180,000 helmets and 100,000 warm coats, other garments in lesser numbers, considerable numbers of tents as well as hospital equipment, food-stuffs, etc.

20. But in addition to this we have had to fit out and despatch a considerable expedition of our own, and one to which special interest attaches, as the regiments of the Indian army which compose it have for the first time in history fought side by side with the allied forces of the other great powers of the world. The expeditionary force to China which was despatched in July and August last, under Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, consists of one cavalry and four infantry brigades and line of communication troops, numbering in all about 20,000 officers and men, 11,000 transport, hospital, and other non-combatants, 4,000 coolies for pack work, and 9,500 horses and transport animals. The despatch of the force was effected without a hitch notwithstanding the adverse circumstances at Calcutta of great heat and a strike among the Chinese carpenters. Forty-seven transports were chartered and fitted, thirty-two at Bombay and fifteen at Calcutta, in addition to the use of the Royal Indian Marine ships *Clive*, *Canning*, and *Dalhousie*. The whole arrangements reflect very great credit on Captain Goodridge, Director, Royal Indian Marine, Captain Wilson, Deputy Director (who directed the whole of the first preparations in the absence of the Director in South Africa), and the dockyard staffs of Bombay and Calcutta. Since the expedition started large quantities of food-stuffs have been despatched to China, as well as a very complete supply of warm clothing. Statements have appeared in the press to the effect that our Native soldiers have been insufficiently clad during the great cold of the winter in North China. Such rumours are without foundation. Ample supplies were sent of warm under-clothing, blankets, Balaclava caps, gloves, mittens, poshtins, thick overcoats, etc., and I have ascertained from Sir A. Gaselee, in reply to a special enquiry, that what was provided left nothing to be desired. Special attention was also paid to the medical arrangements: besides a liberal supply of field hospitals, a hospital ship was fitted out (for the first time in Indian waters) and this was supplemented by the munificence of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia who has supplied, fitted out and maintained another ship, the *Gwalior*, entirely at his own expense. His Highness as well as His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and Colonel Sir Partab Singh of Jodhpore have personally taken part in the campaign, and for the first time on record we have regiments of Imperial Service Troops joining with the regular troops of the Indian army in an over-sea expedition.

The special Commissioners, Colonels Hutchinson and Wingate, who were directed to report on compensation for dearness of provisions, commissariat procedure and accounts, to whom I alluded in March last, extended their enquiries to other matters connected with commissariat administration and have submitted admirable reports, from which we shall derive much benefit in the improvement of the system. Their proposals are now under consideration. A committee is now sitting on the whole subject of the system under which the accounts of the army and its departments are prepared; another committee has considered the question of increasing the powers of General Officers Commanding Districts, and a third has dealt in great detail with matters connected with the expenditure and accounting for hospital stores, etc. A number of the recommendations made by the latter have already been adopted, and I hope that business will be much accelerated thereby. I am also able to record with satisfaction a very large reduction, especially by the Commissariat Department, in the numbers of reports and returns hitherto in use.

As this is the last memorandum on the estimates which I shall have the honour of laying before the Council, I have attached a paper, which may be of some interest, showing the principal improvements in the efficiency of the army and our defences since 1885. I now turn to the details of the various estimates.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The revised Indian military estimates for 1900-1901, compared with the budget for the year, show a net saving of ₹1,46,69,000 caused by an increase in receipts of ₹20,71,000 and a decrease in expenditure of ₹1,25,98,000.

4. The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credits on account of the value of animals and stores sent to China, the cost of which is debitable to the Imperial Government.

5. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under :—

(*a*) There is a decrease of R40,00,000 on account of the pay and subsistence of the force sent to China, India being relieved of all expenditure in connection therewith.

(*b*) The budget assumed that the Indian Contingent sent to South Africa in 1899-1900 would return or be replaced by the middle of the current year, but as this prospect has not been realised, the provision made for the last six months becomes a saving (R39,50,000).

(*c*) The difference between the credits taken by debit to Imperial Government for local stores issued from stock to the South Africa, China, and Jubaland Forces, and the amounts likely to be spent on their replacement, accounts for a net decrease of R21,00,000.

(*d*) An increase of R47,30,000 was anticipated owing to rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals, but this is not now expected to be fully realised as rates have somewhat fallen. The probable saving on this account is put at R14,80,000.

(*e*) A sum of R3,93,000 has been appropriated from the Indian estimates to meet the cost of supplementary demands from England.

(*f*) Smaller expenditure is anticipated to the extent of (i) R8,60,000 for army reliefs and commissariat services, (ii) R6,00,000 for regimental pay and allowances, (iii) R5,69,000 for medical establishments, supplies and services, (iv) R5,00,000 under the Remount Department grant, (v) R1,13,000 for barrack supplies and services, and (vi) R1,00,000 for army and garrison staff.

(*g*) The military estimates will be relieved of the pay and allowances of officers and others deputed on plague duty, which are debitable to the Civil Department (R1,90,000), while a saving of R1,35,000 is anticipated on account of exchange compensation allowance.

6. On the other hand, there have been increases in expenditure, the more important of which are the following :—

(*a*) More sea transport charges due chiefly to chartering of transports to convey details to England (R13,25,000).

(*b*) Cost of special expenditure to be incurred *in India* against the military estimates from savings due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa (R12,00,000).

(*c*) In the Ordnance Department the expenditure is expected to show an increase of R2,55,000, while the deduction of R4,25,000 made in the Indian estimates to counterbalance an excess provision in the Home estimates accounts for an increase to that extent.

(*d*) Some minor increases are (i) R1,44,000 on account of special services and military operations due chiefly to expenditure in connection with the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris; (ii) additional grants-in-aid to cantonment funds, R1,01,000; (iii) new cantonment general hospitals, R95,000; (iv) improvement of the equipment of the field artillery in India, R1,36,000; and (v) expenditure in connection with the contingent sent from India to take part in the Commonwealth celebrations at Sydney, R1,09,000.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

7. The estimates for 1901-1902, in the net, amount to R17,07,58,000, or R74,03,000 more than the budget for 1900-1901. This is due to a decrease in receipts of R20,66,000 and an increase in expenditure of R53,37,000.

Comparison—
Budget for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1901-1902.

8. The decrease in receipts is accounted for by the fact that a special credit of R20,57,000 was taken in the budget for 1900-1901 for the value of horses forming the peace complement of the units despatched to South Africa, which was chargeable to the Imperial Government.

9. The more important causes of the increase in expenditure are the following :—

(*a*) In the Budget for 1900-1901 a deduction of ₹38,50,000 was made on account of the absence of the Indian Contingent on service in South Africa, whereas no such deduction has been made for next year.

(*b*) A deduction was similarly made on account of Native infantry regiments serving in the Colonies, but as new regiments have been raised to replace them the necessary provision appears in next year's estimates (₹8,85,000).

(*c*) Larger provision for reorganisation and improvement of the commissariat-transport service, for purchase of transport animals, and for grass farms, ₹11,54,000.

(*d*) Larger provision for ordnance establishments and stores chiefly on account of the cordite and central gun-carriage factories, and in connection with the re-armament of the Native army and improvement of field artillery equipment, ₹7,00,000.

(*e*) The addition of two howitzer batteries and of one company royal garrison artillery accounts for an increase of ₹10,23,000; for the re-armament of the Native army an additional sum of ₹4,16,000 has been provided.

(*f*) The formation of five schools for mounted infantry in India involves an expenditure of ₹6,50,000, while ₹3,86,000 represents the increase due to the addition of one British officer per regiment of Native infantry in India and of eight officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department.

(*g*) Provision has also been made for the following :—₹2,03,000 for the completion of new 10-pounder mountain battery guns. ₹2,84,000 for railway works and water-supply for mobilisation rest-camps, ₹2,00,000 for bandolier equipment for units of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the field army, ₹1,24,000 for "Grenfell" sights for field artillery, ₹1,20,000 for purchase of machine guns and pack mountings for trial, and ammunition and components for "pompoms," ₹1,03,000 for increasing the popularity and efficiency of the volunteer force, ₹1,09,000 for improvement of submarine mining defences, and ₹88,000 for electric lights for coast defences at Bombay and Rangoon.

10. Among other causes of increased expenditure may be mentioned the following: Larger provision for an additional native mountain battery and for increased establishments (₹97,000), increased regimental pay and allowances (₹2,00,000), provision for full authorised reserves for the Native army (₹1,98,000), no deduction having been made as in the current year's budget for excess provision in the home estimates (₹4,25,000), improved sanitation of the Rangoon Cantonment sudder bazar (₹1,04,000), increased provision for camps of exercise and volunteer corps (₹2,01,000).

11. The foregoing increases will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain decreases, the more important of which are the following :—

(*a*) Lower prices for food supplies for men and animals, ₹40,00,000.

(*b*) The provision for purchase of remounts and their road expenses is ₹29,37,000 less, as special provision was made in 1900-1901 for replacement of horses sent to South Africa and other requirements.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,707,700, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,362,200 or £345,700 less than the Budget Estimate.

2. This saving of £345,700 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901, is chiefly due to the dislocation of the arrangements regarding Indian reliefs resulting in smaller payments on account of furlough allowances and pay, during the voyage, of British forces serving in India, and

"Indian Troop Service;" to decrease in the payments for stores, furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and retired pay, etc., of British forces for service in India.

The net figures of the Revised Estimate show a saving of £337,500 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901, due to a decrease in expenditure of £345,700 as explained above, and a decrease in receipts of £8,200.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

Comparison—Budget for 1900-1901 and Estimate for 1901-1902.

The receipts and expenditure for 1901-1902 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	248.300	2,814,800	2,566,500
Non-effective	18,500	2,413,700	2,395,200
TOTAL .	266,800	5,228,500	4,961,700

The receipts for 1901-1902 include contributions to be made to the extent of £230,000 by the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the transport of troops, and of military charges for Aden, and in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure ; and compared with the Budget for 1900-1901 they show an anticipated total increase of £223,300. The total gross expenditure for 1901-1902 is higher by £520,800 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year. This amount is chiefly accounted for by the increased provision for ordnance and other army stores and to the expected return of troops from South Africa, and the resumption of transfers to the Army Reserve.

The gross charges on account of effective services, as estimated in the coming year, include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India (£760,000) ; furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000) ; furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000) ; Indian Troop Service (£250,000) ; passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000) ; miscellaneous (£20,600) ; and stores for India (£1,427,200).

The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£600,000) ; pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£22,700) ; pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,670,000), miscellaneous pensions, etc. (£84,000), and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£37,000).

The net expenditure for 1901-1902 is more by £297,500 than that for the preceding year, and, as explained above, this is due to an increase of £223,300 in receipts and £520,800 in gross expenditure.

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 amounted to R1,15,09,000 (£767,267); the revised estimate of expenditure is taken at R1,05,00,000 (£700,000). There will, therefore, have been less expenditure in India of R10,09,000 (£67,267), which is due mainly to the transfer of funds to meet additional expenditure in England on stores and to an anticipated lapse of R7,48,000 (£49,867) on grants for works.

2. The Budget Estimate for 1901-1902, excluding English expenditure, is R1,31,74,000 (£878,267) or R16,65,000 (£111,000) more than that of 1900-1901. The difference is due to a special grant of R17,74,900 (£118,327)

ing allowed for certain works which have been recognized by the Government India as being of special urgency and importance.

3. The main heads of expenditure in the Military Works estimate amount the following sums, in round figures:—

	R
For original works, including those in progress and those to be commenced . . .	62,88,000 (£419,200)
„ repairs	34,63,000 (£230,867)
„ establishments and tools and plant . .	29,62,000 (£197,467)
„ Barrack Department establishment supplies and tools and plant	8,12,000 (£54,133)

4. Expenditure, amounting to R3,50,800 (£23,387), will be incurred on water-supply projects, R1,22,370 on sanitary works, R3,17,000 (£21,133) for coast and inland fortifications, and R1,74,000 for works on the North-West Frontier: R4,00,000 (£26,667) will be spent on the installation of mechanical punkah-pulling in barracks, and provision has been made in the budget for R8,00,000 (£53,333) for the cordite factory in the Nilgiris, R4,20,000 (£28,000) for the central gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore, and also R3,00,000 (£20,000) for renewals of buildings, etc. The remaining works consist of those for new hospitals, barracks, etc., and will provide for the ordinary requirements of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Remount, and Marine Departments.

Excluding renewals, provision is made for 99 new works, of which 55 are in progress and 44 have yet to be commenced. A sum of R5,35,000 (£35,667) is provided for minor works costing less than R2,500 each.

IV.—Marine.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The net total of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1900-1901 was R14,20,000 (£94,667), the Revised Estimate stands at R10,23,000 (£68,200), showing a decrease of R3,97,000 (£26,467).

The decrease is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service. Also to larger deductions on account of recoveries for dockyard labour in connection with the China Expeditionary Force, and to reduced expenditure on repairs and on coal for His Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas, counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure under other heads owing to the troopships having been kept working throughout the year and to large local purchases of coal to meet requirements usually met by importing coal from England.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

Comparison—
Budget for 1900-1901
and
Estimate for 1901-1902.

The net total of the Marine Estimate for 1901-1902 is R14,40,000 (£96,000) against R14,20,000 (£94,667), the total of the Budget for 1900-1901 showing an increase of R20,000. This is caused by an increase in expenditure amounting to R75,000 (£5,000), due to the addition of the *Hardinge* to the establishment of vessels of the Royal Indian Marine and to other causes, counterbalanced by increased receipts of R56,000 (£3,733).

APPENDIX.

Statement of important measures of improvement in the army and in the defence of India since 1885.

1885.

Increase to the strength of the army.

In 1885 the permanent establishment of British troops was increased by the addition of—

Cavalry	1,332
Artillery	1,373
Infantry	7,952
TOTAL	10,657

The strength of the Native Army was increased by—

Cavalry	4,704
Infantry	11,968
Artillery, approximately	3,000
TOTAL	19,672

The approximate cost was calculated at £1,196,800 a year, excluding non-effective charges.

Increase and redistribution of garrison batteries.

Six companies of garrison artillery were added to the Indian establishment, and two of these were located at Roorkee and one each at Barrackpore, Bombay, Karachi, and Quetta. The garrison companies in India were redistributed in 1892.

The cost was approximately R3,18,000 initial, R9,12,000 annual.

Equipment of mountain batteries with 2·5-inch R. M. L. guns.

It was decided to re-arm the mountain batteries, and eventually all mountain batteries were gradually equipped with the 2·5-inch R. M. L. gun. It has now been decided to re-arm the mountain batteries with a new 10-pounder gun at a cost of R4,05,000.

Special defence works.

The question of improving the coast and frontier defences of India was taken up vigorously in 1885. Schemes were prepared by the Defence Committee and approved by the Secretary of State, and the cost of the proposed works was spread over a number of years. A new head of account called the "special defence works" was accordingly opened and special defence divisions formed at the various ports and on the frontier for the execution of the works. In 1890, after a general forecast of the expenditure on special defence works had been submitted to the Secretary of State, His Lordship's sanction was received to a total expenditure against Indian revenues of five crores and three lakhs, including the moiety of the cost of the works at Aden.

The works were practically completed in 1897 at an expenditure chargeable to Indian revenues of R4,08,00,850, *viz.* :—

	R
On works, including establishments and tools and plant	2,67,11,391
On armaments, floating defences, etc.	1,40,89,459
TOTAL	4,08,00,850

In addition, a sum of ₹11,78,435 was charged to the Home Government for a share of the cost of the Aden defences, and a sum approximating 50 lakhs was allowed for establishment charges for carrying out the works, tools and plant, etc.

Coast defences of India.

Designs for the principal defensive works at Aden were elaborated in 1883, were put in hand in the latter part of 1884 and were in progress until 1897. In 1885 the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to proposals for the defence of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, and Rangoon. In 1890 it was finally decided that the expenditure on coast defence works should be limited to ₹3,13,26,818,* including the cost of armament and floating defences. Special arrangements were made for the execution of the works which were completed in 1897 at a cost of ₹2,69,62,203 as shown below :—

	₹
* Works	1,54,47,600
Armaments and floating defences	1,58,79,218
TOTAL .	3,13,26,818

These sums do not take account of expenditure on establishment, tools and plant :

PORTS.	Works.	Armaments and floating defences.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
Aden (excluding Imperial share) . . .	27,85,138	16,28,941	44,14,079
Karachi	16,15,929	16,66,171	32,82,100
Bombay	96,73,111	39,98,567	1,36,71,678
Hooghly	6,08,388	14,07,120	20,15,508
Burma	9,42,848	18,40,612	27,83,460
General	6,45,286	1,50,092	7,95,378
TOTAL .	1,62,70,700	1,06,91,503	2,69,62,203

The expenditure on works, besides providing the necessary batteries complete with arrangements for range and position-finding, etc., at the various ports, includes the cost of the following additional works :—At Aden, barracks for three batteries of Royal Artillery (₹5,93,663) ; at Karachi, a new lighthouse (₹1,11,865) and the removal of deep-water point and the extension of the east groyne (₹3,50,000) ; at Bombay, a wet basin (₹15,41,018) ; and in the Hooghly, land communications and new jetty (₹2,39,240), also a harbourage for two torpedo boats (₹1,27,501) ; at Rangoon, the protection of Syriam Bank against erosion which was threatening the battery (₹2,96,188), and accommodation for one garrison battery of Royal Artillery (₹1,07,363) at this place.

The outlay on armaments represents the provision of 10-inch B.-L. guns, 6-inch B.-L. guns, quick-firing guns, and R. C. machine guns with the necessary ammunition.

The floating defences comprise seven 1st class torpedo-boats, two torpedo gun-boats, and two turretships at Bombay re-armed with breech-loading guns.

Frontier defences of India.

Proposals for providing defence works on the North-West Frontier of India were submitted to the Secretary of State for the first time in 1885, although in 1883 and 1884 large proposals were made—and in some cases the work begun—for strategic railways and roads. In 1887 sanction was obtained to revised proposals, and in 1890 the Secretary of State finally sanctioned an expenditure of ₹1,88,47,312 * on both works and armament.

	₹
* Works	1,39,09,200
Armament	49,38,112
TOTAL .	1,88,47,312

These frontier defences may be divided into three main groups, those in advance and rear of the Bolan pass and Peshin plateau, those for the defence of the Khyber pass and its debouchure, and thirdly those for strengthening certain important strategical points in rear and for the protection of our supply depôts.

The works have been completed and the armament provided, the final outlay being—

	R
On works	1,04,40,691
„ armament	33,97,956
TOTAL	1,38,38,647

Strategic Railways, Roads, and Bridges.

The expenditure on these has been R14,44,87,000 or £9,632,467.

Appointments and Organisation.

(Commissariat-Transport Department.)

Consequent on the recommendations of the Army Organisation Commission, the appointment of Commissary General-in-Chief was created in 1885. No change was made at that time in the status of the Commissariat Departments of the three Presidencies, but that of Bengal was divided into two circles, each under a Commissary General. In 1889 all three administrations were brought under the Government of India; and in 1899, with the introduction of a system of promotion for officers by length of departmental service, the former separate lists for each Presidency were amalgamated into one list for all future appointments.

1886.

Formation of reserves for the Native Army.

In 1886 a plan to provide a reserve for the Native Army was sanctioned by which men passing into the reserve, still belonged to their respective regiments. Reservists are required to do an annual training, and when called up for service rejoin their regimental depôts.

The scheme was limited at first to the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and subsequently extended in 1887 to the Madras and Bombay Armies.

Two reserve forces were originally formed:—the active reserve and the garrison reserve; the former was limited to 218 men per battalion of infantry in Bengal, and 160 per battalion in Madras and Bombay, and the following in the artillery:—

Native mountain artillery—

Gunners 22
Drivers 34 } per battery.

British mountain batteries—

Native Drivers 34 per battery.

The garrison reserve was abolished in 1892.

In 1899 the reserve per regiment was raised to—

In infantry regiments of the Punjab and Bengal Commands, exclusive of Gurkha battalions and local corps. In Burma battalions of Madras infantry, excluding the 10th Burma (Gurkha) Rifles. In the 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry.	280 reservists per regiment.
In the corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners	250 reservists.
In regiments of the Bombay Command, including the Bombay Sappers and Miners, but excluding the 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry and local corps.	160 reservists per regiment.
In regiments of the Madras Command, including the Corps of "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, but excluding the Burma battalions of Madras Infantry.	60 reservists per regiment.

Raising of military police in Bengal and Bombay for service in Burma.

The military police force required for the pacification of Burma was raised in India in 1886 and 1887.

In March 1886 a force of 3,000 was raised in Northern India.

In July 1886 two additional police battalions were raised and in October 1886 the raising of 2,000 additional military police was ordered.

In December 1886 4,000 additional police was raised.

In 1887 a military police battalion of 500 men was raised and another force of 4,000 police.

In 1888 three additional levies were raised as follows :—

Shan States Levy	600 Punjabis.
Mogaung Levy	500 Gurkhas and hillmen.
Chin Levy	400 Punjabis and 200 Hindustanis.

The total number of Indian police sanctiond for Upper Burma amounted to about 18,500. The military police in Burma is a highly efficient force.

Mobilisation of the army.

A general mobilisation committee was formed in 1886, and it was decided that the plan of mobilisation should be by "army corps" for service beyond the frontier, and "divisions" or "brigades" of all arms, according to circumstances, for service within the frontiers of India, or beyond sea.

This was changed in 1890 to the system of mobilisation by divisions. The basis of the plan is mobilisation by stations, *i.e.*, certain stations are detailed from which the troops will be withdrawn in order to form the field army. Obligatory garrisons for all India have been laid down.

Special grants have been made from time to time to facilitate mobilisation arrangements.

Raising of additional Native mountain batteries.

To provide for the requirements of Burma, two additional Native mountain batteries were raised in 1886, at an approximate cost of ₹3,20,000 initial and ₹2,80,000 annual.

Water-supply of cantonments.

Special attention has been given to the subject of the water-supply of cantonments, and for some years nine lakhs of rupees were expended annually on works of this class. The following important projects have been carried through since 1886:—Chakrata, Peshawar, Mhow, Allahabad, Dum-Dum, Lucknow, Agra, Dagshai, Subathu, Murree, Rawal Pindi, Bangalore, Meerut, Quetta, Secunderabad. The mobilisation camps have been provided with supplies of piped water.

1887.

Enlargement of the arsenal at Rawal Pindi.

In January 1887, in connection with the scheme for the defence of the North-West Frontier, the Secretary of State sanctioned such extension of the Rawal Pindi arsenal as appeared to the Government of India to be necessary. A scheme for providing the additional accommodation required to fully meet existing or immediately prospective conditions was drawn up and sanctioned in May 1888, and the enlargement was completed in 1891-92 at a cost of ₹1,41,000. A further extension of the arsenal was sanctioned in 1898 on the recommendation of a special committee and is being carried out at an estimated cost of ₹1,98,930.

Scheme of regimental institutes.

In 1887, with a view to increase the comfort and well-being of the British soldier in India, it was decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to combine, improve and develop the reading and general recreation rooms and the canteens and

refreshment shops which were then maintained for British troops in India under the designation of regimental institutes. A scale of accommodation was laid down and the scheme has been carried out as far as funds have permitted.

Amalgamation of the Supply and Transport Branches, Commissariat Department.

The Supply and Transport Branches of the Commissariat Departments in the three Presidencies were amalgamated in February 1887.

1888.

Reorganisation of the commands and staff in India.

The reorganisation of the commands and staff in India was carried out in 1888. The principal changes introduced were:—

The Generals' commands were reduced from 33 to 30 and were divided into 1st class districts commanded by Major-Generals, and 2nd class districts commanded by Colonels with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

The larger stations were placed under the command of Colonels on the Staff.

The divisional and district staff (musketry staff excluded) in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Departments were amalgamated, the combined duties being performed by officers designated "District Staff Officers, 1st class," and "District Staff Officers, 2nd class." These designations have since been altered to Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The estimated saving by the above measures was ₹2,21,052.

Introduction of improvements in the organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1888 the conditions of service in the Hyderabad Contingent were improved:

(i) The establishment of British officers was increased from four to six per regiment (subsequently increased in 1890 to eight).

(ii) The artillery, cavalry and infantry, respectively, were linked together.

(iii) The rates of good-conduct pay and pensions and half-mounting allowance were assimilated to those in force for the regular army.

Transfer of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The question of the transfer of the administration of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military to the Revenue and Agricultural Department was considered by a conference at Delhi in 1888, and the transfer was carried out in 1889.

Re-armament of the turretships and provision of seven torpedo and two gun-boats for coast defences.

In 1888 8-inch B.-L. guns were substituted for the old 10-inch M.-L. guns on board the turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, which form part of the defences of Bombay, costing, with sundry alterations to the ships, £47,430.

Provision of gun-boats for Bombay and torpedo-boats for the several ports in India, and transfer of the India defence vessels to the control of the Admiralty.

In 1886—88 two additional gun-boats were sanctioned for Bombay, costing £130,000, as well as seven torpedo-boats for the several Indian ports, costing about £89,000.

The last of these arrived in India in July 1889. In 1890 the vessels referred to were handed over to the control of the Admiralty under certain conditions.

1889.

Organisation of Mounted Infantry in Upper Burma.

In 1889 325 British and 680 Native mounted infantry were raised for service in Upper Burma.

Engineer Field and Siege Parks.

In 1889 measures were taken to complete the engineer field parks at Rawal Pindi and Quetta and to keep this equipment separate from all other stock and ready for immediate issue when required. Similar precautions have since been taken as regards the field park units at Karachi.

Re-armament of Royal Horse and Field Artillery in India.

In 1889 horse and field batteries were re-armed with 12-pounder B.-L. guns, and during 1897—99 sanction was accorded to the substitution of pole for shaft draught in batteries of horse and field artillery and the conversion of field artillery guns to take 15-pounder projectiles at an estimated cost of six lakhs. Cordite ammunition was gradually introduced for these services at an eventual cost of £46,500. In 1900 the introduction of the spade brake, the tray system of carrying ammunition, and the assimilation of all carriages and wagons to one pattern with pole draught was sanctioned for field artillery at a cost of R12,59,740.

Reorganisation of the establishment of officers of the Military Accounts Department.

This was undertaken to meet the requirements of the second circle of military accounts and audit in the Bengal Presidency, and also to provide travelling inspectors of accounts. Consolidated rates of salaries were introduced.

Extension of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore.

To enable the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore to undertake the manufacture of the fuzes used with the new 12-pounder B.-L. guns and to carry out the repairs of these guns, it became necessary to extend the foundry. The work was put in hand in 1889 and completed during 1892-93 at a cost of R1,72,000.

1890.

Amalgamation of the three Staff Corps.

(*a*) In 1890 the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps were amalgamated as the Indian Staff Corps under Royal Warrant, dated 28th January 1891.

(*b*) The "General List" of cavalry and infantry ceased to exist as separate bodies except for succession to Colonel's allowance.

Increase to ammunition columns.

In 1890 the number of wagons per ammunition column unit was increased from three to six, the 33 additional wagons required being sent at once to the ammunition column stations.

Re-arrangement of the commands and staff of the Royal Artillery.

In 1890 India was divided for the purpose of artillery commands into six artillery circles. The artillery and the forts in each circle were placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the Staff so far as armament, equipment, and inspection are concerned. On the abolition of the presidential army system in 1895 the commands and staff were re-arranged: the artillery in each command was placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Construction of a wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay and deepening of the Duncan Dock.

In 1890 projects were sanctioned for the construction of a wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay, and for deepening the Duncan Dock at a total estimated cost of ₹18,32,641. The works were completed in 1898 and 1893, respectively.

Military Works.

The Military Works Department was extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

1891.

Reconstitution of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry.

In 1891 the reconstitution of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry as frontier (Baluchistan) regiments was undertaken.

In 1898 their composition was again changed to—

Classes.	24th Bombay Infantry Companies.	26th Bombay Infantry Companies.
Hazaras	2	2
Pathans { Khattaks	1	1
Pathans { Waziris	1	1
Punjabi Mahomedans	2	0
Baluchis and Brahuis	0	2
Sikhs, other than Jat Sikhs	2	

Grant of increased pay to the Native Cavalry.

In 1891 the pay of silladar cavalry was raised as notified in G. G. O. No. 224 of 1891. The cost was appoximately ₹8,68,500.

Artillerymen for the armaments of the coast and frontier defences and inland forts.

In 1891, in order to increase the number of artillerymen for coast and frontier defences, 25 men were added to each of the 23 garrison artillery companies in India at a cost of ₹3,75,000. The existing 222 lascars were increased to 650 and placed on the footing of fighting men. This measure cost ₹53,489 initial and ₹1,50,919 annually.

Manufacture of steel in India.

In 1891 the manufacture of steel for projectiles and gun-carriages was recommended to the Secretary of State, and the proposals having been approved, the steel factory at Cossipore commenced work in June 1892. The result has been most satisfactory, and the scope of the factory has been considerably developed. The initial cost of the measure was ₹1,25,000; the annual cost ₹5,700.

Establishment of a harness and saddlery factory in Southern India.

In 1891 the establishment of a second factory in India for the supply of harness, saddlery, and accoutrements was determined on, but owing to lack of funds the complete scheme was never accomplished. In 1898, however, the harness and saddlery workshops in the Bombay Arsenal were abolished and the similar workshops at Madras were enlarged so as to meet the requirements of both Madras and Bombay Commands in this respect with a resulting saving of ₹6,337 a year.

1892.

Establishment of recruiting centres.

Recruiting centres in each of which a depôt was established were established for the regiments of the Bengal Army in 1892 at a cost of about a lakh for the first year, with a recurring annual charge of R75,000, each to form the centre of a recruiting district. Each centre is under the control of the recruiting staff officer with or without one or more assistant recruiting staff officers. The system of recruiting centres was extended to the Native troops in the Bombay Command in 1896 at a cost of about R32,500 per annum.

Reorganisation of the Intelligence Branch.

In 1892 the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department was reorganised at a cost of about R55,000 per annum—

(*a*) An Assistant Quartermaster General was appointed head of the branch.
(*b*) The branch was divided into four sections, each under a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, a Staff Captain and a paid attaché with an adequate clerical staff.
(*c*) The staff pay of Staff Captains was in 1899 increased from R150 to R250 per mensem.
(*d*) The formation of an Intelligence Section in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, was sanctioned in 1892.
(*e*) An Intelligence Branch for Burma was sanctioned in May 1890 and continued until April 1900, when a small Burma Section was added to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department at Simla.

Local battalions for service in Burma.

In order to increase the efficiency of the Madras Army in 1892, the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry were reconstituted as the 5th and 6th Burma Battalions. In 1894 the 29th Madras Infantry was similarly converted into the 7th Burma Battalion.

These local battalions were formed from men transferred from the Burma Military Police as shown below:—

10th Madras Infantry	(1st Burma Battalion)	from the Kubo Valley Police Battalion.
12th	(2nd	Chin Levy.
33rd	(3rd	Shan States Levy.
32nd	(4th	Myingyan Military Police Battalion.
30th	(5th	Pyinmana and Katha-Magwe Military Police Battalions.
31st	(6th	Shwebo Military Police Battalion.
29th	(7th	Magwe and Mandalay Military Police Battalions.

The approximate cost of this measure was R2,42,000.

Revision of the hutting system in the Native Army.

In 1892, with a view to provide improved accommodation for the Native Army, the system of hutting was revised. An annual grant for the reconstruction of lines in Bengal is given.

Full hutting-money is still admissible, but in lieu of half hutting-money a monthly repair allowance of R100 per regiment has been introduced.

In Madras a uniform system has been adopted, under which the ownership of the huts will be gradually transferred to the State, the men being granted an allowance for maintaining the huts in good condition. An annual grant of R70,000 is given accordingly for repairs, etc., of lines.

Similarly, the Bombay Army has been given an annual grant of R50,000, *i.e.*, R18,000 for repairs and R32,000 for the construction gradually of new lines. The accommodation for the Punjab Frontier Force is provided by the Military Works Department at the cost of the State, while the Gurkha battalions at permanent stations are given special grants when new lines or reconstruction become necessary, and a repair allowance every four years.

Establishment of a reserve of horses.

The establishment of a reserve of 1,000 horses to meet the demands of field service was sanctioned in 1892, but money for it was not forthcoming until 1896. The initial cost was about seven lakhs. Recurring cost on account of feed, keep, etc., ₹1,50,000.

1893.

Reorganisation of Hindustani regiments on the class regiment system.

In order to attract a better class of recruit and to render service in these regiments more popular, they were reorganised in 1893 as class regiments as follows :—

Group.	Class.	Centre.
1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry .	Brahmins	Allahabad.
2nd, 4th, and 16th Bengal Infantry	Rajputs	Agra.
7th, 8th, and 11th Bengal Infantry	"	Lucknow.
6th and 10th Bengal Infantry	Jats .	Delhi.
13th Bengal Infantry . .	Rajputs	"
5th and 12th Bengal Infantry .	Musalmans	Bareilly.
7th and 18th Bengal Infantry .	"	Benares.
19th Bengal Infantry to be linked with 39th Garhwal Rifles	Khas Gurkhas	Lansdowne.

Since then the 5th, 12th, 17th, and 18th Bengal infantry have been linked together with their regimental centre at Benares.

The approximate cost of this measure was ₹78,000 *plus* charges on account of (*i*) change in uniform, (*ii*) cost of transit of transfers, (*iii*) pensions and gratuities.

Additions to the strength of the Ordnance Department.

The personnel of the Ordnance Department was increased in 1893 by an addition of three officers to the number of Assistant Superintendents of Factories so as to provide an Assistant Superintendent for each factory. (Annual cost ₹20,408.) A further increase of four officers was made in 1896 in order to provide a small reserve at an annual cost of ₹30,128.

Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.

Five Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery were added to the Department in 1893 in view of the necessity for specially skilled supervision for the B.-L. guns and hydro-pneumatic mountings at the coast defence stations.

Magazine rifles for British troops in India.

During 1893 the British infantry were re-armed with the Lee-Metford rifle at a cost of £327,500, and it was decided in 1897 to re-arm the seven regiments of British cavalry with Lee-Enfield carbines and the Royal Artillery with converted Martini-Enfield artillery carbines : this re-armament was completed in 1899.

Exchange Compensation.

Exchange compensation allowance was given to all servants of Government not domiciled in India to compensate them for the depreciated value of the rupee in which currency their salaries are paid, and a privileged rate of exchange for furlough allowances calculated in Indian currency, when paid in England, was fixed.

Rules for the preparation and submission of accounts of British troops on field service.

The old system for the preparation and rendering of accounts on field service having failed in the Miranzai and Hazara Expeditions, a new system was introduced for the use of British troops in the field.

1894.

Reorganisation of the Bombay Army.

In 1894 the composition of the Bombay Army was changed, class companies being formed and a proportion of foreigners enlisted; men belonging to non-fighting classes were eliminated. The revised composition was notified in G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

In order to provide officers on mobilisation taking place, the formation of an Indian Army reserve of officers was sanctioned in 1894, the regulations governing admission thereto being published in G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894.

Indian Articles of War.

In 1894 the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) having been found defective, it was amended by a Bill (Act XII of 1894).

Reorganisation of the Military Works Services.

In May 1894 a committee was appointed under the Presidentship of the Honourable Mr. D. R. Lyall, Indian Civil Service, to report on the measures that would, in their opinion, be practicable to reduce establishment charges and percentages in the Military Works and Public Works Departments, and as to the best means of effecting economy without interfering with efficiency in the execution of military and public works. One of the recommendations of this committee was that the Military Works Department should be abolished, and that works done by that service should be transferred to the Public Works Department, which was to be manned by Royal Engineer officers only. The Government of India, however, decided that a separate agency for the execution of military works should be maintained, but that the organisation of the Military Works Department should be largely modified. It was proposed to abolish the graded system which had become unworkable, and to constitute the service on a purely military basis. Detailed proposals for carrying out this change were submitted to the Secretary of State in July 1897. Under the revised arrangements, which involved the abolition of the Military Works Department, employment upon military works duties was to be the normal duty of Royal Engineer officers in India, and this employment was to be considered regimental duty. It was proposed that the new organisation should follow the lines of the system in force in the Imperial Service at Home and in the Colonies adapted to suit the reorganisation of the Army in India in four Commands. These proposals received the sanction of the Secretary of State in March 1899, and the reorganisation was brought into effect from 1st October of that year.

1895.

Abolition of the presidential army system.

In 1895 the great reform which had been discussed for so many years was carried out, the Bengal Army was sub-divided into the Bengal and Punjab Commands and the presidential armies of Madras and Bombay were formed into two Commands, the Quetta District going to Bombay and Burma to the Madras Command. The whole army of India, consisting of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Commands, each under a Lieutenant-General, was placed under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India. The staff of each Command was re-arranged and assimilated as far as possible.

Increase to the pay of the Native Army.

In June 1895 the pay of all non-commissioned ranks in the Native Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and the Native Infantry was increased by R2 per mensem. The Madras Cavalry, the Viceroy's Body-Guard, and the local corps shared in this increase. The increase in annual expenditure was about R30,00,000.

Increase of pay to the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1895 the pay of sowars of the Hyderabad Contingent was assimilated to that of the Bengal and Bombay Cavalry, and in 1896 the increase of pay sanctioned for the Native Army was extended to the Hyderabad Contingent artillery and infantry.

Reorganisation of the Madras Army.

In 1895 it was decided to reorganise the Madras Army on the class company system, Telugus being eliminated.

Establishment of a Proof Department at Balasore.

In order to carry out the proof of projectiles manufactured at the Shell Factory, Cossipore, a proof department was established at Balasore in 1895, at an initial and an annual expenditure of R1,89,323 and R23,416, respectively.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned the enlargement of the scope and establishment of this proof department so as to include the proof of small-arm ammunition, with effect from 1st April 1901. The cost of this will be only R36,000 initial and R17,117 annual.

Abolition of the Gunpowder Factories at Madras and Kirkee.

In consequence of the introduction of cordite, the gunpowder factory at Madras was abolished in 1895 and that at Kirkee was closed on 1st April 1900.

1896.

Amalgamation of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Branches of the Indian Medical Service.

In 1895-96 the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Branches of the Indian Medical Service were amalgamated into one service under the direct administrative control of the Government of India. The Surgeon General with the Government of India was at the same time made the head of the amalgamated service, and his designation was changed to the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Accounts.

Relief was afforded from the accumulated interest of the Patriotic Fund to the sufferers in the Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895.

Orders were issued that the rates payable to British troops serving in India on account of compensation in lieu of clothing and those recoverable from them on account of issues of clothing made on payment should be identical, and that they should be fixed at the actual cost of supplying the articles in India.

1897.

Military Works.

The high level road through the Bolan Pass which was commenced in 1882-83 was completed at a cost of R21,79,469.

Reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1897 both cavalry and infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent were organised on the class squadron and class company system and the future class composition laid down in G. G. O. No. 1165 of 1897.

Re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals.

In consequence of the issue, in 1897, of new rules under the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), cantonment hospitals have been re-established at almost all the large stations garrisoned by British troops.

Sanitary Officers.

In 1897 the appointment, as an experimental measure, of three district sanitary officers for the sole duties of investigating the causes of disease and giving advice in sanitary matters was recommended to, and sanctioned by, the Secretary of State. The appointment of one sanitary officer for each Command has now been approved.

Accounts.

Measures were adopted by which it was hoped to obtain a more effectual check than formerly existed over claims to compensation for dearness of provisions and forage to Native troops and followers, together with a simplification of procedure in the submission and audit of such claims.

I

Raising an additional Mountain Battery.

An additional Native mountain battery was sanctioned in 1898, at an approximate cost of R1,60,000 initial and R1,40,000 annual.

Establishment of a Central Gun-Carriage Factory.

The establishment of a central gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore in place of the three existing factories was recommended to Secretary of State in 1898 as conducive to economy as well as to efficiency in manufacture. The proposal has been approved and steps towards the establishment of the factory are now being taken. The initial cost is estimated at 26 lakhs, but there will, on the other hand, be an annual saving of nearly R1,20,000 on labour and establishments.

Changes in ordnance organisation.

With a view to increased efficiency and economy of manufacture, the ordnance factories were placed under the direct control of the Director General of Ordnance in 1898, a measure which resulted in a saving of R8,712 per annum.

As a corollary to the above change, the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department in India, by the reduction of the circles of ordnance supply from four to two, was recommended to the Secretary of State in June 1900, and received His Lordship's sanction. The reorganisation was carried into effect from 1st November 1900.

Accounts.

In consequence of the grant by the Imperial Government to British soldiers serving in England and the Colonies of a messing allowance of 3*d*. per diem, similar measures were introduced in India, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, orders were issued sanctioning the grant in India of a messing allowance of 2¼ annas a day to European non-commissioned officers and men in addition to their usual pay and extra-duty pay; and exempting them from the payment of the stoppage of 9 pies a day hitherto made on account of the grocery ration.

Formation of a Central Office of Audit and Account for dealing with the accounts of Ordnance Factories in India.

This measure was undertaken in consequence of the transfer of the direct control of the factories of the Ordnance Department in India to the Director General of Ordnance in India.

1899.

Redistribution of commands and staff on the North-Western Frontier.

In 1899 the commands and staff on the North-Western Frontier were redistributed as follows, and notified in India Army Circular No. 45 of 1900:—

(i) A 1st class district, under the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, was formed embracing the whole frontier from Abbottabad to Dehra Ghazi Khan.

(ii) The Brigadier-General Commanding the Peshawar District became subordinate to the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

(iii) A new 2nd class district, styled the Derajat District, was formed under the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Military position on the North-Western Frontier.

On the conclusion of military operations on the Punjab Frontier in 1898, the whole question of the military position on the North-Western Frontier was thoroughly considered by the Government of India, and in 1899 it was decided to withdraw regular troops from the Khyber, expanding the Khyber rifles, that regular troops should be withdrawn from the Samana, Kurram, Tochi, and the Gomal and Shahur Valleys, and that thereafter these places should be garrisoned by militia or military police.

Cantonment Regulations.

Under the authority of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), rules have been drawn up for the administration of cantonments. The rules were finally published and given effect to in 1899.

Provision of an adequate war reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons.

The necessity for providing a larger reserve of military assistant surgeons to meet the requirements of the field army on mobilisation was considered in 1899, and a scheme was put forward which has now been sanctioned. This involved an increase to the establishment, the cost of which is estimated at—

	R
Initial	1,55,160 spread over five years.
Annual recurring	7,250 in the sixth year and thereafter.

Horse runs for Native cavalry.

In view of the increasing difficulty experienced by Native cavalry in obtaining suitable remounts, a scheme for the establishment of horse runs by these regiments on irrigable land was sanctioned in 1899. Grants of land on favourable terms were made on the Chenab Canal and loans of money allowed to enable regiments to start operations. The experiment is now under trial.

North-Western Frontier defences.

The defences at the Malakand, including Chakdara, in the Khyber, and on the Samana were strengthened and improved so as to be proof against tribal attack.

Accounts.

The rules relating to payment of compensation for dearness of provisions were modified so as to provide for compensation being based on the local price of that quality of food-grains which would be ordinarily eaten by the class of men to which the Native soldier or follower belongs.

Pensions.

The rates of wound pensions admissible to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Native Army were considered inadequate and, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, were increased.

Organisation of transport.

The experience of the Chitral and Tirah Expeditions led to prolonged consideration by two special committees and by the Government of India of the whole subject of organising the standing transport so as to adapt it to the much larger requirements of mobilisation. In 1899 a provisional scheme for organising a large part of the existing transport into corps and cadres was ap[illegible] this has now been [illegible] more extensive scheme for the mai[illegible]

received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Simultaneously, in 1899, rules were formulated and approved for the organisation into units of all transport hired or purchased in time of war; and in order to facilitate the collection of such transport from private owners, the terms to be allowed for hire of animals or men were carefully detailed and widely published. A further measure with the same object is the compiling of an accurate census of transport, which is now in preparation, and the maintenance of registration officers permanently in districts. The scheme for enrolling camels from the grantees on the lands adjacent to the Chenab Canal has been most successful.

The organisation of transport has necessitated the addition of 38 officers to the Transport Branch of the Commissariat-Transport Department at a cost of R6,20,000 annually. The total extra cost is R19,40,000.

Complement of transport.

Questions connected with the maintenance of a large standing transport have been very prominent in the years under review. The complement of transport which had been developed in 1885 was increased in 1891 by 2,000 mules at a cost of eight lakhs. A further increase of 1,750 mules was sanctioned in 1896 in connection with the provision of mobilisation equipments for the divisions of the field army, and again by 2,000 mules in March 1900, when the total authorised complement of mules became 22,270.

1900.

Volunteers.

Since 1885 the strength of the volunteer force has risen from 13,368 to 31,000 approximately at the present time. During this period several new corps have been formed and the formation of reserves has been sanctioned.

In 1892 Government sanctioned an annual grant of R30,000 for volunteer buildings, and R20,000 annually for field days, and the camp of exercise grant was raised from R15,000 to R60,000. Wound and injury pensions to volunteers, and pensions to their widows, have been granted under certain conditions; the capitation for mounted and artillery volunteers has been raised by R10, and the same amount is paid to infantry volunteers trained in gun drill in addition to ordinary capitation. The volunteer officer's decoration and volunteer long-service medal have been extended to India, and volunteer officers are given an outfit allowance of R100 on first appointment.

Withdrawal of detachments of troops from isolated positions.

In pursuance of the policy of withdrawing detachments from isolated and unimportant stations as far as may be consistent with the internal safety of the Empire, a number of small stations have been given up, and troops have been generally concentrated at the more important strategic centres whence they can be more readily drawn for mobilisation, and can also be better trained.

Manufacture of cordite in India.

The experimental manufacture of a small quantity of cordite at Kirkee having, after prolonged trial, proved that this explosive could be made in India equal in quality to that produced in England, the establishment of a cordite factory in the Arvenghat Valley, Nilgiri Hills, was finally decided on, and the factory is now in course of erection. The manufacture is expected to result in a large saving as compared with the cost of cordite imported from England, and to recoup the initial cost within a very few years.

Lyddite filling factory.

It has been decided to fill lyddite shell in India, and the factory will form a branch of the Small-Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Hut accommodation at the summer camps in the Murree Hills and at Chakrata, Ranikhet, and Dalhousie.

For the benefit of the health of the troops summer hutted camps in the hills have been established at Gharial, Kuldanna, Kalabagh, Thobba, Khyra Gully, Bara Gully,

Dalhousie, Chakrata, and Ranikhet, but want of funds has prevented the development of the poli y as much as could be desired.

Supply—Grass and Dairy Farms.

In matters connected with supplies for troops the establishment of Government dairies has been prominent since 1889, when in consequence of the representations of a committee on the prevalence of enteric fever dairies were established experimentally at Allahabad, Bareilly, and Rawal Pindi. The first-named was attached to the grass farm at that station, and under the management of Lieutenant (now Captain) Meagher has attained to a state of considerable prosperity, all the troops in the garrison being supplied with excellent dairy produce. It was then determined to work dairies—wherever possible—in conjunction with grass farms, and under advice from Captain Meagher such combined farms have been started and are now working satisfactorily at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Umballa ; dairies have also been inaugurated at Aden, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Agra, etc., in most cases under the direction of Captain Meagher. At the same time it was recognised that to ensure success, whether of grass or dairy farms, trained and continuous management was necessary. A system has therefore been adopted which places all farming operations under a Director of Farms in the Punjab and Bengal, respectively, and Assistant Directors as well as subordinates to manage local farms are trained at the Allahabad Farm by Captain Meagher, who has been appointed Director of Farms in Bengal.

In concluding this summary, I would point out that it does not, except in a few instances, embrace the various proposals which have been made and sanctioned for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, as many of these have not yet been carried to completion ; and I have also alluded to these especially in my memoranda on the estimates, in March 1900, and in that which I now submit. The expenditure which has been accepted by the Government of India on these measures amounts to ₹3,48,28,140. The improvements represented by this expenditure include the re-armament of the Native Army, increase to the officers of the Army and of the Commissariat-Transport Department, the reorganisation and increase of the Artillery, establishment of mounted infantry, improvements in the volunteer force, the reorganisation of the transport, increase in horses, important proposals connected with mobilisation [redacted] equipments, increase in amount of ammunition issued, improvement in equipment of the field batteries, new mountain guns, completion of hospitals and medical equipment, provision of field railway, large development of manufacturing power, higher efficiency in coast defences, and a great many other items.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Maj.-Genl.*

March 20, 1901.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.

It was explained in the memorandum appended to the Financial Statement this time last year that in consequence of certain changes, of which a summary was given, in the procedure for the consideration of Railway Projects, the memorandum would then and for the future be confined mainly to the presentment of such details in connection with the Railway Programme for the ensuing and two following years as do not find a place in the Financial Statement.

For any information which may be wanted in regard to proposals not in the programme, reference is invited to the History of Railway Projects revised and brought up to date which was issued in October last.

2. In connection with the form of the present programme which is printed as Statement A to this memorandum, there are two points which call for notice.

The first is that for the grouping according to the source from which the expenditure is to be met, and the agency to be employed, which has hitherto been adopted, a new grouping has been substituted which is designed to illustrate the principle on which the resources available have been distributed.

That principle is that, in framing the railway programme, the amount required to meet the needs of open lines, so far as they can be foreseen, should be regarded as a first charge upon the money available for railway purposes, and that every effort should be made to provide in full for all demands arising out of the development of existing traffic—that next in order provision should be made for the steady prosecution and early completion of lines in progress, preference under this head being given to Companies' lines over those under construction by the agency of the State, and, lastly, for new projects which depend on the ability of the State to find money to complete them without financial embarrassment to the Government.

In the abstract at the end the totals are given according to the old as well as according to the new grouping for facility of comparison.

3. The other point is that in order to admit of the continuous application of the principle above stated, the minimum of 6½ crores, which was adopted last year as the basis of the programme for the years following that actually dealt with in the Budget, has been abandoned. The forecast for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 has been based on the aggregate of the actual demands so far as they can be at present foreseen by the Railway administrations concerned, for open lines and lines under construction, which alone come to 10¼ crores for 1901-1902 and nearly 7 crores for 1902-1903. The obligation to find this amount if possible being accepted, it will remain to consider in connection with the preparation of the Estimates for each successive year whether the amount can be found or not; if not, in what directions reduction can be effected with the least mischief, and if, on the other hand, the financial position is as easy as may be hoped for, how far it is possible to go in undertaking new lines from among those shown in Statement B, in addition to the comparatively obligatory provision for lines open and in progress.

4. As has been explained on former occasions it must be clearly understood that except in so far as it embodies the actual Budget provisions for the year next ensuing, the whole programme is provisional only, that the order of priority given to the new projects which it is proposed to include in it, as funds permit, is always liable to reconsideration, and that the actual inception of any particular project depends on its final acceptance by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, on the financial situation when the time comes, and in some cases on the possibility that offers may be received for its construction by a Company which may admit of its being carried out independently of the programme.

5. Turning to details it will be observed that, whereas the total of the sums shown in the programme presented last March for the year now ending amounted to Rs. 7,30,84,000 only and included no provision for any new railway, the Government of India have been able during the course of the year to make supplementary grants for different lines, raising the total to Rs. 8,30,75,000, and that out of these grants it has been possible to commence work on the Gondia-Jubbulpur line, one of the three projects

mentioned in paragraph 5 of last year's memorandum as having been struck out owing to the pressure of famine demands, and also on a second line, the Midnapur-Jherriah, which was shown last year as for commencement in 1901-1902 only.

Of the other two lines struck out last year the Dhulia-Amalner line is for the present in abeyance owing to the transfer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the State and the Godra-Baroda Chord still awaits the possibility of providing funds.

The commencement of the 4th line, that from Sakri to Jainagar, to which reference was made in the same paragraph, has unfortunately been delayed by the inability of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to raise the necessary funds on debentures the currency of which they were obliged to limit to the short unexpired term of their contract for the working of the Tirhoot State Railway, of which the Sakri-Jainagar line will form a part. This difficulty has lately been got over, it is understood, by the Secretary of State's acceptance of liability for debentures of a suitable term after the determination of the Tirhoot Contract, and it is hoped the line may now soon be put in hand.

6. For 1901-1902 the allotments amount to Rs. 10,32,44,000 against the minimum of 6½ crores shown in the programme last year. So far as can at present be foreseen the whole of this amount will be required to meet the pressing needs of open lines and for the energetic prosecution of lines under construction, including the three lines recently commenced, namely, the Khushalgarh-Kohat, Gondia-Jubbulpur and Midnapur-Jherriah, but it is hoped that later in the year it may be possible to find a place for the commencement of the section of the Godhra-Baroda Chord in British territory. For the length in Baroda territory funds will be found by the Durbar.

In 1902-1903 we may hope, if the present financial position is maintained, to commence the first ten or twelve of the lines entered in Statement B and most of the remainder in 1903-1904.

7. The usual summary of railway progress giving the lengths of the lines is entered as an Statement E to this memorandum.

8. The capital expenditure on railways falling within the categories now included in the programme for the ten years from 1892-93 to 1901-1902 is shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Capital expenditure on open lines	108	120	184	167	240	179	221	335	405	460
On construction of new lines .	472	392	390	421	654	691	661	562	426	572
TOTAL .	580	512	574	588	894	870	882	897	831	1,032

9. The subjoined table shows the progress made in the development of railway communication, including lines financed by Native States or Companies outside the programme, during the 5½ years of my officiating and substantive tenure of the office of Public Works Member :—

YEAR.	AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.			DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
	Opened.	Commenced but not open.	Sanctioned but not commenced.	Opened.	Sanctioned.	
1895-96	18,855	2,195	22	821	2,415	
1896-97	19,677	3,741	48	713	1,054	
1897-98	20,390	4,008	129	743	917	
1898-99	21,156	3,948	349	1,339	631	
1899-1900	22,491	2,454	286	1,266	732	
1900-1901	23,763	2,597*	430	1,386	392	* Of which 1,300 miles will probably be ready for opening in 1901-1902.
TOTAL .	...	...	...	6,268	6,141	

10. The exceptionally favourable character of the earnings from Railways during the years 1899-1900 was noticed in last year's memorandum, and it was anticipated that according to the revised estimates then available the customary loss on the direct railway account, that is, " the amount by which the net earnings fall short of the interest

charges which have to be met, including strategic railways and loss arising from the special exchange provisions of the old Railway contracts," would be reduced to about 1¼ lakhs. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that this anticipation has been more than fulfilled, and that the actuals show, for the first time in the history of Railways in India, an absolute surplus, which amounts to over 11⅓ lakhs.

It was stated at the same time that with the cessation of the exceptional traffic due to the famine and the despatch of troops to South Africa a falling off was to be looked for, and in the estimates for the year now ending the probable deficit was put down at 73 lakhs, but according to the most recent estimates, it appears that there will once more be an actual gain, this time of about 23⅓ lakhs, on the direct account of the year. This result is no doubt partly due to the unfortunate continuance of famine conditions during earlier months of the year and to the movement of an unusually heavy crop of rice in Burma and of cotton in Bombay, but it is again distinctly encouraging.

The estimates for 1901-1902 allow for a deficit of about 24¾ lakhs.

11. Statement C is a list of Branch lines for the construction of which by private enterprise, outside the programme, arrangements have been made or are under consideration; and Statement D corresponds in a revised and amplified shape with Statement C, appended to last year's memorandum, which included a good many lines on which famine relief work, though sanctioned, was not actually undertaken. In connection with this Statement attention is invited to paragraph 6, page 2 of the last issue of the History of Railway Projects, where it is stated that Government will be prepared to receive proposals for the completion of some, if not all, of these lines on the understanding that the work already done will be given free of cost together with the land and the surveys already made.

A. C. TREVOR.

CALCUTTA;
March 20, 1901.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open or under Construction, for which Government have accepted any direct financial responsibility for the three years 1901-1902 to 1903-1904, including all Open Lines.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1900-1901.	Proposed dis 1901-1902.
	OPEN LINES.	₹	₹
	By State Agency.		
1	Eastern Bengal	26,56	32,08
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,76	15,30
3	North Western	51,78	48,47
4	Warora Colliery	—52	—10
5	Store and Reserve	—2,48	29,70
6	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Conn.	...	1,53
7	Other Minor Railways	—2,09	...
	Total Open Lines by State Agency	83,01	1,26,98
	By the Agency of Main Line Companies.		
8	East Indian	1,43,77	1,57,50
9	Rajputana-Malwa	27,44	21,24
10	Tirhoot	20,00	5,00
11	South Indian	3,75	12,00
12	Great Indian Peninsula	40,21	10,58
13	East Coast	7,40	3,69
14	Bezvada Extension	...	12
15	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	6	...
16	Bhopal	50	2,50
17	Dhond and Manmad	33	2,00
18	Wardah Coal	...	5
19	Palanpur Deesa	...	4
	Total Open Lines by Agency of Main Line Cos.	2,43,46	2,14,72
	Carried over	3,26,47	34,170

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904.

TING 000.)

TRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING—		No.	Remarks.
1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
R	R		
32,98	10,23	1	
13,10	8,10	2	
27,26	25,25	3	
25,00	25,00	4	
		5	
		6	
		7	
98,34	68,58	...	
1,39,56	1,57,99	8	
32,00	17,80	9	
20,70	20,86	10	
8,18	6,89	11	
10,00	10,00	12	
1,85	1,15	13	Section south of Vizagapatam.
		14	
		15	
		16	
		17	
		18	
		19	
2,12,29	2,14,69		
3,10,63	2,83,27		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1900-1901.	Proposed dis 1901-1902.
		₹	₹
	OPEN LINES—*contd.*		
	Brought forward .	3,26,47	3,41,70
	Against the Capital Accounts of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		
20	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	5,04	...
21	Madras	9,88	15,31
22	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	13,98	28,00
	Total Open Lines old Guaranteed Companies .	28,90	43,31
	Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		
23	Bengal Central	2,50	1,50
24	Bengal-Nagpur	10,17	9,51
25	Burma	9,50	24,00
26	Indian Midland and G. I. P.	17,29	31,00
27	Lucknow-Bareilly	3,74	2,95
28	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	6,00	6,00
	Total Open Lines other Railway Companies .	49,20	74,96
	Total Open Lines—carried over .	4,04,57	4,59,97

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

TRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING—		No.	REMARKS.
1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
R	R		
3,10,63	2,83,27		
...	...	20	
60,60	52,77	21	
28,35	27,00	22	
88,95	79,77		
2,00	2,00	23	
6,50	9,70	24	Including northern Section of East Coast Railway.
7,00	7,00	25	
28,45	15,87	26	
7,00	3,46	27	
8,25	7,75	28	
59,20	45,78		
4,58,78	4,08,82		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure on

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1899-1900.
		Miles.	₹	₹
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—brought forward .			
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
	BY AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.			
29	Tirhoot, Hajeepore-Begum Sarai-Katihar extension .	158	1,22,31	1,07,69
30	Assam-Bengal (i) Construction chargeable to Part II (ii) Land chargeable to Part I .	736	*11,16,17	*8,99,74
	(iii) Chittagong jetties . . .	...	6,90	6,65
31	East Indian, Dehree-Daltonganj . . .	78	72,18	36,35
32	Madura-Pamban	91	68,91	2,83
33	Tinnevelly-Quilon, British section	49	24,28	3,28
34	Ditto Native State section . . .	58	...	...
	Total .	1,170	14,10,75	10,56,54
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
35	Amalner-Jalgaon branch, G. I. P. R. . . . Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch, G. I. P. R.	69	78,24	53.52
36	Calicut-Cannanore branch, Madras railway . .	64	76,73	15,99
	Total .	133	1,54,97	69,51
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
37	Bengal-Nagpur . Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta	345	8,14,22	7,06,07
	Raipur-Dhamtari . . .	56	11,41	
	Midnapur-Jherria Extension .	114	1,07,81	
	Jubbulpore Gondia . . .	253	85,11	
38	Burma Mandalay-Kunlon . . . . . Meiktila-Myingyan . . . . . Sagaing-Monywa-Alon . . . . Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension . .	477	4,79,90	2,12,26
	Total .	1,245	14,98,45	9,18,33
	Total Lines under Construction by Companies —carried over .	2,548	30,64,17	20,44,38
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—carried over .	...	...	...

* Includes ₹3,65,60,000 from Company's funds.

Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

Grants allotted during 1900-1901.	Proposed distribution of grants during—			No.	Remarks.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
₹	₹	₹	₹		
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		
30,88	20,46	...	...	29	To be completed in 1902.
91,60	83,45	50,38	42,13	30	„ „ 1904.
25,93	30,00	...	...	31	„ „ 1902.
15,72	35,00	...	...	32	
7,70	20,00	4,80	2,36	33	„ „ 1902.
15,95	49,44	...	...	34	
1,87,78	2,38,35	55,18	44,49		
—15,77	...	...	...	35	„ „ 1901.
29,51	28,00	65	1,00	36	„ „ 1902.
13,74	28,00	65	1,00		
70,87	1,65,00	64,58	...	37	„ „ 1903.
88,35	72,74	97,-4	74,00	38	Construction of Mandaly-Kunlon beyond Lashio uncertain.
1,59,22	2,37,74	1,61,82	74,00	...	
3,60,74	5,04,09	2,17,65	1,19,49	...	
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure on

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1899-1900.
		Miles.	₹	₹
	Total Open Lines—brought forward . . .	...	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction—brought forward	2,548	30,64,17	20,44,38
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—*contd.*			
	By Branch Line Companies.			
	Hardwar-Dehra	32	26,05	25,12
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	26,44	21,31
	Total against the Capital Account of Branch Line Companies	92	52,49	46,43
	By the State.			
41	Nowshera-Dargai	40	14,87	7,64
42	Eastern Bengal—Rungpore-Dhubri, etc. . .	51	45,44	17,79
43	Hyderabad-Balotra	75	31,51	19,39
44	Khushalgur Kohat and Kohat Thal . . .	105	34,48	...
45	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	87	82,71	57,41
46	Indus Bridge	...	31,01	28,49
47	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76	94
48	Godavari Bridge	...	59,70	52,54
	Total—Lines under Construction by the State .	479	3,90,48	1,84,20
	Total—Lines under Construction . .	3,119	35,07,14	22,75,01
	Grand Total—Open Lines and Lines under Construction . . .	...	...	...

Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

Grants allotted during 1900-1901.	Proposed distribution of grants during—			No.	Remarks.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
₹	₹	₹	₹		
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		
3,60,74	5,04,09	2,17,65	1,19,49		
75	1,57	...	...	39	Opened for traffic.
3,80	2,70	...	...	40	
4,55	4,27	...	...		
7,69	16	...	...	41	
21,59	42,22	6,70	...	42	Opened for traffic.
3,98	18	...	...	43	To be completed 1902.
4,60	20,00	...	...	44	" " 1901.
19,16	1,44	...	...	45	
—25	11	...	...	46	
12	...	...	...	47	
4,00	...	...	...	48	
60,89	64,11	6,70	...		
4,26,18	5,72,47	2,24,35	1,19,49		
8,30,75	10,32,44	6,83,13	5,28,31		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditur

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Proposed 1901-02
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION.	£
	I. [illegible]	
i.	By State Agency	1,26,9
ii.	By agency of Main Line Companies	2,14,7
iii.	By „ „ old Guaranteed Companies	
iv.	By „ „ other Railway Companies	
	Total Open L[illegible]	
	II.—Capital for Lines under Construction by [illegible] Companies	
i.	By agency of Main Line Companies	2,38,3
ii.	By „ „ old Guaranteed Railway Companies	28,0
iii.	By „ „ other Railway Compani[illegible]	2,37,7
	[illegible]	4,1
	[illegible] by Compani[illegible]	5,08,
	III. [illegible] by the Sta[illegible]	64
	Grand Tot[illegible]	
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS	
I.—From Imperial Rs.	(i) By State Agency (a) Open Lines	
	(b) Construction	T
		1,9
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies (a) Open Lines	2,1
	(b) Construction	2,3
	Total	4,5
	Total I.	6,4
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies	(a) Open Lines	
	(b) Construction	1
	Total II.	
III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	(a) Open Lines	
	(b) Construction	2,
	Total II	3,
IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a Sum Government Guarantee	(a) Open Lines	
	(b) Construction	
	Total IV.	
Total, I to IV	(a) Open	4
	(b) Constr[illegible]	5
	GRAND TOTAL	10,

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—concld.

TING 000).

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING		REMARKS.
1902-03	1903-04	
98,34	68,58	
2,12,29	2,14,69	
88,95	79,77	
59,20	45,78	
4,58,78	4,08,82	
55,18	44,49	
65	1,00	
1,61,82	74,00	
2,17,65	1,19,49	
6,70		
6,83,13	5,28,31	
98,34	68,58	
6,70		
1,05,04	68,58	
2,12,29	2,14,69	
55,18	44,49	
2,67,47	2,59,18	
3,72,51	3,27,76	
88,95	79,77	
65	1,00	
89,60	80,77	
59,20	45,78	
1,61,82	74,00	
2,21,02	1,19,78	
4,58,78	4,08,82	
2,24,35	1,19,49	
6,83,13	5,28,31	

STATE

List of new lines to be taken up as funds permit with the estimated yearly

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Estimated cost.
	CAPITAL FOR PROPOSED NEW LINES IN ORDER OF URGENCY.	Miles.	£
1	Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	18,62
2	Godhra Baroda Chord	44	3[illegible],12
3	Quadrupling Eastern Bengal State Railway	26	50,36
4	Allahabad-Fyzabad	97	1,23,69
5	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76
6	Bara-Ajmer-Marwar	200	90,00
7	Azikhal-Mangalore	78	1,08,62
8	[illegible]	42	56,33
9	Raipur-Vizianagram	310	2,50,40
10	Gya-Katrasgarh	108	1,26,29
11	Bareilly-Soron	63	53,60
12	Trichinopoly-Tirukoilur	97	74,43
13	Nagda-Bara-Muttra	355	3,50,69
14	Madras Famine Branches	186	40,00
15	Nanjangode-Erode	120	1,23,03
16	Dhubri-Gauhati Extension	151	1,65,41
17	Bombay-Sind Connection	360	3,24,00

MENT B.

provision required to ensure an economical rate of progress when once started.

TING 000)

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT TO BE SPENT EACH YEAR FROM COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.				No.	REMARKS.
First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Future years.		
9,00	9,62				
14,00	20,12				
25,00	25,36				
31,00	31,00	30,00	31,69		
30,00	30,00	30,76			
30,00	30,00			6	
36,00	36,00			7	
30,00	26,33				
60,00	60,00	60,00	70,40		
50,00	50,00	26,29		10	
30,00	23,60			11	
32,00	42,43			12	
90,00	90,00	90,00	80,69	13	
10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	14	
50,00	50,00	23,03		15	
40,00	40,00	45,41	40,00	16	
90,00	90,00	90,00	54,00	17	

nts shown are liable to modification in cases where it may be found advisable to make a small grant in the first year to cover the cost of preparations for rapid progress in the next.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the Branch lines proposed or which are the subject of negotiations for construction under rebate terms.

No.	Name of railway.	Length.	Cost.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath	69	65,31,000	
	Kurnool-Road-Kurnool .	32	9,88,000	
	Bezwada-Masulipatam .	50	53,50,000	Negotiations concluded.
	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Patti	30	17,24,300	
	Sabarmati-Dholka . .	33	13,08,000	
	Raichur-Wondalli . .	43	12,53,300	
	Tilagaon Sylhet . .	39	[illegible]	
	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar . .	19	[illegible]	
	Fatehpur-Markundi . .	61	[illegible]	progress.
10	Chandipur-Taki . .	38	[illegible]	
11	Laksam-Noakhalli-Ichakhali .	39	[illegible]	
	Branch lines without a guarantee of rebate			
12	Hooghly-Cutwa . .	65	[illegible]	Negotiations in progress.
13	Burdwan-Cutwa . .	34	[illegible]	
14	Ranaghat-Ganges-Kathihar	290	4,70,00,000	Concession granted.

STATEMENT D.

New Railway Projects started as Famine Relief Works.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated cost.	WORK DONE.					
			Earth-work.			Ballast.		
			Quantity.	Rate per 1,000 c. ft.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per 100 c. ft.	Value.
	Miles.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs. A.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.
Bombay—								
Sabarmati-Dholka (metre gauge)	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,222,509	3 8	46,278	...	...	...
Baroda-Godra Chord (5' 6" gauge)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8	60,965	2,320	2 0 0	46
Barsi-Tadwala extension, Barsi Light Railway (2' 6" gauge)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8	56,955	...	...	...
Deesa-Tharad (metre gauge)	62·00	17,36,000	10,980,330	3 8	38,431	1,169,900	2 0 0	23,398
Miyagaum Sinor (2' 6" gauge)	18·00	5,76,032	4,124,314	3 8	14,435	...	...	...
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (metre gauge)	41·80	13,07,622	24,685,090	3 8	86,215	...	...	...
Dhrangadra-Mallia (metre gauge)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 8	94,850	200,000	2 0 0	4,000
Manund Road Bechraji (metre gauge)	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,525,000	4 0	14,100	...	...	...
Bahadurpur-Songhir (2' 6" gauge)	[illegible]	4,57,505	125,000	5 0	625	...	...	...
Padra Ranu extension, Vishvamitra-Padra railway (2' 6" gauge).	4·25	1,11,660	300,000	3 8	1,050	...	...	...
Panjab—								
Agra-Delhi chord (5' 6" gauge)	121·16	90,76,346	17,650,000*	3 8	61,775	120,200	1 2 9	1,413
Rewari-Phulera (metre gauge)	133·00	36,36,700	82,000,000	2 7	2,02,000	735,135	1 8 0	11,037
Rajputana (Ajmere-Merwar)—								
Bara-Ajmere-Marwar (metre gauge)	200·71	89,96,247	92,803,355	4 7	4,12,832	985,631	1 5 0	13,025
Nasirabad-Kekri Sawar (metre gauge)	49·00	21,95,278	12,975,150	3 4	50,388	190,092	1 8 0	2,851
Tonk-Jeharpur (metre gauge)	70·85	31,62,877	5,217,723	3 4	17,226	51,596	1 5 0	678
Central Provinces—								
Satpura (2' 6" gauge)	252·67	85,10,901	29,570,506	4 0	1,18,282	2,096,732	1 2 9	35,264
Raipur-Vizianagram (5' 6" gauge)	310·62	2,50,42,336	3,300,000	4 0	13,200	140,927	2 0 0	2,818
Bilaspur-Mungeli (5' 6" gauge)	32·00	22,40,000	13,199,319	4 0	52,797	590,975	2 0 0	11,819
Hyderabad (Berars)—								
Khandwa-Akola-Basim (metre gauge)	171·96	1,16,12,749	31,847,442	3 8	1,11,466	738,273	1 2 9	14,082
Kamgaon-Jalna (2' 6" gauge)	93·55	26,41,601	21,341,574	3 8	74,694	832,115	2 0 0	16,642
					15,28,564			1,37,073

* Work done on 53·50 miles in the Punjab and nothing in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Note.—Of the lines shown in Appendix C to the memorandum, dated 21st March 1900, famine relief work, though sanctioned was not actually undertaken on the following :

Gaekwar's Mehsana railway, Kheralu-Dhabora extension.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj.
[illegible]
Meerut-Gurhmucktessar.
Madhopur-Sikar Branch.

STATEMENT E.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

			Miles.
(i)	East Indian Bengal Central (a) Bengal-Nágpur Indian Midland Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*) Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá Wardha Coal Dhond-Manmád Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(b) 13·11 (c) 141·12 (d) 44·8 (d) 145·4 (e) 20·5	4,312·72
(ii)	North-Western Hyderabad-Shadipalli Oudh and Rohilkhand Eastern Bengal Calcutta Port Commissioners' East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(f) 2,953·80 (g) 58·91 950·76 265·04 6·33 (h) 803·25	5,043·29
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula Bombay, Baroda and Central India Madras	1,307·00 460·90 844·23	2,612·13
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Tarkeshwar South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya) Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samástá*) Hardwar-Dehra Tápti Valley	(i) 162·24 (j) 22·23 (k) 78·83 (g) 423·72 (j) 32·05 (e) 155·77	874·84
(v)	Khamgaon Amráoti Buna-Goona-Bárán Bhopal-Ujjain Bhopal-Itársi (*Native state section*) The Nizam's Guaranteed State Nágdá Ujjain The Gaekwar's Petlád Kolar Gold-fields	(d) 7·55 (d) 5·44 (b) 145·21 (b) 44·28 (k) 330·13 (c) 90·22 (c) 13·35 (l) 10·00	703·55
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(g) 107·05 (g) 15·92	122·97
			13,669·56

Metre gauge—

			Miles.
(vi)	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section Company's section (m) Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon) Rajputana-Malwa Pálanpur-Deesa Southern Mahratta Guntakal-Mysore frontier Mysore section (Southern Mahratta) South Indian Máyavaram-Mutupet Assam-Bengal Burma	(c) 1,671·57 (c) 17·28 1,042·04 (n) 119·50 296·0 1,030·5 (o) 54·06	7,051·88
(viii)	Eastern Bengal— Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharila, 2′ 6″ guage, branch*) Dacca section Cawnpore-Barhwal (*Metre gauge link*)		644·63
(ix)	Deoghur Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*) Segowlie-Raxaul Bengal Dooars Dibru-Sadiya Ledo and Tekak-Margherita Colliery Ahmedabad-Parantij Nilgiri	(r) 18·00 20·40 (l) 16·90	347·56
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána Hyderabad-Godávari Valley Kolhápur Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier Mysore-Nanjangúd Birur-Shimoga	(c) 92·65 (t) 154·23 (m) 29·07 (n) 51·35 (n) 15·80 36·50	381·58
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner Udaipur-Chitor Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Jetalsur-Rajkot Jamnagar Dhrángadrá	475·50 67·30 (u) 333·84 (v) 16·23 (v) & (w) 54·28 (v) 20·83	997·98
(xii)	West of India Portuguese Pondicherry Karaikkal-Peralam	51·00 (o) 7·80 (o) 14·45	73·25
			9,496·88

Special gauges—

			Miles.
(xiii)	Jorhat (2′ 0″) Cherra-Companyganj (2′ 6″)	28·00 (m) 8·00	36·00
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″) Barsi Light (2′ 6″) Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″) Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″) Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″) Tárakeshwar-Magra (2′ 6″) Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)	51·00 21·39 23·69	192·40
(xv)	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″) The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″) Rajpipla (2′ 6″)	(b) 126·14 (c) 78·80 (c) 37·37	242·31
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)	(q)	33·62
(xvii)	Morvi (2′ 6″)		93·07
			597·40

At the commencement of 1900-1901, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1900, the total length of railway open for traffic was 23,763·78 miles, made up as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,312·72	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	5,043·29	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,612·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	874·84	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	703·55	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	122·97	
		13,669·56
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	7,051·88	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	644·63	
(ix) Assisted companies	347·56	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	381·58	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	997·98	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,496·88
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·00	
(xiv) Assisted companies	192·40	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	242·31	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	33·62	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	93·07	
		597·40
TOTAL		**23,763·78**

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(e) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(f) Including 6·13 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(g) Worked by the North-Western State railway.
(h) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(i) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(j) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(k) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(l) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(m) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(n) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(o) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(p) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge 0·59 mile laid on a mixed gauge.
(q) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(r) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(s) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.

2. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,018·03 miles, as follows :—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	431·35	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	171·90	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	109·87	
(iv)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	79·61	
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	1,009·06	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	132·19	
(ix)	Assisted companies	151·56	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	382·39	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	307·85	1,983·05
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	41·90	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	91·16	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	0·11	220·71
	TOTAL		3,018·03

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1900, of miles . 26,781·81

			Miles.	Miles	Miles
(i)	t Indian—	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a) 25		
		Bárun to Daltonganj		154·37	
		Sitarampore to Domohani			
		Pandra branch of Jherriah extension			
	Bengal Central—	Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker			
	Bengal-Nágpur—	Kola riverside to Howrah			431·3
		Cossye to Midnapore		153·14	
		Midnapore to Bujudih	(a)118·39		
	Agra-Delhi chord			(a) 121·16	
(ii)	North Western—	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	57		
		Kotri to Hyderabad	5·30	74·30	
		Peshawar to Jumrood	12·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·05	171·3
	Eastern Bengal—	Panchoorria to the Ganges		6·00	
	East Coast—	Gódavávari bridge		4·55	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	34·84	50·12	
		Dharangaon to Amalner	15·28		
	Madras—	Calicut to Azhikal		59·75	109·8
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samárata*)—	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·7
(v)	Petlad-Cambay				20·7
(vi)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal				79·6
(vii)	Bengal	Tirhoot section— Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
		Thana Bihpur to Katihar	52·83		
		Sakri to Jainagar	(a) 30·47	160·55	
		Company's section— *Ganges-Gogra Doab lines*— Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a)33·00		
	South Indian—	Madura to Toni Tarai	94·00	140·47	1,009·0
		Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)	46·47		
	Assam-Bengal—	Damchara to Makum		300·31	
	Burma—	Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
		Sagaing to Alon	71·00	407·73	
		Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Letpadam	119·01		
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—	Teesta bridge at Kaunia			
		Moghalhat to Dhubri			
		Alipur-Duar to Jainti (Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension, British section, 2′ 6″ gauge)	19·44	63·14	132·1
	Shadipalli-Balotra (British Section)—	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier		69·05	
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—	Bogra to Kaliganj		25·00	
	Bengal Dooars—	Mal to Hantupara	44·00		
		Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76	118·56	151·5
		Barneshghat to Laimanir Hat			
(x)	Hyderabad-Godávari Valley—	Sailu to Secunderabad		230·93	
		Vijapur-Kalol		29·60	
		Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	382·3
		Tinnevelley-Quilon (Travancore) branch (Native state section)		56·86	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner— Jodhpur section—	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier	75·00		
	Bikaner section—	Dulmera to Bhatinda	160·00	235·00	307·8
	Jaipur—	Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (2′ 6″)—	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·45	
		Abhanpur to Rajim		10·28	55·7
(xiii)	North-Western—	Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			41·9
(xiv)	Bárai Light (2′ 6″)—	Bárai Road to Pandharpur		(a) 22·42	91·1
	Kalka-Simla				
(xv)	Rewah—	Rewah to Sutna			(a) 31·9
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—	Torsa bridge and approaches			0·1

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhánd and Kumaon)—			
	Dudwa to Mohan river		5·96	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi		45·38	51·34
(ii)	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Jubbulpore to Gondia (2′ 6″)		143·42	
	Neinpur to Mandla		21·75	
	Neinpur to Seoni		47·13	
	Seoni to Chindwara		40·36	252·67
	North Western—			
	Khushálgarh-Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″)			88·12
(iv)	East Indian—			
	Pandra branch of the Jherriah extension		3·24	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kola riverside to Howrah		36·50	39·74
(v)	North Western—			
	Toba Tek Sing to Khanewal		—	
	Kotri to Hyderabad		5·20	
	Peshawar to Jumrood		12·00	
	Oudh and Rohilkhánd—			
	Moradabad to Ghaziabad		87·05	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchoorla to the Ganges		6·00	
	East Coast—			
	Godavari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches		4·55	171·90
(vi)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Dharangaon to Amalner		15·28	
	Chaliisgaon to Dhulia		34·84	50·12
(vii)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal			79·61
(viii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
	Thana Bihpur to Katihár	52·83	97·08	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Lumding to Nazira		142·00	
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to Nawnghkio	60·00		
	Sagaing to Alon	71·00	131·00	
	Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)—			
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier†		69·05	439·13
(ix)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (British section) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur Duar to Jainti		18·22*	23·09
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Bogra to Fulchhari		35·00	
	Bengal Dooars			
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76		
	Barnes Junction to Laimani Hat	65·80	72·56	107·56
(xi)	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Sailu to Purbhani		26·00	
	Secunderabad to Purbhani			230·93
(xii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier		75·00	
	Bikaner section—			
	Dulmera to Suratgarh		72·00	147·00
(xiii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·45	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		10·28	55·73
(xiv)	North Western—			
	Nowshera to Dargai			41·90
(xv)	Cooch Behar—			
	Torsa bridge and approaches			0·11

3. During 1900-1901, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901, 392·13 miles of new railway have been authorized as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Metre gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	51·34	
Special gauges—		
(ii) State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(iii) State lines worked by the State	88·12	
		340·7
TOTAL		392·1

And 1,386·82 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles
Standard gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies	39·74	
(v) State lines worked by the State	171·90	
(vi) Guaranteed companies	50·12	
(vii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	79·61	
		341·7
Metre gauge—		
(viii) State lines worked by companies	439·13	
(ix) State lines worked by the State	23·09	
(x) Assisted companies	107·56	
(xi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies		
(xii) Lines owned and worked by native states	147·00	
		947·7
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State	41·90	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	0·11	
		97·7
TOTAL		1,386·8

* Correction of mileage.
† Worked by the administration of the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1901-1902, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1901, will, therefore, be 25,155·70 miles, comprising—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	6,517·38	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,435·47	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	1,305·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	874·84	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	703·55	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	202·58	
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	7,466·03	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	667·72	
(ix) Assisted companies	455·12	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	612·51	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	1,144·98	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		10,419·61
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State	79·90	
(xv) Assisted companies	192·40	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	242·31	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	33·73	
(xviii) Lines owned and worked by native states	93·07	
		697·14
TOTAL		†25,155·70

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,839·39	
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nagpur including Barang-Waltair section of the East Coast State	(*b*) 1,539·46	
	Indian Midland	(*c*) 796·25	
	Great Indian Peninsula	(*d*) 1,357·12	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(*e*) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*e*) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(*f*) 44·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*f*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*g*) 20·58	
	Washermenpet-Vizagapatam section, East Coast State	(*h*) 495·00	
(ii)	North-Western, including Ferozepore Kot-Kapura section	(*i*) 3,056·18	
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*j*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhánd	1,037·81	
	Eastern Bengal	274·04	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	1,305·13
	Madras	844·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*k*) 162·24	
	Tarkessur	(*k*) 22·23	
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)	(*k*) 78·83	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samasata*)	(*l*) 423·72	874·84
	Hardwar-Dehra	(*l*) 32·05	
	Tapti Valley	(*a*) 155·77	
(v)	Khámgaon	(*f*) 7·55	
	Amráoti	(*f*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	(*c*) 145·21	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*e*) 113·27	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*Native state section*)	(*e*) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*m*) 230·13	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(*e*) 34·32	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*e*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura Bhátinda	(*l*) 107·05	
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(*j*) 15·92	
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	(*l*) 79·61	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		
	Tirhoot section	512·05	
	Company's section (*n*)	743 00	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhánd and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*e & o*) 1,646·49	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(*e*) 17 28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042 04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*p*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296 00	
	South Indian	*1,033·63	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(*q*) 54 08	
	Assam-Bengal	577·45	
	Burma	1,124·29	
	Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)—		
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier	(*r*) 69·05	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharla 2' 6" gauge, branch and British section, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension 2' 0" gauge*)	502·20	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Barhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(*r*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(*s*) 59·50	
	Mymensingh-Jamálpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 53·31	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	108·96	
	Bengal Doours	53·92	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Lido and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*u*) 7·50	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	(*v*) 54·59	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(*w*) 18·09	
	Nilgiri	(*h*) 16 90	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	(*e*) 92·63	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	(*g*) 385·16	
	Kolhápur	(*p*) 29 07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*p*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(*p*) 15·80	
	Birur-Shimoga	(*p*) 38·50	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	622·50	
	Udaipur-Chitor	67·30	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*w*) 333·84	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*x*) 96·23	
	Jamnagar	(*x & y*) 54·28	
	Dhrángadrá	(*x*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	
	Pondicherry	(*z*) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(*a*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Bengal-Nagpur—		
	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (2' 6")		
(xiv)	Jorhát (2' 0")	*30·00	
	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	(*z*) 8·00	
	North Western—		
	Nowshera to Dargai (2' 6")	41·90	
(xv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	
	Barsi Light (2' 6")	21 59	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·09	
	Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0")	19·75	
	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2' 6")	20·25	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Bálipárá (2' 6")	20·01	
(xvi)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*c*) 78·80	
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*c*) 37·37	
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(*c*) 126·14	
(xvii)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	(*t*)	
(xviii)	Morvi (2' 6")		

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) The working of the Barang-Waltair Section of the East Coast State railway was transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company from 1st January 1901.
(*c*) Being worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from 1st January 1901.
(*d*) Purchased by the State from 1st July 1900 and worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*g*) Worked by H. H. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
(*h*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*i*) Including 9·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, and also 28·08 miles of line between Ferozepore and Kot Kapura transferred from Rajputana-Malwa railway.
(*j*) Worked by the North-Western State railway.
(*k*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*l*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*m*) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*n*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*o*) Including 26·51 miles of both standard and metre gauges between Kot Kapura and Bhátinda, worked over by the North-Western State railway.
(*p*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*q*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*r*) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Alsbbagh but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal, 16·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge, 0·59 mile, laid on a mixed gauge.
(*s*) Worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway.
(*t*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*u*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*v*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*w*) Including 4·56 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.
(*x*) Worked by the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad Porbandar railway.
(*y*) Including 2·00 miles of Rodi Bandar Dock estate siding.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a)65·82		
	Bárun to Daltongunj	78·32	151·13	
	Sitarampore to Domohani	6·99		
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Cossye to Midnapur	2·25		
	Midnapur to Bujudih	(a)114·39	116·64	
	Agra-Delhi chord		(a)121·16	391·61
(ii)	Madras—			
	Calicut to Azhikal			59·75
(iii)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Sarahata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(iv)	Petlad-Cambay			20·75
(v)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar	(a)30·47		
	Company's section—			
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—		63·47	
	Azimgarh to Shahganj	(a)33·00		
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon)—Dudwa to Mohan river		5·96	
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni Toral	(c)91·33		
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)	46·47	137·80	687·65
	Mayavaram-Mutupet—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi		45·38	
	Assam Bengal—			
	Damchara to Junction with Gauhati branch	95·83		
	Nazira to Makum	62·48	138·31	
	Burma—			
	Nawnghkio to the right bank of the Sittoween river	157·72		
	Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Letpadan	119·01	276·73	
(vi)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Moghalhat to Dhubri			(b)38·83
(vii)	Bengal Doours—			
	Mal to Hantupara			41·00
(viii)	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	
	Vijapur-Kaiol		29·80	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (native state section)		56·86	151·46
(ix)	Jodhpur Bikaner—			
	Bikaner section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhátinda		88·00	
	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Mádhopur		72·85	160·85
(x)	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Jubbulpore-Gondia and branches			252·67
(xi)	North Western—			
	Khusálgarh-Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″)			88·12
(xii)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(a)33·16	
	Kalka-Simla		58·00	91·16
(xiii)	Rewah—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a)31·81

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 190 will be 2,019·45 miles, made up as follows :—

		Miles.	Miles
	Standard gauge—		
(i)	State lines worked by companies	391·61	
(ii)	Guaranteed companies	59·75	
(iii)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(iv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
			472·9
	Metre gauge—		
(v)	State lines worked by companies	687·65	
(vi)	State lines worked by the State	38·83	
(vii)	Assisted companies	44·00	
(viii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	151·46	
(ix)	Lines owned and worked by native states	160·85	
			1,082·
	Special gauges—		
(x)	State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(xi)	State lines worked by the State	88·12	
(xii)	Assisted companies	91·16	
(xiii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
			463·7
	TOTAL		2,019·4

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1901-1902 of miles . 27,175·15

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, and advance on the previous year of miles . . 393·3

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Excluding 12·23 miles of the Kaunia-Moghalhat section, 2′ 6″ gauge, to be converted to the metre gauge.
(c) Correction of mileage.

* Made up as follows :

	Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1900-1901	26,781·91
Sanctioned during 1900-1901	393·13
	27,175·04
Add—	
Increase due to correction of mileage	1·91
	27,176·15

3. It is expected that the following lengths of finished line will be opened for public traffic in 01-1902 :

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	87·99	
(ii) Guaranteed companies	43·00	
(iii) Assisted companies	0·79	
(iv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
		152·53
Metre gauge—		
(v) State lines worked by companies	165·00	
(vi) State lines worked by the State	38·83	
(vii) Lines owned and worked by native states	160·85	
		364·68
Special gauges—		
(viii) State lines worked by the State		88·12
TOTAL		605·33

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1902-1903 or later :

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies	303·62	
(x) Guaranteed companies	16·75	
		320·37
Metre gauge—		
(xi) State lines worked by companies	516·69	
(xii) Assisted companies	44·00	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	151·46	
		712·15
Special gauges		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(xv) Assisted companies	91·16	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
		375·64
TOTAL		1,408·16

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Bárun to Daltonganj	78·38	86·31	87·99
	Sitarampore to Domohani	6·69		
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·99	
(ii)	Madras—			
	Calicut to Tellicherry			43·00
(iii)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi Samásta*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(iv)	Petlad-Cambay			20·75
(v)	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni Toral		91·33	165·00
	Burma—			
	Nawnghkio to Thibaw	51·00	73·67	
	Letpadan to Tharrawa	22·67		
(vi)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Moghalhat to Dhubri			38·83
(vii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Bikaner section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhatinda		88·00	160·85
	Jaipur—			
	Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	
(viii)	North-Western—			
	Khushalgarh-Khohat-Thal (2′ 6″)			88·12
(ix)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(a)65·82	303·62
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Cossye to Midnapore	2·25	116·64	
	Midnapore to Bujudih	(a)114·39		
	Agra-Delhi chord		(a)121·16	
(x)	Madras—			
	Tellicherry to Azhikal			16·75
(xi)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sukri to Jainagar	(a) 30·47	63·47	516·69
	Comptay's section—			
	Azimgarh to Shahganj	(a) 33·00		
	South Indian—			
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)		46·47	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi		45·38	
	Assam-Bengal			
	Dimchara to junction with Gauhati branch	95·83	158·31	
	Nazira to Makum	62·48		
	Burma—			
	Thibaw to the right bank of the Salween river	106·72	203·08	
	Bassein to Tharrawa	96·36		
(xii)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Mal to Hantupara			44·00
(xiii)	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	151·46
	Vijayapur-Kalol		29·60	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (native state section)		56·86	
(xiv)	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Jubbulpore-Gondia and branches (2′ 6″)			252·67
(xv)	Bárai Light—			
	Bárai Road to Pandharpur		(a)33·16	91·16
	Kalka-Simla—			
	Kalka to Simla		58·00	
(xvi)	Rewah—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a)31·81

A slight change in the form of Accounts is explained.

The Accounts, 1899-1900, show improvement over Revised Estimate of £222,000; Railway Revenue net profits are £77,000.

Revised Estimate, 1900-1901, shows Revenue increase exceeding £2,100,000, excluding Mint receipts. High prices of Opium gave £572,000 additional. Salt, £106,000. Excise, £138,000. Customs, £190,000. Railway Receipts, £965,000. Irrigation, £208,000. Total of main items of increase £2,395,000. Land Revenue shows decrease £382,900, although Bengal and Burma show improvement of £150,000.

Expenditure shows increase under Famine Relief and Insurance £876,000. Railway Revenue Account £323,000. Interest £200,000. Other Public Works decrease by £118,000. Army Services by £1,185,000, chiefly China and South Africa Savings. Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments, decrease £124,000. Grand result, Surplus increased to £1,640,400.

Estimates, 1901-1902, compared with Revised Estimate of 1900-1901. Land Revenue increase £474,800. Railway Revenue £331,400. Other Heads £183,400. Total increase of Revenue, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1900-1901, £1,086,500. Against this, a lower estimate of prices diminishes Opium receipts by £589,300. Lower estimate Sugar imports causes decrease Customs £136,100. Irrigation receipts decrease by £127,400. Total items of decrease, excluding Mint, amount to £1,014,600.

Expenditure Army Services increase £2,062,100. Other Public Works £728,400. Railway Revenue Account £652,400. Direct demands on Revenue £161,600. Salaries and Expenses, Civil Departments, £493,200. Miscellaneous Civil Charges £123,900. Famine Relief and Insurance decrease £3,245,000. Net increase of expenditure, excluding Mint, £923,500. Estimated Surplus £690,900.

R1,64,50,000 allotted as grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues to restore financial equilibrium.

Estimated Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation £5,395,000. Discharge of Temporary Debt £301,900. Payment of Council Bills £16,830,200 as against £16,500,000 to be drawn. Total Capital requirements £6,642,000.

Capital Receipts. Surplus £690,900. To be raised by Railway Companies £1,663,400. Increase to Permanent Debt £2,240,000, including two crores loaned in India and £1,000,000 in England. Addition to unfunded Debt £502,500. Repayment of loans and advances £111,200. Reduction of combined Balances, India and England, £1,434,000. Closing Balances, March 31, 1902, Indian, £10,500,327; England, £2,605,943.

Railway Programme—Expenditure on open lines R4,59,97,000, Lines under construction R4,59,47,000, Lines only recently commenced R1,13,00,000. Irrigation, R1,00,00,000. Net deficit, Railways, £164,800, due to large provision for repairs, renewals, and other improvements.

Famine results, current year, Direct Relief R6,33,76,000. Loss of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates R1,47,16,000. Compensation for dearness of provisions, etc., R66,03,000. Loans to Native States R4,11,00,000. Special Agricultural Advances R1,42,00,000.

Countervailing Duties, no conclusion yet possible. Net receipts, ten months R15,29,552. Importation from United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Mauritius show large proportionate increase.

Coinage for 11 months R15,07,80,754. Profits of this year already paid to Gold Reserve Fund, £800,000; to be added for March £400,000. Profits from April 1 to December 31, 1900, about £1,730,000 to be paid into Fund as resources permit.

Holdings on March 7—

Rupees in the Currency Reserve	R5,87,12,865
Value of Silver bullion in the Currency Reserve	R1,78,48,764
Gold in the Currency Reserve	£6,956,946
Notes in Circulation	R28,09,15,765
Gold in the Gold Reserve Fund	£800,000
Total Silver	R7,65,61,629
Total Gold	£7,756,946

Circulation of Currency notes in hands of public steadily increasing since 1896-97. Average for last 11 months R23,84,00,000.

Economic progress is examined and shows to be satisfactory.

General results in view of famine and plague exceedingly good.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 289-*M*.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1901.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta at 10-33 P.M., Calcutta time, on Wednesday, the 27th March 1901.

His Excellency will visit the Nepal Terai and arrive at Simla about the end of April 1901.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain C. Champion de Crespigny, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain C. Wigram, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain the Hon'ble G. B. Portman, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain the Earl of Suffolk, Aide-de-Camp.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the headquarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1901.

No. 12.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. Morison, Barrister-at-Law, Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 15th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 13.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1901.

No. 183.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Gray, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 6th April 1901.

The 21st March 1901.

No. 191.—Mr. H. F. D. Pennington is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th May 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 22nd March 1901.

No. 195.—The services of Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. 197.—Mr. J. Deas has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th March 1901.

No. 204.—Mr. T. R. Wyer has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th November 1900.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd March 1901.

No. 417.—The services of Captain T. H. Symons, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

SANITARY.
(PLAGUE.)

The 19th March 1901.

No. 628.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bindhachal in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Jullundur Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bindhachal-Nauratra fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mirzapur, Bindhachal and Gaipura on the East Indian Railway shall be sold from the 18th to the 31st March 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Gurdaspur, Sialkot and Jullundur Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Bindhachal-Nauratra fair.

The 22nd March 1901.

No. 663.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 3491.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, February 22, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Representative at Athens, intimating that pratique is granted to arrivals from Aden.

No. 664.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the Saharanpur District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore, Kashmir and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Hardwar fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Saharanpur Junction, Baliakheri, Chodiala, Roorkee, Landhaura, Lhaksar Junction, Raisi, Balawali, Chandok, Burumpur and Najibabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Pathri, Jawalapur, Hardwar, Raiwala, Doiwala, Harrawala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 14th April 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot Districts of the Punjab, the Mysore, Kashmir and Baroda States, the Aurangabad District of the Hyderabad State and the Marwar State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Hardwar fair.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st March 1901.

No. 380.—The services of Captain H. deV. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd March 1901.

No. 123.—The Most Reverend J. E. C. Welldon, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 6th April 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 126.—The Reverend W. A. Hamilton, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd March 1901.

No. 128.—The Reverend C. Swynnerton, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1901.

No. 130.—The Reverend Charles Jasper Palmer, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 11th February 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1901.

No. 379-*F.*—29-12.—Mr. A. M. Reuther, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 5th March, 1901.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 386-*F.*—79-6.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Berar, is granted special leave for four months, under article 348, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 19th March, 1901.

No. 785—40-2.—Dr. Fritz Noetling, Palæontologist in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th April, 1901, and, in continuation, furlough for three months, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

FAMINE.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 902.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on famine duty:—

Mr. S. W. G. I. MacIver, Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment.

Mr. P. Kershasp, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment.

Mr. D. G. Waller, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment.

Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. A. H. Vernede, Indian Civil Service.

Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 825-71.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days, with effect from the 29th March, 1901, and, in continuation, furlough for six months under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence on leave of Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., C.S.I., or until further orders.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 19th March 1901.

No. 487-*G.*—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 15th April 1901, and is also granted furlough for one year under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 187-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made opposite the entry XVI (The Code of Civil Procedure, XIV of 1882) in the first schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I. B., dated the 1st July 1898, as modified by the like notification No. 1892½-I.B., dated the 9th July 1898, namely :—

(1A.) In section 11, after the words "for the time being in force" the words "and any suit, instituted against a subject of His Highness the Nizam, of which their cognizance is barred by an order in writing signed by the Resident" shall be added.

The 22nd March 1901.

No. 1236-*I.B.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4742-I. and 4743-I., dated the 4th November 1887, respectively, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following substances shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act :—

(1) Picric acid, subject to the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Picric acid when wholly in solution shall not be deemed an explosive.

(*b*) Picric acid which is being manufactured or stored in a factory, building, or place exclusively appropriated to the manufacture or storage of picric acid, and in such manner as effectually to prevent any picric acid from coming into contact (whether under the action of fire, or otherwise) with any basic metallic oxide or oxidising agent, or other substance capable of forming with picric acid an explosive mixture or explosive compound, or with any detonator or other article capable of exploding picric acid, or with any fire or light capable of igniting picric acid shall not be deemed an explosive.

(2) Picrates and mixtures of picric acid with any basic metallic oxide or any oxidising agent, or with any other substance capable of forming with picric acid an explosive mixture or an explosive compound (for whatever purpose used or manufactured), shall not be deemed explosives unless such picrates or mixtures be wholly in solution.

(3) Acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure greater than $1\frac{1}{10}$ atmospheres :

Provided that acetylene in admixture with oil-gas in a proportion not exceeding twenty parts by volume of acetylene in every one hundred parts of the mixture, when subjected to a pressure not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, shall not be deemed an explosive :

Provided, further, that such acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subject to compression.

(4) Acetylene when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure and whether or not in admixture with other substances.

II. In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture, possession or importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph 1 of this notification to be an explosive :

Provided that nothing in this prohibition shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided, also, that nothing in this prohibition shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

No. 736-*F.*—The services of Captain F. J. H. Barton, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Khyber Rifle Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of the expiration of the furlough granted to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 705-F., dated the 8th March 1900.

No. 468-*E.A.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction over Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the undermentioned territories beyond the limits of British India, that is to say, the island of Bahrein and the southern shores of the Persian Gulf :

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and Assistant Political Agent at Bahrein shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in respect of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of His Majesty within the said territories.

No. 503-*G.*—Mr. A. B. Barnard, Officiating Assistant at Head-Quarters to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate temporarily, in addition to his other duties, as a Resident of the 2nd class and as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the 11th March 1901, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No. 505-*G.*—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 1st class, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 507-*G.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

No. 508 *G.*—Captain J. N. Macleod, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 21st May 1901.

No. 512-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. D. A. Stuart as Consul for the Netherlands at Madras.

No. 470-*E.A.*—The services of Assistant Surgeon Tamiz-ud-din Ahmed are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hodeida and Camaran.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1901.

No. 1522-*P.*—The following reversion and promotion of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1901, are notified :—

With effect from the 16th of January, 1901—
Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class V, instead of in Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of January, 1901—
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

The 19th March, 1901.

No. 1550-*P.*—Mr. R. G. Rose, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th of February, 1901.

No. 1555-*P.*—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted, with effect from the 9th of March, 1901, privilege leave for three months with leave on medical certificate for six months in continuation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 20th March, 1901.

No. 1604-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1429 C.—S.R., dated the 30th March, 1899 :—

For rule 127 *substitute* the following :—

127. The following shall be the rates of postage chargeable on official postal articles where the postage is prepaid :—

Letters.

For a letter not exceeding half a tola in weight	Half an anna.
For a letter exceeding half a tola, but not exceeding ten tolas in weight	One anna.
For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight up to 40 tolas .	One anna.

NOTE.—For a letter exceeding forty tolas in weight, ordinary letter postage rates shall be charged on the whole weight.

Post Cards.

For a single post card . . .	One quarter of an anna.

Book Packets.

For every ten tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

Parcels.

For a parcel not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	Two annas.
For a parcel exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas in weight	Four annas.
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	Four annas.

NOTE 1.—Articles which exceed 40 tolas shall be treated, and charged with postage, as packets or as parcels unless specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters, or prepaid at letter rates.

NOTE 2.—The prepayment of postage on unregistered parcels shall be compulsory. Parcels weighing more than 440 tolas shall be registered.

NOTE 3.—Postal articles for transmission to Ceylon may also be prepaid at the above rates. Official parcels for transmission to Aden or Ceylon shall be registered.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1901.

No. 1651A. —*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1901. **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In February.		To end of February		Whole Year.	
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Actuals, 1899-1900.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,23	3,30	20,74	20,70	28,19	26,81
Opium	63	65	7,00	5,95	6,84	6,60
Salt	68	67	8,08	7,95	8,77	8,77
Stamps	39	38	4,53	4,41	4,90	4,90
Excise	45	41	5,17	5,06	5,72	5,79
Provincial Rates	36	39	3,20	3,22	3,92	3,75
Customs	48	43	4,47	4,21	4,70	4,70
Assessed Taxes	13	13	1,68	1,67	1,83	1,82
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	4	45	38	47	47
Registration	3	4	42	39	44	43
Tributes from Native States	7	7	60	69	93	92
Other Civil Revenue	39	59	7,04	3,52	4,31	4,33
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	6,89	7,10	63,38	58,15	71,02	69,29
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—50	—50	—3,92	—3,75	—3,91	—3,72
Opium	—5	—5	—2,63	—2,54	—2,65	—2,59
Famine Relief	—2	—17	—2,82	—62	—1,72	—88
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,08	—2,15	—23,34	—22,95	—28,11	—27,24
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,65	—2,87	—32,71	—29,86	—36,39	—34,43
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues	—6	—7	+35	+24	+24	+48
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—2	—8	—38	—7	+27	—14
Military Receipts	+3	+14	+55	+88	+09	+1,30
Military Issues	—1,45	—1,43	—15,87	—14,65	—16,89	—17,00
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+40	+39	+2,85	+2,62		+3,17
State Railways	+1,84	+1,46	+17,50	+14,77	+26,82	+23,02
East Indian Railway	+52	+48	+5,18	+5,03		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+17	+33	+2,11	+3,38	+2,21	+3,80
Telegraph	+6	+8	+72	+71	+78	+81
TOTAL	+2.9	+2,74	+28,36	+27,11	+29,81	+30,80
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—69	—1,22	—9,76	—8,36		—10,44
State Railways	—98	—1,01	—11,14	—13,05	—25,65	—10,17
East Indian Railway	—21	—25	—2,50	—2,88		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—27	—33	—26	—43
Telegraph	—7	—6	—67	—62	—73	—72
TOTAL	—1,95	—2 54	—24,64	—23.24	—26,64	—27,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—46	—1,24	—11,63	—9,73	—12,52	—12,32
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)			+3,31	—18	+2,84	—18
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+26	—4	+10	—13		—72
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...		—2,25	+2,25		+2,25
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—1		...	+32		...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at ₹15 per £	—3,04	—2,23	—16,37	—25,86	—24,46	—27,93
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—1,66	—16	—3,23	—65	—12	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—4,45	—2,43	—18,44	—24,25	—21,74	—26,67
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—67	+56	+60	—5,69	+37	—4,13
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,91	10,52	12,64	16,77	13,23	16,77
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,24	11,08	13,24	11,08	13,60	12,64

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 1652-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the schedule appended to the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6464-S.R, dated the 24th December, 1900, for the article specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, the Governer General in Council is pleased to fix for the said article, with effect from the 30th March, 1901, the value stated in column 5 of the said Schedule:—

1	2	3	4	5
Number in Tariff Schedule.	Name of Article.	Per	Present valuation.	Revised valuation.
			R a. p.	R a. p.
11	*Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.*			
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	35 0 0	28 0 0

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1901.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 216.—Captain E. W. Richards, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, with effect from the 9th March 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 217.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants.

Arthur Montagu Rundall, Bedfordshire Regiment, Officiating Double Company Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Dated 11th January 1901.

Henry Masson Rigg, Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment, Double Company Officer, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry. Dated 31st January 1901.

COMMANDS.

No. 218.—Major-General C. J. Burnett, C.B., British Service, Commanding Poona District, to officiate in command of the Forces, Madras, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B, British Service, on leave. Dated 9th March 1901.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 219.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—

Captain G. H. C. Colomb, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, Base, Wei hai Wei. Dated 12th September 1900.

Lieutenant E. C. Creagh, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Treasure Chest Officer, Wei hai Wei, in addition to his other duties. Dated 1st September 1900.

Captain J. Gaisford, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Treasure Chest Officer, 2nd Brigade, with effect from the date of taking up the duties.

Major W. A. Watson, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Provost Marshal, 2nd Brigade, in addition to his other duties. Dated 18th August 1900.

Captain F. G. Poole, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Transport Officer. Dated 10th October 1900.

Lieutenant R. M. Hall, 13th Bengal Lancers to be 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Coolie Corps. Dated 22nd October 1900.

Lieutenant H. S. Garratt, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Assistant to the Commissariat-Transport Officer, Divisional Troops. Dated 22nd October 1900.

Captain J. J. P. Quinn, 28th Madras Infantry, to be Provost Marshal, Wei hai Wei. Dated 19th October 1900.

Captian D. H. Drake-Brockman, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Field Treasure Chest Officer, 2nd Brigade. Dated 11th October 1900.

Lieutenant H. H. Sproule, 4th Bengal Lancers, to be Transport Officer. Dated 1st November 1900.

Captain A. H. Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Luikachao, in addition to his other duties. Dated 2nd September 1900.

Captain H. O. Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class, Temple of Heaven, in addition to his other duties. Dated 25th October 1900.

Captain R. S. Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry' to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class, Tungchao, in addition to his other duties. Dated 17th October 1900.

Captain J. A. S. Tullock, R.E., to be Post Commandant, Fengtai, in addition to his other duties. Dated 30th August 1900.

Captain G. Soady, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Fengtai, *vice* Captain J. A. S. Tullock. Dated 6th September 1900.

Captain G. Soady, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Machiapu. Dated 16th Octobert 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., to be Commanding Royal Engineers, Lines of Communications. Dated 29th October 1900.

Captain R. E. Picton, R E., to be Adjutant, Royal Engineers, Lines of Communications. Dated 29th October 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel J R. L. MacDonald, R.E, C.B., to be Director of Railways in addition to his other duties. Dated 29th October 1900.

Lieutenant C. S. Owen, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Post Commandant, Matao. Dated 11th August 1900.

Lieutenant R. M Bray, 1st Chinese Regiment, to be Post Commandant, Matao. Dated 1st September 1900

Captain A. P. Browne, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Post Commandant, Matao. Dated 13th September 1900.

Captain A. J. Wogan-Browne, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be Post Commandant, Matao. Dated 22nd September 1900.

Lieutenant J H. M. Beasley, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Orderly Officer to the Colonel on the Staff, R.A. Dated 20th October 1900.

Major H. D. McIntyre, 8th Madras Infantry, to be Divisional Transport Officer. Dated 8th November 1900

Captain P. W. D. Brockman, 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, Lines of Communications. Dated 11th November 1900.

Lieutenant V. G. Kell, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Field Intelligence Officer. Dated 12th September 1900.

Lieutenant C. A. Meadows, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Peitsang. Dated 5th August 1900.

Lieutenant H. N F. MacDonnell, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Peitsang. Dated 11th September 1900.

Lieutenant G. Hutchison, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Peitsang. Dated 12th October 1900.

Major B. A. Johnstone, 1st Madras Pioneers to be Post Commandant, Yangtsun. Dated 4th September 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel M C. Cooke-Collis, 34th Pioneers, to be Post Commandant, Yangtsun. Dated 28th September 1900.

Major B A. Johnstone, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be Post Commandant, Yangtsun. Dated 3rd October 1900.

Captain H. J. E. Purvis, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be Post Commandant, Tsai-Tsun. Dated 19th September 1900.

Captain G. J. H. Mullins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Hohsiwu. Dated 9th August 1900.

Captain A. A. S. Barnes, 1st Chinese Regiment, to be Post Commandant, Hohsiwu. Dated 2nd September 1900.

Captain F. G. Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be Post Commandant, Hohsiwu. Dated 7th October 1900.

Cap ain G W. Johnson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Provost Marshal, Tientsin. Dated 25th June 1900.

Captain G. W. Johnson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Provost Marshal, Lines of Communication. Dated 28th July 1900.

Captain C. H. Davies, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Post Commandant, Matao. Dated 30th November 1900.

Captain J A. Douglas, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be a Special Service Officer, graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 14th December 1900.

Major C. C. Manifold, Indian Medical Service to be Staff Surgeon, Head-Quarters Staff., Dated 21st November 1900.

Major St. G. Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be Road Commandant, Tientsin-Shan Haikwan Line, Lines of Communication. Dated 23rd November 1900.

Captain F. G. Poole, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as Staff Captain. Dated 11th December 1900.

Captain H. C. Holman, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as 1st class Post Staff Officer. Dated 11th December 1900.

Lieutenant E. F. Arton, 26th Bombay Infantry, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as 2nd class Post Staff Officer. Dated 11th December 1900.

Major G. F. W. St. John, Royal Garrison Artillery, held the appointment of Commanding Royal Artillery China Expeditionary Force, from 27th July to 11th October 1900.

Captain E. G. Waymouth, Royal Garrison Artillery, held the appointment of Adjutant, Royal Artillery China Expeditionary Force, from 27th July to 11th October 1900.

No. 220.—Major S. L. Craster, R.E., is appointed Field Engineer, China Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he takes up his duties.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 221.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated the 22nd February 1901, page 1353.

War Office; Pall Mall, 22nd February 1901.

STAFF.

Captain E. M. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, is graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General whilst acting as a Staff Officer, China Field Force. Dated 27th November 1900.

"London Gazette" dated the 26th February 1901, page 1419.

War Office; Pall Mall, 26th February 1901.

Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Francis Charles Burton is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 14th February 1901.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

D. S. Lewis. Dated 16th October 1900.
E. T. Gastrell. Dated 19th October 1900.
G. P. Ranken. Dated 19th October 1900.
A. H. Wilmer. Dated 18th November 1900.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—

J. Kendall. Dated 16th October 1900.
H. S. Hazelgrove. Dated 13th November 1900.
L. N. Herbert. Dated 18th November 1900.

India Office, 26th February 1901.

The King has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned Surgeons on Probation to the Indian Medical Service:—

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 29th January 1901.

Charles William Melville.
Robert McCarrison.
James Masson.
Norman Septimus Wells.
William Maurice Anderson.
Edmund Hamilton Blake Stanley.
William Hugh Leonard.
William Douglas Pringle.
Andrew Watson Cook Young.
James Graham Goodenough Swan.
Robert McLauchlan Dalziel.
James Jackson Robb.
Abdur Shaik Ruzzak.
Robert Basil Boothby Foster.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 222.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Geoffrey Edward Holt Wilson,—7th January 1901.

No. 223.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

Henry Richmond William Lumsden,—26th November 1899.
Percy Gerald Walker,—21st January 1901.
Arthur William Forbes,—10th February 1901.

No. 224.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second-in-Command, Indian Army:—

Percy Holland,—21st January 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 225.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 18th September 1900:—

Arthur William Thomas.
Henry Clement Craggs.

BOMBAY.

No. 226.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 29th September 1900:—

Albino Rodrigues.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 227.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

PUNJAB COMMAND.

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Daya Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjha, transferred to the 41st (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Jemadar Bhagatbir Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Prithidhar Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Dobir Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1901.

BENGAL COMMAND.

8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Nawal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th February 1901.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Drill Havildar Subbir Rana to be Jemadar *vice* Palman Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th February 1901.

MADRAS COMMAND.

24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Ghaus to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Adam to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Kyoom, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1901.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

Havildar Shal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kasi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1901.

Havildar Maksud Gul Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Nutha, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd February 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willcocks, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 229.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Honorary Major Charles Pierce, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—20th January 1901.

Honorary Captain John Reid, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal,—18th February 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 230.—Third class Assistant Surgeon John McFarlane is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st October 1900.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 231.—The undermentioned Native noncommissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1902, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 334, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 755, Havildar Muhammad Ghiyas-ud-din, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Shaikh Rasul, pensioned, 10th February 1900.

No. 23, Havildar Ghulam Din, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Imam Din, pensioned, 1st March 1900.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1387, Private Shaikh Haidar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1395, Private Shaikh Madar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1433, Private Shaikh Jafar, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1434, Private Muhammad Rahmatullah Husain, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 217, Private Sayyid Yakub, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 219, Private Muhammad Jafar, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 796, Sapper Venkatasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 891, Sapper Ramasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 829, Private Papudu, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 870, Private Muhammad Yusuf, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 784, Private Kadir Beg, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 872, Private Kadir Khan, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 33, Bugler Montheen, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1750, Private Abdur Razak, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 3181, Private Appadu, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3236, Private Sayyid Adam, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1668, Private Munisami, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1687, Private Sitayya, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 676, Private Ramayya, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 998, Private Ramasami, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 861, Private Anthony, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1643, Private Ghaus Khan, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1111, Private Shaikh Sulaiman, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1140, Private Musician Andrew Bringer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 647, Private Adinarayadu, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 850, Private Zynullabdin, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1240, Private Venkatarayadu, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2414, Private Abdullah Khan, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2959, Private Muhammad Kasim, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3847, Private Abdul Latif, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 856, Private Bhagavati, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 944, Private Shaikh Hussain, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1395, Private Munisami, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2840, Private Ramudu, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3698, Private Arogyam, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3400, Private Venkatarayadu, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3405, Private Bhadrachalam, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1094, Private Solapuri, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1254, Private Lal Ahmad, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1305 Private Abdul Ghani, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1803, Private Simhadri, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 225, Private Pitchappan, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 239, Private Shaikh Muhiuddin, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1162, Private Surayya, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1233, Private Raghavulu, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1012, Private Abdur Razak, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1079 Private Potanna, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1169, Private Daud Khan, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1183, Private Muhammad Ghaus, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 804, Private Rahman Sharif, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2520, Private Arumugam, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 834, Private Davasagayam, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 872, Private Abdur Rahman, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1305, Private Arunachalam, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1993, Private Ellayya, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 306, Naick Hira Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 1177, Naick William Santiow, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 474, Private Ganda Singh, 32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

No. 133, Private Dula Singh, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 968, Sapper Kadir Husain, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 1088, Private Muhammad Hashim, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 2185, Private Sanyasi, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 939, Private Krishnasami, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1391, Private Cellayya, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 4009, Private Appalasami, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1799, Private Accanna, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1154, Private Vaidyalingam, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 887, Private Ramasami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Erratum.

No. 232.—In G. G. O. No. 46, dated the 18th January 1901, *for* "No. 3119" *read* "No. 1319."

SPECIAL.

No. 233.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain D. Herbert, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Shillong. Dated 21st March 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 234.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant William Vaughan resigns his commission, with effect from the 12th January 1901.

No. 235.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Alfred Lawrence Covernton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete establishment, with effect from the 5th February 1901.

No. 236.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

John Leslie, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th January 1901, *vice* Driver, resigned.

No. 237.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant George William Vitalli deRhé-Philipe to be Captain, with effect from the 1st February 1901, *vice* Ogden, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant Edward James Webb to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1901, *vice* deRhé-Philipe, promoted.

No. 238.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

David Stewart Fraser, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 239.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Godfrey Edward Landon resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th January 1901.

John George Berrie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th January 1901, *vice* Landon, resigned.

No. 240.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Harold David Blanchard Sinclair, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd December 1900, *vice* Scott, promoted.

No. 241.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant William Edwin Pincombe resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th January 1901.

Michael Herbert Fox, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th November 1900, *vice* Owen, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 242.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circular, clause 101 of 1894) :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) George Huddleston.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 6.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenants E. W. Huddleston and G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, to be Assistant Marine Transport Officers, with effect from the dates on which they entered on their duties as such.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 7.—Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is transferred permanently to the retired list, with effect from the 11th December 1900, under rule 1, paragraph 280, of the Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1901.

No. 110.—Mr. H. P. Burt, Officiating Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred from the Superior Traffic Establishment to the Superior Managerial Establishment, and is appointed Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr. Burt will continue to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 1 (temporary rank), until further orders.

No. 111.—The following Superintending Engineers, attached to State Railways, are promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Mr. J. M. Harman, 4th March, 1900.
„ J. S. Brown, 4th March, 1900.
„ T. W. Bartlett, 24th May, 1900.

Messrs. Harman and Brown retain their present rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary, from the dates they were promoted to that rank.

No. 112.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 54, dated the 14th February, 1901, *for* "Temporary" opposite the name of Mr. T. W. Bartlett *read* "sub. *pro tem.*"

No. 113.—The services of Major O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Services, temporarily attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th April, 1901.

The 20th March, 1901.

No. 115.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting, exclusive of the cost of land, to ₹67,54,573 for the construction of an extension of the Madras Railway from Calicut to Azikhal, a distance of about 60 miles.

The 21st March, 1901.

No. 117.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

No. 122.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway.

No. 124.—With reference to Notification No 108, dated the 27th February, 1896, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a total outlay of ₹28,53,010 on capital account for the construction of the Mogoung-Myitkyina Extension of the Burma Railways.

No. 126.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portions of the Kalka-Simla Railway as are situate in British territory.

No. 127.—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 367, dated 13th September, 1900.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 129.—Captain B. H. Rooke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

The 21st March, 1901.

No. 121.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 302 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1901.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 354, dated the 20th August 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 649 R. T., dated the 18th August 1896, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 314, dated the 15th July 1898, and the Government of India resolutions Nos. 735 R. T. and 736 R. T., dated the 12th July 1898.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 197, dated the 5th May 1899, and the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 517, dated the 7th December 1899, and the Government of India circular No. X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and the Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 432, dated the 26th October 1900, and the Government of India circular No. XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, published thereunder.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 611, dated the 5th March 1901, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, No. 1863 T., dated the 25th February 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of Railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, and circulars Nos. I Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, I Railway, dated the 26th April 1899, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, X Railway, dated the 1st December 1899, IV Railway, dated the 19th January 1900, and XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 32, dated the 28th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 197, dated the 5th May 1899, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 517, dated the 7th December 1899, 29, dated the 25th January 1900, and 432, dated the 26th October 1900 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 29th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 6th May 1899, 15th July 1899, 9th December 1899, 27th January 1900, and 27th October 1900), may be made applicable to the Petlad-Cambay railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway to such portions of the Petlad-Cambay railway as are situate in British territory, with effect from the date or dates on which the said railway or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

No. 123.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 317 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1901.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter No. 291 R. T., dated the 13th March 1901, from the Director of Railway Traffic.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Engineer-in-Chief, Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal railway, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 125.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 316 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1901.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½ dated the 30th October 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1150, dated the 7th March 1901, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Kalka-Simla railway, No. 939, dated the 28th February 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Kalka-Simla railway has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Kalka-Simla railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to such portions of the Kalka-Simla railway as are situate in British territory and have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1901.

No. 114.—Mr. R. F. G. Scott has been appointed, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, and is posted temporarily to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 20th March, 1901.

No. 116.—Babu Ashutosh Bose, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th February, 1901.

The 21st March, 1901.

No. 118.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is, on the abolition of that office, appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 119.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated 24th January, 1901, Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 120.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted 21 days' privilege leave in combination with furlough for 13 months and 9 days, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos. 224—240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 18th April, 1901.

The 22nd March, 1901.

No. 128.—Pundit Gangarama Kaula, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 130.—Mr. G. G. White, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to Rajputana and Central India, and appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agents to the Governor General, during the absence on furlough of Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March, 1901.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2640.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1900-1901 as compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,81,29,000	27,61,96,000	17,39,37,000	17,50,54,000	11,17,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,60,30,000	7,69,79,000	5,29,55,000	6,37,31,000	1,07,76,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,77,57,000	8,92,66,000	7,28,12,000	7,40,02,000	11,90,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,89,82,000	5,01,56,000	4,02,31,000	4,14,39,000	12,08,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,78,99,000	5,93,55,000	4,66,07,000	4,72,95,000	6,88,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,70,07,000	4,98,62,000	3,78,06,000	3,98,93,000	20,87,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,90,64,000	9,06,00,000	6,82,32,000	6,88,53,000	6,21,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,48,68,000	69,26,14,000	49,25,80,000	51,02,67,000	1,76,87,000	...
49,300	51,000	43,700	44,000	300	...	Interest	83,47,000	89,31,000	61,14,000	67,38,000	6,24,000	...
6,500	10,100	4,600	7,200	2,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,71,94,000	7,96,81,000	2,74,69,000	6,52,36,000	3,77,67,000	..
2,000	1,900	800	800	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,77,45,000	1,85,42,000	1,37,31,000	1,46,15,000	8,84,000	...
91,800	88,500	69,800	71,000	1,200	...	Miscellaneous	69,90,000	65,70,000	45,95,000	43,52,000	...	2,43,000
1,300	1,800	1,200	1,800	600	...	Railways	24,87,99,000	27,14,16,000	20,68,15,000	22,29,66,000	1,61,51,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,59,45,000	2,82,49,000	1,66,98,000	1,92,05,000	25,07,000	...
29,100	25,500	28,100	24,300	...	3,800	Buildings and Roads	61,77,000	62,94,000	46,68,000	48,47,000	1,79,000	...
83,500	35,300	35,700	28,300	...	7,400	Receipts by Military Department	95,39,000	1,19,82,000	68,25,000	93,40,000	25,15,000	...
263,500	214,100	183,900	177,400	...	6,500	TOTAL REVENUE	1,02,56,04,000	1,12,42,79,000	77,94,95,000	85,75,66,000	7,80,71,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	8,922,400	...	8,922,400	8,922,400	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	2,85,50,000	...	2,85,96,000	2,85,96,000	...
...	500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	41,11,000	1,00,85,000	4,65,000	67,31,000	62,66,000	...
...	...	...	80,000	80,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	3,14,13,000	11,22,000	...	...	11,22,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	20,83,000	45,46,000	11,99,000	26,78,000	14,79,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	64,60,000	81,31,000	52,18,000	78,74,000	26,56,000	...
...	...	...	292,900	292,900	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,109,300	...	686,400	686,400	...	Remittances (net)	2,01,14,000	...	61,01,000	...	...	61,01,000
19,067,000	13,500,000	16,213,900	9,088,900	...	7,125,000	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,067,000	24,031,700	16,213,900	20,070,600	3,856,700	...	TOTAL	3,27,68,000	8,27,25,000	1,41,05,000	4,58,79,000	3,17,74,000	...
19,339,500	24,245,800	16,397,800	20,248,000	3,850,200	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,05,83,72,000	1,20,70,04,000	79,36,00,000	90,34,45,000	10,98,45,000	...
3,145,800	3,330,900	3,145,800	3,330,900	185,100	...	Opening Balance	16,76,65,000	12,63,87,000	16,76,65,000	12,63,87,000	...	4,12,78,000
22,476,300	27,576,700	19,543,600	23,578,900	4,035,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,60,37,000	1,33,33,91,000	96,12,65,000	1,02,98,32,000	6,85,67,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
52,200	35,200	47,000	29,000	...	18,000	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,05,78,000	11,35,96,000	8,55,61,000	8,82,02,000	26,41,000	...
2,894,400	3,102,800	2,845,600	3,062,600	217,000	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,43,48,000	4,63,05,000	3,32,70,000	3,49,86,000	17,16,000	...
270,800	354,700	210,100	259,300	49,200	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,54,12,000	7,04,91,000	1,99,56,000	2,06,36,000	6,80,000	...
715,700	697,800	554,400	545,100	...	9,300	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,10,03,000	15,40,17,000	12,16,25,000	12,38,35,000	22,10,000	...
2,355,600	2,329,700	2,119,500	2,076,400	...	43,100	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,54,54,000	2,51,84,000	2,10,57,000	2,14,16,000	3,59,000	...
3,700	7,900	1,000	6,400	5,400	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	3,14,27,000	6,35,57,000	1,46,45,000	6,11,24,000	4,64,79,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	35,000	...	18,000	1,29,000	1,11,000	...
5,913,800	6,146,100	5,862,800	6,081,200	218,400	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	11,38,70,000	13,03,26,000	9,14,23,000	10,75,97,000	1,61,74,000	...
1,300	900	1,200	500	...	700	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,04,81,000	2,07,49,000	1,47,12,000	1,49,66,000	2,54,000	...
123,500	131,600	100,200	102,600	2,400	...	Buildings and Roads	6,01,67,000	5,99,72,000	4,09,39,000	3,95,60,000	...	13,79,000
4,060,900	4,362,000	3,554,500	3,312,800	...	241,700	Army Services	16,23,64,000	16,06,68,000	13,27,24,000	13,07,37,000	...	19,87,000
900	6,800	200	6,700	6,500	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,392,800	17,175,500	15,296,500	15,482,600	186,100	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	74,51,39,000	84,48,65,000	57,59,30,000	64,31,88,000	6,72,58,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	44,51,000	18,30,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	75,45,000	14,43,000	...	...	...	...
16,392,800	17,175,500	15,296,500	15,482,600	186,100	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	74,20,45,000	84,52,52,000	57,59,30,000	64,31,88,000	6,72,58,000	...
615,800	654,800	546,300	476,300	...	70,000	**Expenditure not charged to Revenue.**						
...	5,922,400	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,62,98,000	1,79,28,000	2,43,77,000	1,75,47,000	...	68,30,000
1,300	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	**Debt, Deposits and Advances.**						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	18,00,000	...	17,41,000	...	...	17,41,000
2,600	58,900	1,500	...	...	1,500	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	79,97,000	...	...	1,43,69,000	1,43,69,000	...
1,009,300	47,600	841,400	...	...	841,400	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1,20,76,000	4,45,27,000	29,61,000	2,79,60,000	2,49,99,000	...
1,123,600	...	1,342,400	...	...	1,342,400	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	87,65,000	1,89,91,000	55,59,000	1,89,37,000	1,33,78,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,07,20,000	1,54,72,000	92,07,000	1,52,60,000	60,53,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	...	3,10,49,000	...	2,00,15,000	2,00,15,000	...
						Secretary of State's Bills paid	28,05,56,000	19,79,70,000	15,81,08,000	13,33,11,000	...	2,47,97,000
2,136,500	106,500	2,686,600	...	...	2,686,600	Do. do. do. exchange	−12,07,000	1,55,000	7,81,53,000	1,22,000	...	7,80,31,000
19,145,400	23,859,200	18,529,400	21,881,300	3,351,900	...	Total	32,13,07,000	30,78,70,000	25,57,29,000	22,99,74,000	...	2,57,55,000
						Total Disbursements	1,09,96,50,000	1,17,10,50,000	85,60,30,000	89,07,09,000	3,46,73,000	...
3,330,900	3,717,500	1,014,200	1,697,700	683,500	...	Closing Balance	12,63,87,000	16,23,41,000	10,52,29,000	13,91,23,000	3,38,94,000	...
22,476,300	27,576,700	19,543,600	23,579,000	4,035,400	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,60,37,000	1,33,33,91,000	96,12,65,000	1,02,98,32,000	6,85,67,000	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1137 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th March 1901 :—

No. 102 of 1901.—Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, executive engineer of the Bombay Public Works Department, stationed at Poona. *Improvements in the automatic action of sluice gates of waste weirs or dams of storage reservoirs.*

No. 103 of 1901.—Emery James Churcher, Barrister-at-Law, of Basti, in the North-West Provinces of India. *An improved stirrup.*

No. 104 of 1901.—Thomas Henry Lewis, engineer, late of 51 Lime Street, London, England, but now of 2a Richmond Gardens, Hithergreen, London. *Improvements in devices for producing acetylene light more especially intended for use in cycles, carriage and hand-lamps.*

No. 105 of 1901.—Chhatrapati Manilal Mathuradas, merchant, of Jambusar, in Broach District, Bombay Presidency. *A substitute for coffee, called "The new coffee."*

No. 106 of 1901.—Montague Churchill Shann, an assistant in Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld., of Howrah, residing at No. 8 Dacre's Lane in Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in suspension bridges.*

No. 107 of 1901.—William Andrew Bole, engineer, of 722 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and Edwin Ruud, engineer, of 214 Wood Street, Pittsburg aforesaid *Improvements in gasifiers for internal combustion engines.*

No. 108 of 1901.—John William Kincaid, locomotive engineer, 16 West 15th Street, in the city of Covington, state of Kentucky, U. S. A. *A mechanical stoker.*

No. 109 of 1901.—Norman Wilson Storer, electrical engineer, of Edgewood Park, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 110 of 1901.—The Empire Cash Register, Limited, whose registered offices are at Monument Square Chambers, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in cash registering machines.*

No. 111 of 1901.—Solar Motor Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and doing business at 186 Devonshire Street, Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in solar generators.*

No. 112 of 1901.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch Lane, Threadneedle Street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.*

No. 113 of 1901.—Gerald Fitzgerald Stannus, Captain, 20th Hussars, Mhow, Central India. *An improved game register.*

No. 114 of 1901.—Frank Steel, rice miller, residing at Dawbong, in the city of Rangoon, in Burma. *An improved accessory for polishing rice and dressing rice meal.*

No. 115 of 1901.—Wilhelm Kellner, civil engineer and a subject of the German Emperor, at present residing at the town of Garfeln, Post Office Box at Verlar, in the province of Westphalia, kingdom of Prussia, part of the German Empire *Umbrella or screen for wheels and motor carriages with attachment.*

No. 116 of 1901.—C. Ramaswamiah, pensioned Deputy Tahsildar and Magistrate, North Chittrai Street, Madura. *Improvements in water-lifts, to be called "C. Ramaswamiah's Halasyam water-lift."*

No. 117 of 1901.—Arthur Hoare, civil engineer, of 8 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. *Improvements in starting gears for mechanical punkahs.*

No. 1138 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 296 of 1900.—Thomas Henry Pearse, gentleman, of 89 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Improvements in cotton gins and wool burrers.* (Specification filed 12 March 1901.)

No. 8 of 1901.—Mervyn Hanbury Lowther Clark, engineer, of 53 Ladbroke Grove, Kensington, London, England. *Improved search light and signalling apparatus.* (Specification filed 12 March 1901.)

No. 37 of 1901.—John Sketchley Morton, gentleman, of 121 Lake Street, Oakland, county of Alameda, state of California, U. S. A. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 8 March 1901.)

No. 47 of 1901.—Ernest Major, gentleman, of Waterdale, Cookham Dene, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in supports for bicycles.* (Specification filed 13 March 1901.)

No. 1139 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 179 of 1891.—Francis Edward Elmore. *Improvements in mandrils for electrolytically deposited tubes.* (From 19 April 1901 to 19 April 1902.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 14 April 1901 to 14 April 1902.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull. *An improvement in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 13 March 1901 to 13 March 1902.)

No. 4 of 1894.—James Price Cleghorn. *The manufacture of Indian cement.* (From 13 March 1901 to 13 March 1902.)

No. 260 of 1894.—Freidrich Hermann Schule. *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom.* (From 17 December 1900 to 17 December 1901.)

No. 125 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes.* (From 22 August 1901 to 22 August 1902.)

No. 126 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material.* (From 22 August 1901 to 22 August 1902.)

No. 389 of 1896.—Henry Vander Weyde. *An improved method of and apparatus for producing, branding and packing for transport blocks of ice, sub-divided or sub-divisible into cubes.* (From 21 May 1901 to 21 May 1902.)

No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of waterproofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings, and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1901 to 6 September 1902.)

No 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for electrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1901 to 6 September 1902.)

No. 1140 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 133 of 1896.—Thomas Royle. *Improvements in purifying water.* (Specification filed 3 December 1896.)

No. 160 of 1896.—Sidney Pattisson. *Improvements in saddles for velocipedes.* (Specification filed 7 December 1896.)

No 234 of 1896.—Louis Pelatan and Fabrizio Clerici. *Improvements in apparatus for the electrolytical separation of precious metals from their ores or other materials containing them.* (Specification filed 3 December 1896.)

No. 256 of 1896.—John Coryton Roberts. *Improvements in the manufacture of tea chests and other packing cases or boxes.* (Specification filed 8 December 1896).

No. 322 of 1896.—John Thompson and Charles Everard. *Improvements in and relating to bicycles.* (Specification filed 7 December 1896.)

No. 346 of 1896.—Redlhammer Brothers. *Improvements in bracelets, necklaces and the like.* (Specification filed 5 December 1896)

No. 348 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt. *Improvements in furnaces and in rocking grate bars for the same.* (Specification filed 7 December 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 199 of 1895.—Newton John Suckling. *Improvements in or relating to stamp batteries.* (Specification filed 4 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March, 9001.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to London.	Total.
	₹						₹		₹
Calcutta	1,36,06,900	11,06,79,405	12,42,86,305	1,36,63,324	3,75,72,631		14,78,330		5,27,14,285
Allahabad		1,10,31,285	1,10,31,285	36,87,200	19,54,830				56,42,030
Lahore		2,05,95,110	2,05,95,110	53,28,310	22,43,475				75,71,785
Bombay	1,41,32,780	6,84,08,795	8,26,01,575	1,62,17,336	4,55,33,178		1,73,91,241	75,00,004	8,66,41,759
Karachi		68,43,340	68,43,340	10,01,350	13,36,530				23,37,880
Madras	50,70,170	2,84,46,420	3,35,16,590	1,18,66,310	32,95,395				1,51,61,705
Calicut		9,56,510	9,56,510	3,58,100	80,835				4,38,935
Rangoon		1,03,32,905	1,03,32,905	1,70,35,210	49,42,575				2,19,77,785
	3,28,09,850	25,73,53,770	29,01,63,620						
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,27,510						
	Total ₹		28,93,36,110	6,91,57,140	9,69,59,449		1,88,69,571	75,00,004	19,24,86,164
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									31,50,000
								Net Total ₹	18,93,30,164
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882									9,99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL ₹	28,93,36,110

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 28th February, 1901	1,56,64,900	2,26,00,600	13,12,93,000	3,50,74,600	1,31,02,200	1,100	9,53,400	20,30,24,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	21,87,98,534
Add—																				
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 8th March, 1901	5,000	33,100	3,51,800	30,500	2,800	...	...	4,18,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,23,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th March, 1901	...	...	15,01,500	1,500	...	...	...	15,03,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,03,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1901	1,000	29,000	10,55,000	83,800	11,900	...	1,10,000	12,88,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,800
	1,56,70,900	2,26,62,800	13,42,01,300	3,51,90,400	1,31,16,000	1,100	10,63,400	20,52,35,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,20,14,634
Deduct—																				
Amount written off the London Registers	...	...	3,42,000	...	...	...	...	3,42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,000
Balance on 15th March, 1901	1,56,70,900	2,26,62,800	13,38,59,000	3,51,90,400	1,31,16,000	1,100	10,63,400	20,52,93,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	...	29,500	34,500	22,16,72,634

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jany., 1901, enfaced from India 10,895 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,040 lakhs.
„ 16th Jany., 1901 „ 31st Jany., „ ditto 0 „ ditto 18 „
„ 1st Feb., „ „ 15th Feb., „ ditto 3 „ ditto 10 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto 10 „ ditto 15 „
„ 1st Mar., „ „ „ 15th Mar., „ ditto 32 „ ditto 3 „
10,947 lakhs. 10,086 lakhs.
1,000 „
Balance against India 861 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th March, 1901.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 75,30,340 0 0			
Public Deposits at Branches 83,24,110 4 5	1,58,54,450	4	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,58,35,799	13	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,01,953	9	11
Sundries	16,26,938	3	4
RUPEES	11,41,69,141	15	4

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	55,76,026	0	0
Other authorised Investments	74,01,476	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,70,79,760	13	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,14,32,678	11	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,63,41,243	12	7
Balances with other Banks	19,42,881	3	8
Bullion	3,781	5	10
Dead Stock	16,07,349	14	4
Stamps	12,046	7	11
Sundries	9,96,529	9	2
	8,23,94,378	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ₹ 1,41,93,051 14 0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,75,81,711 3 1	3,17,74,763	1	1
RUPEES	11,41,69,141	15	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 4,91,205 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,24,885 0 0
₹ 7,16,090 0 0

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 21st March, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·9.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
John Henry Bruce, Clerk to Port Commissioners.	Presidency General Hospital.	10th February, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 28th February, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Edward William Taylo of the Alms House, Calcutta.	Ditto	13th February, 1901	Ditto	Ditto. Ditto.
R. Greve, of 29 Sooterkin's Lane.	Ditto	17th February, 1901	Ditto	Ditto, Ditto.
Miss Greenwood	Not stated	2nd November, 1900	District Judge, Jhansi, on 2nd March 1901	Ditto. Ditto.
A. Williams, Manager of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Moulmein, Branch.	Rangoon	31st January, 1901	District Judge, Amherst, on 27th February 1901.	Ditto. Ditto.
H. H. Macanmora	Ramkola, Saran	22nd September, 1900	District Judge of Saran, on 4th March 1901.	No Will. No application. Mr. F. S. Macanmora has applied for Letters of Administration.
James Henry Parsons, Deputy Commissioner.	Minbu	18th February, 1901	Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, on 20th February 1901.	Will left. Mrs. Ellen Campbell Hutchinson Parsons the widow, has applied for probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 22nd March, 1901.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th February, 1901.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 of the Legal Practitioners' Rules published under Notification No. 2113 I. A. of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated the 14th May, 1900, and in supersession of the Rules of Practice (Nos. 20 and 23, dated respectively, the 23rd July and 19th September, 1879) framed by the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make and issue the following rules for fixing and regulating the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's Advocate or Pleader upon all proceedings in the Court of the Resident and in the Courts subordinate thereto:—

Save by special leave of the Court, and except in the case of an Advocate or Pleader appearing on behalf of Government, no fee shall in any case be entered as recoverable in a decree or order, except on production of a certificate from the Advocate or Pleader that he has received such fee.

2. In suits, or in appeals from original or appellate decrees in suits, for money, effects or other personal property, or for land or other immoveable property of any description, fees shall be payable on the following scale:—

(*a*) When such suits or appeals are decided on the merits after contest, or are compromised subsequent to the settlement of issues and after a partial or complete trial, but before delivery of judgment, or where such appeals are decided *ex-parte*—

(*i*) if the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed R5,000, 5 per cent., provided that in no case shall the fee payable be less than five rupees;

(*ii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R5,000, and shall not exceed R20,000 on R5,000 as above, and on the remainder, 2 per cent.;

(*iii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R20,000, and shall not exceed R50,000, on R20,000 as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent.;

(*iv*) if the amount or value shall exceed R50,000, and shall not exceed R80,000, on R50,000 as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent.;

(*v*) if the amount or value shall exceed R80,000, R1,000

(*b*) When such suits are decided *ex-parte*, or when such suits or appeals are decided on confession of judgment, or are dismissed for default after all the requisite pleadings have been filed, or are compromised after the settlement of issues, but before trial—

(*i*) if the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed R5,000, not exceeding 2½ per cent, provided that in no case shall the fee payable be less than five rupees;

(*ii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R5,000, and shall not exceed R20,000, on R5,000 as above, and on the remainder, not exceeding 1 per cent.;

(*iii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R20,000, and shall not exceed R50,000, on R20,000 as above, and on the remainder, not exceeding ½ per cent.;

(*iv*) if the amount or value shall exceed R50,000, and shall not exceed R80,000, on R50,000 as above and on the remainder, not exceeding ¼ per cent.;

(*v*) if the amount or value shall exceed R80,000, not exceeding R500.

3. In suits or appeals, withdrawn or compromised, (*a*) before any defence is put in, (*b*) before the settlement of issues, but after defence is put in, or dismissed for default without a determination on the merits of the case before all the requisite pleadings have been filed in Court, and in appeals from orders, re-hearing on review and other miscellaneous cases, including proceedings in execution of decrees, fees shall be payable on the following scale:—

(*i*) if the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed R5,000, 1¼ per cent.; provided that the fee shall not be less than R5 in any case other than a proceeding in execution;

(*ii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R5,000, and shall not exceed R20,000, on R5,000 as above, and on the remainder, ½ per cent.;

(*iii*) if the amount or value shall exceed R20,000, and shall not exceed R50,000, on R20,000, as above, and on the remainder, ¼ per cent.;

(*iv*) if the amount or value shall exceed R50,000, and shall not exceed R80,000, on R50,000 as above, and on the remainder, ⅛ per cent.;

(*v*) if the amount or value shall exceed R80,000, R250;

(*vi*) in applications for execution of decrees, the fees shall be calculated on the amount realised by the application.

4 In all miscellaneous applications after decree which are decided on the merits after contest, except such as have been hereinbefore specially provided for, a reasonable fee, not in any case

exceeding R20 in the Court of the Resident, or R10 in a Court subordinate thereto, shall be allowed.

5. The words "the amount or value or the claim" in Rules 2 and 3 mean the value as set forth in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, and, where Court-fees are payable *ad valorem*, the value on which such Court-fees are paid.

6 Fractions of a rupee in the amount or value of a claim are to be rejected in calculating the fee payable thereupon.

7. In cases in which the subject matter of the claim does not admit of valuation, the Court shall fix a reasonable fee not less than five rupees, regard being had to the time occupied in the preparation and hearing of the case and the nature of the questions raised therein.

8. If several defendants or respondents, who have a joint or common interest, succeed upon a joint defence, or upon separate defences substantially the same, not more than one fee shall be allowed, unless the Court shall otherwise order for a reason which shall be recorded in the judgment. If only one fee be allowed, the Court shall direct to which of the defendants or respondents it shall be paid, or shall apportion it among the several defendants or respondents in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

9. If several defendants or respondents who have separate interests, set up separate and distinct defences and succeed thereon, a fee for one legal practitioner for each of the defendants or respondents who shall appear by a separate legal practitioner, may be allowed in respect of his separate interest. Such fee, if allowed, shall be calculated, with reference to the value of the separate interest of such defendant, or respondent, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

10. For each fee allowed under the two last preceding rules, the value of the stamp on one vakalatnama only shall be awarded as costs.

11. Except where an adjournment is made with the consent of all parties, or where, from insufficiency of notice, a party has not had reasonable time to prepare himself for trial, or where the adjournment is necessitated by a cause beyond the control of the party, an adjournment should not be granted save on the condition that the party applying pays all the costs of the day, including a reasonable fee not exceeding R10, to the legal practitioner engaged by his adversary.

12. The fee allowed on the percentage scale for prosecuting or defending a suit is intended to cover all proceedings up to decree; and where a suit is remitted for re-hearing and disposal or for a finding on issues, the proceedings on such order must be regarded as a further proceeding in the trial of the suit, and no further fee can be allowed in respect of such proceedings.

Small Cause Courts.

13. In suits under Act IX of 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act) where costs are awarded by the Court, and where the certificate prescribed in rule 1 of these rules has been obtained, the fees payable in respect of an adversary's Advocate or Pleader in a Court of Small Causes shall be as follows :—

(*a*) In suits not exceeding R100 in value. } R5.

(*b*) In suits exceeding R100 in value. } R5 on R100 and R3 for every hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of R100.

14. Where an Advocate or Pleader is employed merely to obtain execution of a decree, one rupee shall be allowed as costs for that purpose in claims below R100, and one rupee for every hundred rupees or part thereof in claims above that amount. No fee shall be allowed in case of a second or further application to obtain execution of the same decree.

DONALD ROBERTSON,
Resident.

H. CHENNAYA,
Acting Registrar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Land Revenue Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March, 1901.

No. 1493-*L R*.—The following is published for general information with reference to section 42 of Act I of 1894 :—

F. A. SLACKE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred between the National Juce Mills Company Limited

(hereinafter called "The Company") of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called "The Government") of the other part: WHEREAS the Company applied to the Local Government for consent under section 39 of the Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894) to the acquisition of land measuring 3,200 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth situate in the village of Banupore pargana Muzaffarpur within the territorial jurisdiction of the police outpost of Sankrail district Howrah for the construction of a road with drains on either side for the use of the public leading from the Rajgunge Road to the Sankrail Ferry opposite the bazar of that name on the other side of the Sankrail Khal and for the purpose of building cooly bungalows and quarters for the clerks employed in the mills: AND WHEREAS the Local Government having been satisfied after having had an enquiry made under section 40 of the Land Acquisition Act by Mr. F. W. Duke C.S. the Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah that the acquisition is needed for the construction of the works aforesaid and that the said work will prove useful to the public has by letter No. 1 B.T.R. dated the 27th January last to the address of Messrs. A. Yule and Company given consent to the acquisition of the land about two-thirds of which will be 100 feet in width and the remaining 1,000 feet or so at the south end which passes amongst houses and is likely to affect parts of homestead lands 50 feet in width as delineated in the map or plan hereunto annexed on condition that the road which is to be made pucka together with the side-drains should be made over to the District Board of Howrah (if that body is willing to accept them) within twelve months after the land has been acquired and duly made over to the Company: NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that it is hereby mutually covenanted by and between the said parties hereto for themselves their successors and assigns in the manner following that is to say (1) that the Company shall pay to Government cost of acquisition of the said land (2) that on payment of the cost of the acquisition of the said land together with the proper cost of the land acquisition proceedings in connection thereto including the cost of any reference and appeals to courts the fees of assessors and other law charges and cost of the establishment recoverable under the rules of the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces Bengal framed under the Land Acquisition Act the land shall at the cost of the Company be conveyed and transferred to the Company by the Secretary of State for India in Council (3) that within twelve months from the date of such transfer of the land the Company shall make a road 30 feet wide including side-drains and metal the same and shall make over the road and side-drains to the District Board of Howrah (if that body is willing to accept them) (4) that the public shall be entitled to use the said road from Rajgunge to Sankrail Ferry without any let or hindrance. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of—

NARA SINHA DUTT,
Howrah.

R. MITRA,
Special Sub-Registrar.
The 19th December, 1900.

ANDREW YULE & CO.,
Managing Agents, National Jute Mills Co., Ld

F. W. DUKE,
Covenanted Deputy Collector, Howrah.
The 19th December, 1900.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 12th March, 1901.

No. 916-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 388-G., dated the 4th March, 1901, Capain W. C R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 20th February, 1901.

The 16th March, 1901.

No. 1038- .—The Medical charge of detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Mount Abu was transferred on the afternoon of 14th February, 1901, from Third Class Hospital Assistant Ibrahim Khanbhai, in temporary charge of the Abu Charitable Dispensary, to Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Khushalrai Mehta, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 16th March, 1901.

No. 854-*S.*—The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India are pleased to grant 2 months' privilege leave combined with furlough for one year and two months to Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to these Administrations, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901.

E. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of Rr-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *viâ* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *viâ* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English, and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *viâ* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901

No. 47.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or cipher, whether of Foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one or other of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A I.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th edition), 1900
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F C. McCutcheon.
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code 1899.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the above-named places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A I; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898, Atlantic, 1900; Watkin's; Meyer; McCutcheon; or McNeill. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 39, dated the 13th December, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 47-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 47, dated the 7th of March, 1901, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the Codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1901.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Bengal has, under article 725 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations, granted to the Honourable Mr. J. G. Apcar, Clerk of the Crown, High Court, ten months' leave on medical certificate from the 15th of April, 1901, with liberty to return to duty in eight months if permitted to do so.

By Order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th March, 1901.

No. 2467.—With reference to Central India Agency Notification No. 3035, dated the 8th April 1899, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India directs that the following rules be observed with regard to counterfeit coins :—

(1) All counterfeit coin sent to the Mints for examination under existing orders should in future be sent through the Local Government.

(2) That where there are two or more specimens of a coin of the same die or of similar moulds the Local Government may keep one informing the Mint Master of the fact.

(3) That copies of the statements of counterfeit coins received at Railway stations and submitted to the Mints at Calcutta or Bombay should be sent to the Local Government.

(4) That Local Station Masters and other Railway officials should be instructed to give the earliest possible information to the Police of the tender of any counterfeit coin.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 2651.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 1717, dated the 14th February, 1901, and pending the arrival of Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Rafik Khan Muhammad, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshin in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th January, 1901, the date of his assuming charge.

No. 2645.—Consequent on the confirmation of R. S. Pandit Nand Lall as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations, to confirm Rafik Khan Muhammad as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, with effect from the 1st October, 1899, reserving the right to reverse the arrangement now made, should Pandit Nand Lall at any time revert to his original appointment.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 14th March, 1901.

No. 1315.—In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Resident is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H Webster who was appointed a Special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in Notification No. 2201, dated the 9th May 1900, to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By order,

L. RUSSELL,

First Assistant Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th March, 1901.

No. 9.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Traffic Superintendent, in class I, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 277, 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 2 P. W., dated 13th February, 1901, privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days in combination with special leave for 3 months and 12 days, with effect from the 18th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th March, 1901.

No. 10.—Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under article 1611 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part II, general leave on private affairs for 3 months and 19 days, with effect from the 7th June to the 25th September, 1900.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 19th March, 1901.

No. 6.—Lieutenant G. J. Watt Smyth, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, attached to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted eight months' furlough out of India on private affairs under the leave rules applicable to Regimental Officers of the British Army serving in India, with effect from the 6th April, 1901, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. WILSON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Manager, O. and R. Ry.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 20th March, 1901.

No. 353.—The services of Mr E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for famine duty, from the 7th March, 1901, afternoon, the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in this Department.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 17th March, 1901.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certi-

ficate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Vol. I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant E. C. I. Lazenbye for one year.

The 19th March, 1901.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. R. Ford, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 18th day of March, 1901.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4219, Private Arthur Alfred O'Roarke.

Age,—25 years 6 months.

Height,—5 feet 9 inches.

Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

Trade,—Bicycle trade.

Date of Enlistment,—23rd April, 1894.

Place of Enlistment,—Birmingham.

Parish and County in which born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—14th March, 1901.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Belgaum.

Marks.—Three scars left side of chest.

Under 7 years' service.

H. R. BLYTH, *Major*,
Commanding 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

OLD AND NEW CEMETERIES, HYDERABAD, SIND.

The following monuments in these cemeteries being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Ecclesiastical Regulations, Part I, Rule XX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested party or parties they will be treated at the next annual repairs according to the rules laid down:—

Person to whom monument was erected.	Date of burial.
Mrs. Ann M. Wilson, 65 years .	9th September 1867.
Retta Almeida, 10 years . .	2nd June 1863.
Rowena Lucy Lord . .	6th July 1857.
John Barry, 23 years . .	22nd October 1857.

FRANCIS B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad

HYDERABAD SIND,
March 12 1901.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1901.

No. 938-*Ap.*—In supersession of the Notification No. 628-Ap. dated the 12th February, 1901, Ghulam Raza, Khan Bahadur, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted furlough for four months, with effect from the 6th January, 1901.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th March, 1901.

Capricorn, Mr.
Colliton, J.
Courteney, E. W.
"Curzon Gazette," Manager.
Dragan Iron Works.
Forrest Rawdon.
Hale, M.
Hermon, H. V.
Hindley & Co., Walter, H.
Hockley, C.
Hughes & Co., Gordon.
Jacob & Co. (Sola Hat-makers).
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
Joseph, S. (Diamond merchant).
Macfadyen, D.
Macmillan, G. W.
Mimutt, J. E.
Moorhouse, J. S.
Olives, E.
Stanley, W. D.
Steevens, F. W.
Thompson, R. S.
"Twentieth Century," Manager.
Vaid, Mrs.
Wales, Miss Susan M. L.
Watson & Co., John.
Wooley & Co., Geo

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Mrs. M.
Adams, R. H.
Aratoon, E. J.
Beauchamp, Mrs. H. D.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Belletty, N.
Benger, Albert.
Bennett, G. B.
Berent, B.
Berry, F. St. J.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blom, A.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Bowen, Mrs. M.
Bowser, Mrs. M.
Bracco, Carlo.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Brou, Miss S.
Browne, Rob.
Burnell, T. G.
Burns, R. R. H.
Butler, Mrs.
Butler, T. P.
Cading, Miss.
Cameron, John G.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carron, James E.
Chapin, Maurice.
Charn, Mr.
Clare, Miss M.
Clayton, H.
Colquhoun, H.
Connell, John.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Cornelius, Stanley J
Creed, W. J.
Cresson, W. P.
Dalby, Mrs., care of R. Dalby.
D'Arc, Miss Nellie.
deCholet, Vicomte Guy.
Dehurst, Geo. and R., or Agent of.
deMana Miss Bla che Vera.
Devine, H. A.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
D'Souza, Jack.
Dubourg, Comtesse.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Epstein, F.
Ezekiel, Mrs. J. M.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galrutn, J. J.
Gallop, F.
Gandie, G.
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Goodiani, E. W. (Telegram).
Gohes, Dr. G. G.
Goreth, L.
Grace, Mrs. M.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Greenfield, W.
Hanly, G. C.
Harmston, Mr. (Circus Proprietor.)
Harris, J.
Henry, James.
Herkes, A.
Holmes, William.
Horrock, S.
Horrocks (Telegram).
Hovannes, K.
Hudson, T.
Jacob, J. H.
James, A. H.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
Kumerlieg, Toil.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, R.
Lindsay, R. H.
Lingam, R. V. (Telegram).
Linton, James.
Lyons, H. G.
Macauliffe, M.
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Manning, Edith.
Martin, R.
Matthison, E. C.
Mason, Bombardier.
McLennan, Mrs. H.
McWraith, John.
Mills, J. H.
Mole, Mrs. P. C.
Mollard, G.
Molto, F. Baronat.
Monro, James.
Montague, F. L.
Morgan, Mr.
Morrison, J.
Muntero, W.
Munton, Douglas.
N. 54, care of Mrs S. Lester.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Palin, E. W.
Parkinson, H.
Quarme, E. A.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Rawling, Lieut. C. G.
Reider, W.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.
Roberts, John.
Robson, B.
Robson, John M.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Sherman, J.
Simpson, Mrs.
Slaughter, Miss J. Rosalie (M.D.)
Smith, J. W. B.
Stanley, W. D.
Stobbs, W.
Taylor, Frank C.
Taylor, Mrs. F. C.
Thomas, E. G.
Thomas, J.
Tomkin, J.
Thompson, R. S.
Vaz, C. D.
Vignan, A. D.
Vines, H.
Walker, Major P. G.
Walton, W. A.
West, Miss Florie.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.
Williams, J.
Williams, H.
Yeoward, W. R.
Young, H. H.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.
Bowen, Mrs. M.
Bracco, Carlo.
Braun, Sarah.
Ezekiel, Mrs. J. M.
Goldberg. M.
International Press," Editor.
James, Herbert.
Lately, Mrs.
Lindsay, R. H.
Lutman, F.
Margelin, Jules.
McBride, Mrs. W. Knox.
Montacheff, A. T. & Co.
Roe, George B.
Slavkin Libe, Madam.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th March, 1901.

Benson, W.
Burt, Walter.
Holmes, A. C. S.
Mathews, Mrs. A.
McCalland, Revd. T. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arkins, J. T.
Allard, A.
Boltze, Hugo.
Blow, T. B
Brener, M., Miss.
Bharamjee, B. D.
Cassula, N.
Cameron, Mrs.
Caillot, E.
Creeson, W. P.
Couch, J. C. S.
Dumas, Joseph.
Daly, W.
Dubas, F. C.
Epschtein, Fane, Miss.
Freilich, Marcus.
Fleetwood, A. E., Miss.
Fressman, Noiech.
Fernandes, K. M.
Gray, W. S.
Gast, W.
George, W. E.
Heptein, H.
Haskayne, W., Miss.
Hepper, H. M.
Hilfgott, T., Miss.
King, C. W.
Kumerling, F.
Lauber, Jacob.
McLachlan, J.
Mauski, H.
Murray, G. H.
Meer, Sina, Miss.
Masters, M., Miss.
Maneckjee, Framjee.
North, P. B.
Presman, N.
Parker, W. F., Mrs.
Rubinstain, Mamie, Mrs.
Sen, W. N.
Schwartz, P., Miss.
Sault, Leon.
Soares, N.
Senel, O., Mrs.
Turner, Miss.
Toyan, Motel.
Upton, T. G.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.	P.M.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	28th Mar.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th ,,	Parcels at 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
		A.M.	
*Australasian Colonies	25th ,,	5-45 P.M.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	29th ,,	8-30	Per Str. *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	28th ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	23rd ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	23rd ,,	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	25th ,,	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
		A.M.	
Ditto ditto	26th ,,	5-30	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Seychelles, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	27th ,,	5-45	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Port Blair	31st ,,	5-45	*Vid* Madras.
*China and Japan	23rd ,,	5-45	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
*Ditto ditto	24th ,,		

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the forenoon Mails at the following hours:—

For Goalundo and Chittagong Express train at 5-30 A.M.

For Eastern districts as far as Dacca and Mymensing at 6-30 A.M.

For Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur and Mail for Midnapore at 10-45 A.M. and with a late fee of ½ anna up to 11-35 A.M.

For Khulna Line at 7-30 A.M.

For Midnapore, Orissa and Madras Presidency at 5-45 A.M.

The letter-box will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For E. I. Railway Loop Mail at 2-30 P.M. and up to 2-55 P.M., with a late fee of ½ anna.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee of ½ anna.

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore at 6 P.M.

For the Punjab Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Midnapore District and Orissa at 7-30 P.M.

For Khulna Mail at 7-30 P.M.

For Eastern Bengal Mail at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Midnapore, Orissa, and the Madras Presidency Mails from 5-45 A.M. to 6-35 A.M., and for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab and Eastern Bengal Mails only.

Late registered letters will be received between the following hours:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Nagpur up to 10-30 A.M.
For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Eastern Bengal Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Midnapore, Orissa and the Madras Presidency the previous evening up to 6 P.M. and late registered letters up to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies, China and Japan *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 5-45 A.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6 35 A.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail of Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M.) late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. Foreign Mails for despatch *vid* Madras or Tuticorin are received up to 5-45 A.M. and with a late fee up to 6-35 A.M. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXIX. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI and new series, Vol. I, 1-2. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1

Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1897.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1898.	Price 12*a*.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيرج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعني چار آنس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه آنس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *.

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار آنس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه آنس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت بارہ روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار آنس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه آنس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين بارہ آنه *

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post-free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৲০	
½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৲০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲০	„	৫৲

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Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1899. 4*a.* Inclusive of postage.

Revised Rules regarding Civil Suits, 1900. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1900. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1900. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals, 1899. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for the year 1899-1900. R2 (4*a.*).

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1898-99. R5 (4*a.*).

Lectures on Electrical Engineering in Bengal by J. W. MEARES, 1900. R3-8 (3*a.*).

Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1898-99. R2 (4*a.*).

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (2*a.*) (Edition of 1899.)

Report on the Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act. 1887, in Bengal, for 1898-99. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1*a*.).

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1*a*.).

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1*a*.).

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1*a*.).

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1*a*.).

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1899-1900. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

REVENUE.

The Butwarra Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4*a*.).

The Cess Manual, 1900. R1-8 (4*a*.).

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4*a*.).

Rules under the India Forest Act for management, etc., of Forests in Bengal, 3rd edition, 1900. R1 (3*a*.).

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1900 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1898-99. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1899-1900. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Agricultural Series, No. 5, Bulletin No. 6 of 1900. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Monograph of the Woollen Fabrics of Bengal, 1899. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1898-99. R1 (2*a*.).

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R3 (5*a*.).

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

Correspondence on the Settlement of the Noabad Lands in the district of Chittagong, Vols. V and VI, 1900. R12 (8*a*.).

Price Lists of Staple food-crops in the Local areas of Bengal, 1899. R1 (2*a*.).

Ghatwali and Mul Raiyati Tenures as found in the Deoghur Sub-division, 1900. R2-8 (2*a*.).

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99. R1-8 (3*a*.).

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B000645—B6879 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Benjamim do Rozario Pereira and last endorsed to Romualdo do Rozario Pereira, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—
ROMUALDO DO ROZARIO PEREIRA,
c/o MR. T. M. PEREIRA,
District Staff Office, Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 117685 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Sayad Haidar Shah, late a District Nazir of Kohat District, and last endorsed to Sardar Chattar Singh, Commissariat Contractor, Kohat-Kurram Force, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the advertiser—CHATTAR SINGH,
Commissariat Contractor of Kohat.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Resolution adopted by the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at the Annual General Meeting held on the 31st January 1901.

That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 65 of the Rules of the Fund Rupees (31,221) Thirty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-one only from the Deposit account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1901-1902.

ASHUTOSH MUKHOPADHYA, M.A.,D.L., ETC.,
Chairman.

PRANKISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

Estate William Geekie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

11th March, 1901.

ERNEST HARDWICKE COWIE,
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.
1 Esplanade, West, Calcutta.

Estate William Hay, Moonee Tea Estate, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claim against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

J. R. BLACK,
Executor of the will of the deceased.

3-7 Clive Street,
The 20th March, 1901.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1901.

An Act to place Native Christians in the same position as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists in the matter of obtaining letters of administration and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to place Native Christians on the same footing as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists in the matter of obtaining letters of administration; to exempt them from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, from which Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Buddhists are exempted; and to enable them to obtain certificates under the Succession Certificates Act, 1889, in certain cases; It is hereby enacted as follows :— II of 1874. VII of 1889.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Native Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1901; and

Short title and commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, the expression "Native Christian" means a native of India who is, or in good faith claims to be, of unmixed Asiatic descent and who professes any form of the Christian religion.

Definition.

3. Sections 190 and 239 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall not apply to any part of the property of a Native Christian who has died intestate. X of 1865

Exemption of Native Christians from sections 190 and 239, Act X, 1865.

4. In sections 16, 17, 18, 37 and 64 respectively of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, before the word "Hindu," wherever it occurs, the word "Native Christian" shall be inserted. II of 1874

Exemption of Native Christians from certain sections of Act II of 1874.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect any probate, letters of administration or certificate granted or vested under the said Act.

5. Nothing contained in section 1, sub-section (*4*), of the Succession Certificates Act, 1889, shall be deemed to prevent the grant of a certificate to any person claiming to be entitled to the effects of a deceased Native Christian, or to any part thereof, with respect to any debt or security, by reason that a right thereto can be established by letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865. VII of 1889 X of 1865

Grant of certificates under Act VII of 1889 to Native Christians in certain cases.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1901, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1901.

An Act to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, 1901.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887.

Saving of Regulation XII, 1887.

XII of 1887.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of the management of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager under this Act:

(*b*) "child" means a person under the age of twelve years:

(*c*) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works, under appointment by or with the knowledge of the manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in or at the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations:

(*d*) "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine; but it does not include any pit, quarry or other excavation the depth of no part of which measured from the level of the adjacent ground exceeds twenty feet and no part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground:

(*e*) "owner," when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but not so as to exempt the owner from any liability:

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act: and

(*g*) "shaft" includes pit.

Inspectors.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint a duly qualified person to be Chief Inspector of Mines throughout British India.

Inspectors.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint persons, qualified by experience, to be Inspectors of Mines within such local areas or for such groups or classes of mines as it may assign to them respectively.

(*3*) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*2*) shall, in the performance of his duties, be subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*1*) in such respects and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

(*4*) The Chief Inspector and every Inspector of Mines appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct.

XLV of

(*5*) No Chief Inspector or Inspector of Mines shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India.

(*6*) When rules are made under this Act, the Inspector of Mines shall give information to owners, agents and managers of mines within the local area, or the group or class of mines, for which he has been appointed as to any rules which concern them respectively, and as to the places where copies of such rules may be obtained.

Powers of District Magistrate.

5. The District Magistrate may exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of an Inspector of Mines as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a District Magistrate to exercise any of the powers conferred by section 15 or section 21.

Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. The Chief Inspector of Mines may, anywhere within British India, and an Inspector of Mines may, within the local area or with respect to the group or class of mines for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act and of the rules and orders made thereunder are observed in the case of any mine;

(*b*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mine and any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or by night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

(*c*) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in and at the mine and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine;

(*d*) order that any person shall not be employed in, or admitted to, or shall be removed from, a mine where there is ground for believing that his employment in or admission to or presence in such mine would be dangerous to himself or others: Provided that an appeal shall lie to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct from any order made under this clause, and that the order shall be complied with until the decision of such authority shall be received at the mine;

(*e*) do all other things required of him by or under this Act.

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

7. Every owner, agent and manager of a mine shall furnish the Chief Inspector and every Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in relation to the working of the mine under this Act.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

8. (*1*) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, or by any one assisting him, in the inspection of any mine under this Act, shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

(*2*) If any such person discloses to any one, other than a Magistrate or an officer to whom he is subordinate, any such informatton as aforesaid without the consent of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. XV of 1889.

(*3*) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section unless on a prosecution at the instance of the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or of a person aggrieved by the same.

Mining Boards and Committees.

Mining Boards.

9. (*1*) The Local Government may constitute for the Province, or for any part of the Province, or for any group or class of mines in the Province, a Mining Board consisting of—

(*a*) a public officer, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, nominated by the Local Government to act as chairman;

(*b*) the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines;

(*c*) one other person, not being the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, nominated by the Local Government; and

(*d*) two persons nominated by owners of mines or their representatives in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*2*) The Chairman shall appoint a person to act as secretary of the Board.

(*3*) The Local Government may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by the chairman, secretary or any member of a Mining Board in the performance of his duty as such chairman, secretary or member.

Committees.

10. (*1*) Where under this Act any question relating to a mine is referred to a Committee, the Committee shall consist of—

(*a*) a chairman nominated by the Local Government or by such officer or authority as the Local Government may direct;

(*b*) one or more persons qualified by experience to dispose of the question referred to the Committee and nominated by the chairman; and

(*c*) one or more persons equal in number to the person or persons nominated under clause (*b*) and nominated by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned.

(*2*) The Inspector of Mines shall not serve as Chairman or member of a Committee appointed under this section.

(*3*) No person employed in or in the management of the mine concerned shall serve as chairman or member of a Committee appointed under this section.

(*4*) Where an owner, agent or manager fails to exercise his power of nomination under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), the Committee may, notwithstanding such failure, proceed to inquire into and dispose of the matter referred to them.

(*5*) The Committee shall hear and record such information as the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines or the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned may place before them, and shall intimate their decision to the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines and to the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned, and shall report their decision to the Local Government, or, where a Mining Board has been constituted, to the Local Government through the Mining Board.

(*6*) On receiving such report the Local Government may, if the Inspector of Mines, or the owner, agent or manager, has lodged an objection to the decision of the Committee, proceed to review such decision and to pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit.

(*7*) The Local Government may give directions as to the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee or any of them, and as to payment of the expenses of the inquiry, including such remuneration.

Powers of Mining Boards and Committees.

11. (*1*) A Mining Board constituted under section 9 or a Committee appointed under section 10 may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purpose of deciding or reporting upon any matter referred to them.

(*2*) A Mining Board constituted under section 9 or a Committee appointed under section 10 shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by any such Committee to furnish information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Recovery of expenses.

12. When the Local Government directs that the expenses of any inquiry conducted by a Mining Board constituted under section 9 or by a Committee appointed under section 10 are to be borne in whole or in part by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned, the amount so directed to be paid may be recovered on application by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situate or where such owner, agent or manager is for the time being resident by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such owner, agent or manager.

Mining Operations and Duties and Responsibilities of Owners, Agents and Managers.

Managers.

13. (*1*) For every mine there shall be a manager, who shall have the prescribed qualifications.

(*2*) The manager shall be responsible for the superintendence of all parts of the mine.

Duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers.

14. (*1*) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder.

(*2*) In the event of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any such provisions on the part of any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager shall each be liable to be found guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said provisions, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his consent.

Powers of Inspector when causes of danger not expressly provided against exist or when employment of women or children is dangerous.

15. (*1*) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, or of the rules or orders made thereunder, the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Mines finds that any mine, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine, or part thereof, or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied.

(*2*) If, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines is of opinion that there is urgent and immediate danger to the life or safety of women or children employed in or at any mine, he may, by order in writing, prohibit the employment of such women and children.

(3) The Chief Inspector or the Inspector giving notice under sub-section (1) or making an order under sub-section (2) shall forthwith report the same to the Mining Board, or, where there is no Mining Board, to such officer or authority as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf.

(4) If the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in a notice under sub-section (1) or to comply with an order made under sub-section (2), he may within twenty days after the receipt of the notice or order send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the Board or other authority to which the Inspector's report is made under sub-section (3).

(5) On receiving an objection made under sub-section (4), the said Board or other authority shall refer the matter to a Committee.

(6) In case objection is taken to an order made under sub-section (2), the order shall be complied with until the decision of the Committee is received at the mine.

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Notice to be given of mining operations.

16. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, in the case of existing mines within three months after the commencement of this Act, and in the case of new mines within three months after the commencement of mining operations, give notice in writing to the Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), for the local area in which the mine is situate, or for the group or class of mines to which the mine belongs, or, if no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for such area or group or class of mines, to the Chief Inspector of Mines, of the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, the kind of minerals worked or to be worked, the name of the person under whom the mining operations are or are to be conducted, and the nature of the moving power which is or is to be used.

Notice to be given of accidents.

17. When any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when any accident occurs in or at a mine, causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give such notice of the explosion or accident to such authorities, in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Power for the Government to order formal inquiry into accidents.

18. (1) When in or at any mine an explosion or other accident has occurred, if it appears to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident ought to be held, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may give directions accordingly, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

(2) The person or persons so a shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by such person or persons as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

(3) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as he or they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.

(4) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government, stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or they may think fit to make.

Publication of reports.

19. The Local Government may cause any report submitted under section 15 or section 18 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit.

Rules.

Power for Government to make rules.

20. (1) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mines or any groups or classes of mines.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) regulate the duties and powers of the Chief Inspector and of Inspectors of Mines in respect of the inspection of mines under this Act, and provide for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines;

(b) provide for the appointment of chairmen and members of Mining Boards and Committees and regulate the procedure of such Boards and Committees;

(c) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of all persons acting under them;

(d) prescribe the qualifications of managers and of all persons acting under them;

(*e*) regulate the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(*f*) fix the fees (if any) to be paid in respect of such examinations and the grant and renewal of certificates as aforesaid;

(*g*) provide for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers and persons acting under them, and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(*h*) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the forms of such notices, returns and reports, the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished and the particulars to be contained in them;

(*i*) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

(*j*) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives;

(*k*) provide for the safety of the persons employed in mines, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, the fencing of shafts, outlets and passages, and the care of all machinery;

(*l*) prohibit, restrict or regulate the employment of women or children either below ground or on particular kinds of labour where such employment is attended by danger to the life, safety or health of such women or children;

(*m*) require owners or agents to maintain registers of women and children employed, and prescribe the forms of such registers;

(*n*) provide for the water-supply, sanitation and conservancy of mines;

(*o*) provide for the safety of the roads and working-places in mines;

(*p*) provide for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of noxious gases;

(*q*) require and regulate the use of safety lamps in mines;

(*r*) provide against the accumulation of water in mines;

(*s*) regulate the procedure on the occurrence of accidents in mines and the supply of medical appliances and comforts for the benefit of persons injured therein;

(*t*) provide for the fencing of any mine or part of a mine, whether the same is being worked or not, where such fencing is necessary for the protection of the public;

(*u*) provide for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine when the workings are discontinued; and

(*v*) prescribe the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine before extending any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public works or clauses of public works which the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf. X of 1890.

(*3*) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*4*) The date to be specified in accordance with clause (*3*) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information. X of 1897.

(*5*) Where a Mining Board has been constituted under section 9, any rule to be made under this Act shall, before it is published for criticism under sub-section (*3*), be referred to the Mining Board, and the rule shall not be so published until the said Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions.

(*6*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power for owners, etc., to make special rules.

21. (*1*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine may frame and transmit to the Inspector of Mines or, when there is no Inspector for the local area in which the mine is situate or the group or class to which the mine belongs, to the Chief Inspector, a draft of such special rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or any rules for the time being in force under section 20, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in or about, the mine as he may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine.

(*2*) If any such owner, agent or manager—

(*a*) fails within a period of two months after the receipt of a notice from the Inspector or Chief Inspector to transmit a draft of such special rules as are referred to in sub-section (*1*), or

(*b*) submits a draft of such special rules as aforesaid, which is not in the opinion of the Inspector or Chief Inspector sufficient,

the Inspector or Chief Inspector may either—

(*i*) propose a draft of such special rules as appear to him to be sufficient, or

(*ii*) propose such amendments in the draft submitted to him by the owner, agent or manager as will, in his opinion, render them sufficient,

and shall send such draft rules or draft amendments to the owner, agent or manager for consideration.

(*3*) If within a period of two months from the date on which any draft rules or draft amendments are sent by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the owner, agent or manager of a mine under the provisions of sub-section (*2*), the Inspector or Chief Inspector and the owner, agent or manager are unable to agree as to the terms of the special rules to be made under sub-section (*1*) or as to the terms of any of such rules, the said Inspector or Chief Inspector shall refer the draft rules for settlement to the Mining Board or, where there is no Mining Board, to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.

(*4*) A copy of the draft rules as agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the Inspector or Chief Inspector, or, when they are unable to agree, as settled by the Mining Board or such officer or authority as aforesaid, shall, together with a notice intimating that any objection or suggestion in respect thereof may be submitted in writing by any person employed in the mine to the said Inspector or Chief Inspector for consideration, be posted up for not less than thirty days in legible characters in English and in the vernacular of the district in some conspicuous place in the mine for the information of the persons employed therein, and a certificate to the effect that this has been done signed by the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall be transmitted to the said Inspector or Chief Inspector, together with two copies of the draft rules.

(*5*) When the publication required by sub-section (*4*) has been carried out, the Inspector or Chief Inspector shall forward a copy of the draft rules so published, together with a copy of any objections or suggestions in respect thereof received by him, to the Local Government.

(*6*) The special rules, when approved by the Local Government, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, shall be published in like manner as is provided in sub-section (*4*) respecting the publication of the draft, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time, by order in writing, which shall be published in like manner as aforesaid, rescind, in whole or in part, any rules so made, and that thereupon such rules shall cease to have effect accordingly.

Penalties.

Penalties for offences.

22. (*1*) Whoever—

(*a*) obstructs the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or wilfully neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mine; or

(*b*) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate or in any official copy of a certificate granted under this Act; or

(*c*) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate; or

(*d*) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence knowing the same to be false for the purpose of obtaining, for himself or for any other person, a certificate or the renewal of a certificate, or any employment under this Act; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule or order thereunder for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided, where the act done has resulted in loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Whoever—

(*a*) falsifies any plan or register or record required to be maintained by or under this Act; or,

(*b*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, omits to give the prescribed notice of an accident in the mine or to make or furnish any prescribed plans or returns; or

(*c*) makes, gives or delivers any such plan, register, record, notice or return containing a statement, entry or detail which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*3*) Whoever—

(*a*) employs or allows to be employed in or about a mine, or allows to enter a mine or part of a mine, any person in contravention of any provision of this Act or of any rule or order thereunder; or

(*b*) allows any person to perform any work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, any such provision; or

(*c*) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under any such provision ; or,

(*d*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to maintain correctly, or to produce, any prescribed plan ; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule or order thereunder for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (*c*) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the order or requisition referred to in such clause.

Miscellaneous.

Prosecution of owner, agent or manager.

23. No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent or manager for any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder except at the instance of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines.

Limitation of prosecutions.

24. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Cognizance of offences.

25. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder which is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent or manager of a mine or any offence which is punishable with imprisonment.

Reference to Mining Board or Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases.

26. If the Court trying any case instituted on the complaint of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to a Mining Board or a Committee, it may stay the criminal proceedings, and report the matter to the Local Government with a view to such reference being made.

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act.

27. If any question arises as to whether any excavation or working is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, shall be conclusive on the point.

Evidence of age.

28. If in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act it is necessary to decide the question whether a person is or is not under the age of twelve years, a certificate in writing, signed by a duly qualified person practising medicine or surgery, who states that he has examined such person, and that the age of such person, as nearly as can be ascertained from such examination, is or is not under twelve years, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the age of such person.

Power to exempt from operation of Act.

29. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such limitations and conditions as may seem to him expedient, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act any local area, or any mine or group or class of mines, or any class of persons.

Power of Government of India to alter or rescind orders.

30. The Governor General in Council or any Local Government shall have authority to reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority subject to his or its control.

Application of Act to Crown mines.

31. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown.

Exercise of power by Governor General in Council.

32. The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, exercise any power which is by this Act conferred upon a Local Government.

Temporary Provision.

Bar of prosecutions for certain offences committed within one year of commencement of Act.

33. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 22, sub-section (*1*), clause (*e*), or sub-section (*3*), which is alleged to have been committed by any person within one year from the commencement of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March, 1901 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Government, Madras, No. 766 Judicial, dated 15th May, 1899; from ditto, No. 962, dated 20th June, 1899, and enclosures; to ditto, No. 1322, dated 11th September, 1899; to Local Governments and Administrations (except Madras), Nos. 1323—1331, dated 11th September, 1899; from Government, Madras, No. 142 Judicial, dated 30th January, 1900, and enclosure; from Government, Bombay, No. 636, dated 25th January, 1900, and enclosures; from Government, Bengal, No. 665 J. D., dated 10th May, 1900; from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 128, dated 9th February, 1900, and enclosures; from ditto, No. 163, dated 19th February, 1900, and enclosure; from Government, Punjab, No. 275, dated 10th February, 1900, and enclosures; from Government, Burma, No. 820—3-D.—20, dated 28th December, 1899, and enclosure; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10365, dated 21st December, 1899, and enclosure; from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 163 L. & L.-4191-J., dated 5th October, 1899; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2601, dated 31st October, 1899; from Resident, Hyderabad, No. 371, dated 9th December, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Indian Christian Association, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Hon'ble Kunwár Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., No. 21, dated 28th January, 1901 [Paper No. 2].

Office memorandum by Private Secretary to Viceroy, No. 325, dated 11th March, 1901, and enclosure (memorial of Indian Christians of Bellary) [Papers No. 3].

2. It will be seen that we have considerably enlarged the scope of the Bill as introduced, which, for the reasons explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was restricted to the exemption of Native Christians from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, from the operation of which Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Buddhists are exempt. In the provisions which were designed to confer this exemption we have no amendments to suggest; but, after giving further consideration to the matter, and after hearing the arguments of our Hon'ble colleagues (Mr. Ananda Charlu and Sir Harnam Singh) who represented the views of the Native Christians, we have come to the conclusion that, though the reasons for not exempting Native Christians from the provisions of section 187 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, which make the probate of a will a condition precedent to establishing any rights as an executor in a Court of Justice, still hold good, strong arguments exist for giving Native Christians exemption from the provisions of section 190 of the same Act, which relates to the grant of letters of administration. It seems to us further that, if Native Christians are to be relieved of the necessity for taking out letters of administration by being exempted from the provisions of section 190 of the Succession Act, they ought also

to get the benefit of the Succession Certificates Act, 1889, to a like extent by being empowered to take out a certificate under that Act on payment of duty on the amount of the debt comprised in the certificate, instead of being compelled, whenever they have to resort to a Court for the recovery of a debt, to take out letters of administration on payment of duty practically on the entire estate.

3. We have given effect to these views in clauses 3 and 5 of the revised Bill appended to this Report. Clause 3 exempts Native Christians from section 239 as well as section 190 of the Succession Act, as the exemption from that section, which enables the District Judge to intervene for the protection of property until an administrator of the estate of a deceased person is constituted, seems to follow, as a matter of course, on the exemption from section 190. Clause 5 declares that certificates may be granted to representatives of deceased Native Christians under the Succession Certificates Act, notwithstanding that the debt or security is one in respect of which a right could be established by letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as it obviously could be in the case of Native Christians, who, though exempted from section 190, will still remain governed by the other provisions of that Act.

4. The alterations made in the preamble and short title are consequential on the additions described in the two preceding paragraphs.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	19th January, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	29th January, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	24th January, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd January, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	26th January, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	31st January, 1901.
Burma Gazette	1st February, 1901.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th January, 1901.
Assam Gazette	2nd February, 1901.
Coorg District Gazette	1st March, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	31st January, 1901.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	5th February, 1901.
	Kanarese	5th February, 1901.
	Tamil	12th February, 1901.
	Malayalam	12th February, 1901.
Bombay	Marathi	21st February, 1901.
	Gujarathi	21st February, 1901.
	Kanarese	21st February, 1901.
Bengal	Bengali	12th February, 1901.
	Hindi	6th February, 1901.
	Uriya	7th February, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	16th February, 1901.
Punjab	Urdu	14th February, 1901.
Burma	Burmese	9th February, 1901.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st March, 1901.
Sindh	Sindhi	21st February, 1901.

6. Though the alterations we have made in the Bill are important, inasmuch as they materially extend its scope, they are at the same time entirely in the nature of further concessions to the community in whose interests this legislation has been undertaken. For this reason we do not think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
HARNAM SINGH, AHLUWALIA.
A. WINGATE.

The 16th March, 1901.

[The amendments proposed by the Select Committee are printed in italics.]

No. II.

A Bill to place Native Christians in the same position as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists in the matter of obtaining letters of administration and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to place Native Christians on the same footing as Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists in the matter of obtaining letters of administration; to exempt them from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, from which Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Buddhists are exempted; and to enable them to obtain certificates under the Succession Certificates Act, 1889, in certain cases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

II of 1874.

VII of 1889.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the *Native Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1901*; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, the expression "Native Christian" means a native of India who is or in good faith claims to be of unmixed Asatic descent and who professes any form of the Christian religion.

Exemption of Native Christians from sections 190 and 239, Act X, 1865.

3. Sections 190 and 239 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall not apply to any part of the property of a Native Christian who has died intestate.

X of 1865.

Exemption of Native Christians from certain sections of Act II of 1874.

4. In sections 16, 17, 18, 37 and 64 respectively of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, before the word "Hindu" wherever it occurs, the word "Native Christian" shall be inserted:

II of 1874.

Provided that nothing contained *in this section* shall affect any probate, letters of administration or certificate granted or vested under the said Act.

Grant of certificates under Act VII of 1889 to Native Christians in certain cases.

5. Nothing contained in section 1, sub-section (4), of the Succession Certificates Act, 1889, shall be deemed to prevent the grant of a certificate to any person claiming to be entitled to the effects of a deceased Native Christian, or to any part thereof, with respect to any debt or security, by reason that a right thereto can be established by letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

VII of 1889

X of 1865.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Administrator General's Act, 1874. He said that he proposed, with His Excellency's permission, to ask the Council, at its next meeting, on Friday, the 22nd instant, to take the Report into consideration.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1901-1902. He said :—

Introduction. "1. IT is my duty to lay before the Legislative Council, statements showing the actual financial results of the year 1899-1900: the results according to Revised Estimates for the year 1900-1901; and the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1901-1902.

"2. In their briefest form and leaving out Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows :—

	1899-1900 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	68,637,164
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	65,862,541
Surplus	2,774,623

	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	75,166,000
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	73,525,600
Surplus	1,640,400

	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	72,191,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,501,000
Surplus	690,900

"3. Before proceeding to the detailed consideration of the figures composing the above totals, I think it would be well to explain a slight modification of system which we have decided to adopt in our Accounts.

nges e form ccounts. "4. We have had under consideration the advisability of some simplification in the General Statement of Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and Receipts and Disbursements.

"5. It has appeared to us that by submitting this Statement under two heads, separating Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure, from Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account and Debt and Remittance transactions, the general result will be made clearer to the public.

"6. We have therefore, with the consent of the Secretary of State, adopted a form showing, first, all purely Revenue Receipts, and Expenditure charged against the same, and indicating differences between the respective totals as 'surplus' or 'deficit' according to circumstances. We then show separately, Capital Receipts and Expenditure, the Debt and Remittance transactions, and the opening and closing cash balances, including in the proper columns, the surplus or deficit resulting from the difference between Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.

"7. This change is not in itself of great importance, but I think that it offers the advantage of presenting the Accounts, in a more readily intelligible form, and, moreover, that it is technically correct.

"8. It would seem expedient to strike a balance at the end of the first section of the Statement, to show as Surplus or Deficit, in the body of the account, the difference between Ordinary Revenue, and Ordinary Expenditure charged against that Revenue, and to make a very marked distinction between the two main heads of the Statement, (1) Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure charged against Revenue and (2) Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions. The final result of the second section of the Statement is the closing cash balance in hand at the end of the financial year.

"9. We have at the same time adopted certain minor changes which I will proceed to indicate.

"10. There seems no reason why the comparatively unimportant expenditure on 'Construction of Railways charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance,' should be shown separately in the General Statement, which is designed to exhibit only the leading and important figures. The expenditure under this head is now

insignificant in amount and is either 'Provincial' or 'Local.' We have therefore combined it with that under Buildings and Roads, giving to the group the title of 'Other Public Works.'

"11. In view of the importance of the heads Post Office, and Telegraph (the figures for which are specially watched by many observers interested in the general and economic progress of a country), we think there will be an advantage in giving a separate line to each of them, even in the General Statement, and, in view of the decision to treat the profits of coinage specially, we think it desirable also to show the Mint figures separately.

"12. Further, with the object of bringing together all the entries connected with capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, we have adopted another change which will, in our opinion, be a distinct improvement. It is to group together under the heading 'Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue,' the figures relating to the Capital of Railway Companies, which are at present shown under 'Debt, Deposits and Advances,' and those for the similar direct capital transactions of the Government, which are now shown under the heading 'Expenditure not charged to Revenue.' We shall thus have a perfectly distinct Capital account, with the advantage of showing in one place, the whole capital outlay on railways, whether by Government, or through Companies.

"13. Being convinced of the value and improving position of the Government property in railways, we are anxious that the Railway Accounts should be readily understood by the investing public, and we consider the changes relating to railway accounting, now proposed as a step in the direction of attaining desired simplicity, in a somewhat complicated technical question of accounting.

"14. The closing of the Accounts of the financial year 1899-1900 shows an improvement in Actual Receipts of £712,164 over the Original Estimates and £104,764 over the Revised Estimate, as submitted by my predecessor last year. Accounts, 1899-1900.

"15. The differences between the Original and Revised Estimates were explained by Mr. Dawkins last March, and the differences between the items of Revenue in the Revised Estimate and those of the final Accounts are insignificant and call for no special remarks. I need only mention that the final Accounts show an improvement of £123,545 in Railway Receipts, with the result that Railway Revenue Accounts brought out a net profit of £76,756.

"16. In Expenditure charged against Revenue the final Accounts show an increase of £559,341 as compared with the Original Estimate, and a decrease of £117,059 as compared with the Revised Estimate, the largest item in the latter being a decrease of £144,374 under 'Army.'

"17. The difference between the original and the revised Estimate of Receipts is very considerable, the increase amounting to £5,010,200; but, of this increase, a sum of approximately £2,900,000 comes under the head of Mint, and is balanced by a correspondingly large increase under the same head in Expenditure. These considerable differences are due to the large coinage of rupees, which could not be foreseen; but, deducting the sum due to this cause, we still have to account for an increase of Revenue exceeding £2,100,000. Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.

"18. It is certainly very gratifying to note that, in spite of all the troubles of the past year, every main head of Receipts except Land Revenue shows a more or less important increase.

"19. The most notable augmentations are:—under Opium, about £572,000, due to the high price of opium; £106,000 in Salt, due to increasing consumption, although under this head we have cause to be dissatisfied with the Burma returns; £138,000 in Excise; £190,000 in Customs, a certain sign of consuming capacity and therefore of progressive well-being; £86,000 from Telegraphs, partly due to exceptional circumstances connected with Famine and partly to the increasing demand for news owing to the wars in South Africa and China, and the fatal illness of the late Queen-Empress; £965,000 in Railway Receipts, partly due to the large movement of food-stuffs for famine requirements and partly to increased mileage and general development; £208,000 under Irrigation; and finally an increase of £130,000 under Military Department Receipts, which is purely fortuitous, and represents the value of Military Stores sent abroad and debited to the Home Government. The totals of the items I have mentioned account for an increase in Receipts of about £2,395,000.

"20. Against this satisfactory increase in the great majority of items of Revenue we have to record a heavy deficiency, as between the Revised and original Estimates of Land Revenue, amounting to £382,900. This is the only main heading of Revenue which shows a falling-off, and the unfortunate result tabulated is sufficiently accounted

for by the severity and prolongation of famine in some of the western and central districts.

"21. When we turn to Expenditure, we find that the total of the Revised Estimate exceeds that of the original Budget Estimate by about £3,530,000. But here again we must make a reduction of about £2,900,000 under 'Mint,' the amount of the net profit on coinage to be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund, and consequently we have only to account for between £600,000 and £700,000 of increased Expenditure, above the original Estimate.

"22. The most important item of increase in Expenditure is under the group 'Famine Relief and Insurance,' which amounts to about £876,000. This unfortunately needs no explanation. The next in importance is an increase of £323,000 under 'Railway Revenue Account,' but this augmentation was due to, and more than compensated for, by increased traffic yielding the larger Revenue already indicated. The charge under 'Interest' also exceeds the Budget Estimate by about £200,000 and Miscellaneous Civil Charges by £74,500.

"23. On the other hand, 'Other Public Works' decreased by about £118,000, out of which about £42,000 is to be attributed to reduced expenditure on Military Works, and 'Army Services' cost less than anticipated by about £1,185,000, the saving being chiefly due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa. There was also a decrease of £124,900 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, and finally, the differences in the Accounts under Provincial Deficits and Surpluses increased the expenditure as shown in the Statement by £576,400.

"24. The grand result indicated by the Revised as compared with the Original Estimate for 1900-1901 is to increase the originally estimated surplus of £160,300 to a fairly assured surplus of £1,640,400.

Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.

"25. We may now turn to the consideration of the Budget for the coming financial year.

"26. It will be observed that, if the abnormal receipt under 'Mint,' included in last year's Estimates, is omitted, the difference between the totals of Receipts, according to the Revised Estimates of the closing year, and the Estimates for 1901-1902, now presented, is very small, and amounts only to an anticipated increase of Revenue of £71,900 in the coming year.

"27. Under certain heads, however, the differences are considerable and demand attention.

"28. Land Revenue is estimated to produce £474,800 more than last year, and in view of improved prospects throughout the greater part of India, this Estimate is unlikely to prove too sanguine, although, until we are sure of a favourable monsoon, the most moderate Estimates may be suddenly and hopelessly falsified.

"29. The only other main heading of Revenue which is expected to yield an important increase is 'Railways,' where Receipts are expected to exceed those of last year by £331,400. The anticipated increase is chiefly due to the inclusion of gross instead of net Receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for 12 months in the coming year, as against 9 months only in the closing year, and also, to some extent, to increased mileage opened to traffic.

"30. Besides the above-noted increases, variations in the items included under 'Other Heads' are estimated to produce, on balance, an additional £183,400, the more important improvements being £160,800 in Provincial Rates, and £62,600 in Tributes from Native States.

"31. Other minor improvements make up the total increase of Revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, to £1,086,500.

"32. Against these improvements we have, however, (always excluding Mint) to note a considerable reduction under various important heads. Opium is estimated to yield £589,300 less than last year, since it would not be prudent to count on the continuation of the abnormally high prices which have lately prevailed. Customs are estimated at £136,100 less, the most important variation in detail being a lower Estimate for imports of Sugar, the duties on the extraordinarily large importation of which have abnormally swelled our Receipts during the past year. Irrigation Receipts necessarily fluctuate with the increase or decrease of the demands of agriculturists for water, and are higher in bad seasons; we therefore anticipate for next year a smaller return by £127,400.

"33. The above are the more important heads of decrease, and other minor variations account for, approximately, a further £161,800, making up the total of items of decrease to £1,014,600.

"34. I now turn to Expenditure, which as a total, and again excluding 'Mint,' shows an increase of £1,131,900 reduced to £923,500 by the differences under the Provincial Deficits and Surpluses.

"35. The total increase under various heads is £4,446,900, of which £2,062,100 is for Army Services, £728,400 for 'Other Public Works,' and £652,400 for Railway Revenue Account. Concerning these three items I shall have some remarks to make when I deal specially with Military and Public Works Expenditure. Other heads including 'Direct Demands on Revenue,' £161,600, 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' £493,200, and Miscellaneous Civil Charges, £123,900, make up the total figure of increase above indicated.

"36. Expenditure in all directions has been so greatly and necessarily restricted during the period of financial distress that, now that we may fairly estimate for an improvement in Revenue and a very important diminution of Charges for Famine Relief, we have been glad to show some comparative liberality in meeting urgent administrative demands. The Famine Charges, including £250,100 for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, are taken at £3,245,000 less than for the past financial year.

"37. We have examined the more important figures of the Budget. I will now endeavour to sum up the situation.

"38. Our estimate of Revenue and Expenditure chargeable against Revenue closes with a surplus of £690,900. This surplus we carry forward to the second part of our Statement dealing with Capital Account and including Deposits, Remittances and Advances.

"39. Our total Estimate for Capital Expenditure (not chargeable to Revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £5,395,600, of which sum £2,019,400 is for State Railways and £2,709,500 for the Account of Railway Companies, the balance being for Irrigation Works. In addition to the above, we have to find £301,900 for discharging Temporary Debt, and also to provide for other minor Capital Expenditure amounting to £944,500, including an over-payment in India of £330,200 on account of Secretary of State's Bills, and we finally arrive at a gross total of Capital requirements amounting to £6,642,000.

"40. To meet this outlay, we have, in addition to our surplus of £690,900, a sum of £1,663,400 raised by Railway Companies. We further anticipate procuring £2,240,000 by addition to our Permanent Debt, of which sum we contemplate raising two crores of rupees in India, £502,500 from addition to the Unfunded Debt, and £111,200 from repayment of Loans and Advances.

"41. These sums amount in the aggregate to £5,208,000, and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £6,642,000 is found by a reduction of £1,434,000 in our Closing Balances in India and England.

"The final result will be a Closing Balance on March 31, 1902, of £10,500,327 in India and £2,605,943 in England.

"42. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills amounting to £16,500,000 during the course of the coming year. I have omitted this figure from both sides of the account I have summarised.

"43. There is a point in connection with our Treasury operations which is perhaps likely to be the object of remark, or question, and on which I think it may be well to give some explanation beforehand. I refer to the fact that, whilst our Estimates show a comparatively large cash balance in hand in India, at the end of the coming financial year, we nevertheless announce our intention of adding to our permanent indebtedness by raising a loan in India during the course of the year.

"44. The necessity obliging us to take this course arises from the fact that during the earlier part of the financial year our Revenue collections are very small, as compared with monthly expenditure, and our balances gradually diminish, until in November, they fall so low that we have to calculate our ways and means and assure our supplies with great care, so as to tide over the critical period till the last four months of the financial year, when Revenue Receipts begin to pour in.

"45. It will be understood then, that it is the anticipated condition of our resources in the month of November which necessarily fixes the amount of our borrowings without regard to the possibility of a relative plethora of cash in our Treasuries, three or four months later.

"46. The Government of India is at a great disadvantage in this respect, owing to the non-existence of any financial institution sufficiently strong to be able at all times to provide such funds, for short terms, as may be required to satisfy the temporary needs of the Treasury.

Governme Balances with the Presidenc Banks.

"47. It has, I believe, often been urged that the relatively high rates of discount prevailing in the busy winter season from December to the end of March are due to the low figures of Government balances with the Presidency Banks, during those months.

"48. I give below the figures showing these balances during the last four years. They are as follows :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
January	2,84,69,815	3,10,74,779	3,22,88,586	2,83,49,286	3,31,13,363
February	3,00,23,776	3,22,51,227	3,30,81,480	3,01,62,613	3,09,44,761
March	3,77,40,338	3,27,96,275	3,16,44,816	2,64,87,648	
December	2,88,20,840	2,92,33,557	2,73,30,372	2,74,96,162	

"49. I think that, although special circumstances reduced these balances last year, the above quoted figures show that the Government of India is not unmindful of the advantage to the business community of placing comparatively large balances at their disposal, during the busy season.

"50. In my general summary which includes under various main heads, the different items of Provincial Finance, I have not discussed any details of this branch of accounts, as I have nothing to add to, or to explain in, the very clear statement on this head, prepared by Mr. Finlay with his usual ability and industry and to which I would specially invite attention. This statement is to be found in Section VI, Part II* of the Financial Statement.

Expenditure on the Army and Public Works.

"51. In all countries in the world, the greatest drain on financial resources and in some respects the most difficult to justify, is that caused by the combined heavy demands for military requirements and for public works.

"52. But our whole existence depends on proper provision for the defence of our frontiers, and without continual expenditure on public works, the development of communications so absolutely necessary for economic progress, could never be realised, whilst the large sums spent on irrigation are more than justified by the magnificent results obtained from this class of expenditure, yielding, as a rule, not only direct and immediate profit, but also providing for the sustenance of millions, who would otherwise be included among the sufferers from recurring droughts.

"53. As regards military expenditure, although we have granted very large sums for the improvement of our military position as regards defence, every additional item which has been agreed to, has not only been most jealously scrutinised in the Finance Department, but has also been submitted to the close examination of the Governor General in Council.

"54. The lessons derived from the war in South Africa could not be neglected. It was our responsible duty to take them to heart, and we have done our best under the guidance of the military advisers to Government to profit by them.

"55. Fortunately, the savings realised in our general military expenditure owing to the temporary absence of our troops in South Africa and China have enabled us to provide for a portion of the urgent needs of the army without adding to our general burdens; for the rest, we have done what is for the moment in our power, but we cannot yet say that our task is completed.

"56. The following figures show the Net Military Expenditure during the last few years :—

	£
1898-99, Accounts	15,385,042
1899-1900 ,,	14,165,743
1900-1901, Revised	14,239,100
1901-1902, Budget	16,345,500

"57. The increase in the estimates for the coming year is very considerable. Items classed as new expenditure amount to about 142 lakhs charged under Army in addition to about 18 lakhs connected therewith, charged to Military Works. Of this total, amounting to, approximately, 160 lakhs, about 127 lakhs are non-recurring, and 33 lakhs recurring. It includes, among other heads, provision for the expenditure of 94 lakhs on artillery, rifles, ammunition and ordnance stores; approximately 8½ lakhs for the establishment of the gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore and the cordite factory in the Neilgherries; and 21½ lakhs for the establishment of an efficient transport service, including the purchase of animals.

"58. The expenditure on factories for manufacturing munitions of war in India, will not only have the effect of increasing our military independence, but also the highly satisfactory result, from the economic point of view, of substituting expenditure in India for expenditure abroad, of increasing the productive power of the country, and of training a large body of mechanics and other skilled artisans.

"59. As regards expenditure on public works, we have given our special attention to rendering existing railways more efficient, by the provision of additional rolling

* *Vide* Gazette of India Extraordinary, 20th March, 1901, p. 53.

stock and other requirements for their satisfactory and profitable working. We have also set aside a large sum for expenditure on irrigation works as a protection from famine. The grant under this head for the coming year amounts to one crore and is the same as that sanctioned last year, whilst in considerable excess of the sums allotted in the immediately preceding years for the same purpose. But we are convinced that the money will be well spent.

"60. The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on public works, during the last few years, classed under the more important heads, and the programme for expenditure in 1901-1902 :—

	R
1898-99—	
Railways	8,84,21,189
Irrigation	65,35,482
	9,49,56,671
1899-1900—	
Railways	8,96,77,803
Irrigation	89,69,400
	9,86,47,203
1900-1901 (Revised Estimate)—	
Railways	8,30,75,000
Irrigation	90,08,000
	9,20,83,000
Programme, 1901-1902—	
Capital expenditure on open lines	4,59,97,000
Ditto lines under construction	4,59,47,000
Ditto new lines only recently commenced	1,13,00,000
Ditto Irrigation	1,00,00,000
TOTAL	11,32,44,000
Classification.	
Capital expenditure for Railway Construction—	
To be raised by Government	2,22,86,000
Ditto Companies	8,09,58,000
TOTAL	10,32,44,000

"61. I think that after consideration of the above figures showing comparative capital expenditure, I should invite special attention to the comparative net results of the working of our railway system. The following figures give the net deficit or surplus since 1897-98 :—

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
£	£	£	£	£
—709,304	—620,165	+76,756	+156,200	—164,800

"62. In noting the relatively unsatisfactory estimate of net results for the coming year, it must be borne in mind that the traffic of last year, due to transport of famine supplies, was exceptionally large, and that we have now made specially large provision for repairs, renewals of rolling stock, and other improvements to be charged against next year's revenue.

"63. Further, I must point out that, if we take only the figures of traffic receipts, £18,427,600—and those of working expenses £8,655,300,—the results anticipated for the coming year, are somewhat better than those for the year 1900-1901, and show a net profit (thus calculated) of £9,772,300 as against £9,701,600 last year. The final estimated falling-off is due to an increase of expenditure under the heads of Interest and Annuities, in connection with new construction and the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These are temporary drawbacks, and the decrease in net revenue is temporary as the lines under construction will add to revenue when opened for traffic.

"64. It is unnecessary for me to enter into further details concerning expenditure under the two heads I have now been discussing, since it is the main principles guiding such expenditure, and the possibility of satisfying recognised requirements, which alone concern the Finance Department. Questions of detail lie outside the province of that Department and are the immediate concern of the Honourable Members of Council at the head of the Military and Public Works Departments.

Results of the Famine.

"65. During the past financial year this great Indian Empire has been suffering from an appalling calamity, quite unprecedented, I think, in the recent history of any country on the globe's surface. Not only have we been the victims of a famine of extraordinary severity, the inevitable outcome of the early cessation of the rains in the year 1899, but to the consternation of all men, responsible for, or interested in, the welfare of the millions of agricultural population, the coming of the periodical rains, required to refresh the thirsty soil and restore the fecundity of mother-earth, was so delayed last season, that the trials of the long suffering populations were prolonged in the most distressing and unexpected manner. But this was not all. In addition to the calamity of famine, the plague pestilence is still with us, and the terrible list of its victims is daily to be counted in the official returns from the plague-stricken districts. And this too weighs heavily on the resources of the country.

"66. The Government of India has followed with the keenest anxiety the course and results of these awful afflictions, so entirely beyond its control, and it has recognised with profound admiration the splendid spirit with which millions of sufferers have faced the calamities from which they were powerless to escape.

"67. The suffering condition of our fellow-subjects has been brought home to us, in the most incisive manner, through the continued and heart-rending appeals for assistance which have reached the Government of India. It is however my duty, and a happy duty, to state that, under the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, all such appeals have been considered by the Departments concerned, in a most liberal spirit, and no single appeal examined in that spirit by the competent authorities, has remained unsatisfied. The national purse and national credit have been freely placed at the disposal of all whose genuine distress might, it was hoped, be relieved by the prompt expenditure of money.

"68. Such has been the spirit guiding our action, and it now falls to my duty to state the cost of our gigantic undertaking.

"69. To count it with any approximation to accuracy is impossible, for it is not the direct expenditure of money which alone is involved: there has been an expenditure of life, health and energy of the numerous Government servants, both European and Native, who have nobly done their duty in facing the storm: in addition to the direct cost, of gratuitous famine relief and relief works, of remissions of taxation, of agricultural loans, of loans to assist afflicted Native States, of provision of medical assistance, and of special payments to famine officers, there has also been the indirect cost of loss of revenue, both as regards land revenue and miscellaneous taxes, and the incalculable, but probably still greater future cost of checked economic development.

"70. We can fairly count the direct cost; the indirect cost must necessarily escape accurate calculation.

The following are the principal items of direct loss and expenditure:—

	R
Famine relief	6,32,76,000
Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates	1,47,16,000
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges	66,03,000
TOTAL	8,46,95,000

"In addition to the above, we have provided:—

	R
Loans to Native States	4,11,00,000
Special Agricultural Advances	1,42,00,000
TOTAL	5,53,00,000

"This is an appalling total, but the calamity was also appalling. And the tale is not yet told. Expenditure will continue in the coming year. Already we have been called upon to provide approximately a crore for direct famine expenditure in the coming year, chiefly in Bombay, and we have been obliged to allot 164½ lakhs as grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues, to restore financial equilibrium, thrown out of balance by famine and plague requirements.

"71. It has been a serious and responsible task to meet all these heavy demands, but, thanks to the recuperative power of the country, directly due to the frugal habits and industry of the people, the task has been accomplished, and the Government of India can say with no inconsiderable satisfaction, that, with the aid of the ruled, the Rulers have done their duty, and the results have been such as to leave a memorable record in the history of mankind.

Countervailing Duties

"72. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar came into practical effect in May 1899, and consequently we have not yet had two years' experience of their working. Two years is too short a period to permit of the formation of a definite opinion as to the effect of these duties, and considering also the abnormal conditions of plague and famine which have prevailed during the whole time, I think that it would be very premature to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of recent imports of sugar.

"73. The general question of the sugar trade and industry is, however, one of such wide-spread interest, that it may be useful to invite attention to the figures showing the imports of sugar into India, during the last four years, classified according to the countries of origin.

"74. I may call attention to the fact that the United Kingdom, and the interested British Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Mauritius, appear to have had their full proportionate share in the remarkable increase of importation into India, during the expiring financial year. It is also interesting to note that the greatest relative advance in the supply of sugar has been made by Germany, although that country is far from having recovered the predominant position which she occupied at the beginning of the period under review. Among foreign countries Austria-Hungary still keeps the lead, as an exporter of sugar to India, but does not come within measurable distance of Mauritius.

"75. I may mention that the net receipts from the countervailing duties amounted to R8,17,555 in the eleven months of the last financial year, during which the extra duties were in force, and to R15,29,552 during the first ten months of the current financial year. We may reasonably hope to encash 17 or 18 lakhs from this source before the close of this year, and it is perhaps not an unsatisfactory reflection that this addition to our Revenue has been realised at the expense of the European tax-payers, taxed by their respective Governments to provide the bounties which enable foreign sugar refiners to sell their sugar in India, at prices below prime cost.

"76. The fact is that the Government of India has added 17 lakhs to its resources by taking for Revenue purposes, the approximate difference between cost price, and the artificially maintained selling price of bounty-fed imported sugars, whilst the Indian consumer pays no more for his sugar than he would have to pay if the bounty system were abolished.

"*Imports of Sugar into British India by sea from other Countries.*

	1897-98		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901. (Ten months.)	
Refined.	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R
United Kingdom	46,384	8,64,618	35,565	7,42,288	65,424	11,45,888	97,090	15,82,124
Austria-Hungary	945,745	1,04,45,039	1,063,737	1,08,48,842	777,821	85,37,821	929,104	1,10,15,378
Germany	1,203,309	1,27,88,053	413,971	43,38,134	60,526	6,10,514	288,229	33,57,206
Mauritius	1,406,047	1,50,60,098	1,793,607	1,85,56,504	1,417,115	1,53,04,869	1,748,141	1,93,41,498
Egypt	44,274	4,66,630	1,261	12,908	6,977	84,743	34,691	4,03,423
Ceylon	48,965	5,54,082	2,117	23,626	16,813	1,91,203	8,281	97,809
China—Hongkong	291,175	33,48,381	185,682	20,98,496	316,975	36,55,145	454,384	53,61,030
Java	140,485	17,54,857	162,500	17,02,398	190,553	18,54,091	200,247	20,13,143
Straits Settlements	74,357	8,13,005	75,656	8,87,364	79,999	8,96,142	138,992	14,84,994
Other Countries	34,653	3,93,167	30,814	3,21,640	3,789	54,458	31,627	3,37,352
TOTAL	4,235,394	4,70,87,930	3,764,910	3,95,32,320	2,935,992	3,23,34,904	3,930,786	4,49,93,957
Unrefined.								
Mauritius*	371,969	7,50,277	310,504	6,24,539	356,231	7,18,466	357,666	7,31,444
Ceylon	656	2,688	510	2,154	289	1,253	119	304
Java	...	...	...	...	67,635	7,06,282	...	...
Straits Settlements	555	3,513	1,551	10,883	667	5,104	3,695	24,560
Other Countries	56	386	24	93	48	290	101	609
TOTAL	373,236	7,56,864	312,589	6,37,669	424,870	14,31,395	361,581	7,56,917

* The imports from Mauritius classed under unrefined sugar are molasses.

Exchange and Coinage.

"77. The course of exchange throughout the financial year, ending on the 31st of this month, has been remarkably steady, and I may with satisfaction repeat the statement made by my predecessor, on this question, last March, namely, that the object of Government, the maintenance of a stable exchange, has been realised during the past year; and I may add that this stability has been maintained by following lines already laid down and without involving the necessity of any further special measures or serious effort on our part:—

The average rate for Council Drafts, throughout the twelve months now drawing to a close, has been 15·979*d*.
The maximum, reached in the month of December, was 16·037*d*.
The minimum, in the month of August, was 15·933*d*.

"78. What has been done as regards the sale of Council Drafts and the coinage of rupees (and to the latter question I will return more particularly) has been done in accordance with a general policy of limiting, as far as possible, the action of Government, in exchange matters, to following and satisfying the demands of the market. I believe this to be the proper safe policy. It has been suggested that such a policy should be firmly established by legislative enactment, but I am not convinced that any enactment would give greater security than now exists for continuity of guiding principle. I fear that any possible form of enactment would bind our hands in an undesirable manner, in questions of detail, and on general grounds, it is desirable to avoid frequent recourse to legislation on exchange and currency questions.

"79. During the past year there has been no hesitation to sell Council Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to meet demands, although during the slack season of trade sales were shorter, whilst later on the Secretary of State found himself obliged to increase his offers of Bills so as to compete with the export of sovereigns which were being largely despatched to India, by parcel post, for conversion into rupees, at our mints and treasuries.

"80. We have, without legislation, established a Gold Reserve Fund into which will be paid all profits of coinage accruing since the beginning of the closing financial year, and that Fund will serve as a guarantee for the conversion into gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage with which, to meet positive requirements, we have supplied the public so largely.

"81. The great strain on our resources, due to disastrous famine, forced us to use for current requirements, the profits of coinage during the past calendar year, but since January 1, 1901, we have commenced paying our further profits directly into the Gold Reserve Fund, and the amount thus paid in, already amounts to £800,000, to which a further sum of £400,000 will almost immediately be added, on account of coinage profits in March.

"82. As regards the profits from April 1 to December 31, 1900, amounting to about £1,730,000, these will be paid into the Gold Reserve Fund as our resources may permit, and it is our earnest desire to expedite such payments as much as possible. A special source will become available for these payments, by the reimbursement of the large advances to Native States and takavi loans provided by Government, in connection with famine necessities. The advances made to Native States alone amount to over four crores of rupees.

"83. I may here state that it is the intention of Government to invest, from time to time, in British Consols or other Sterling Securities, the sums which may be accumulated in the Gold Reserve Fund.

"84. With regard to the control of coinage operations, I think that a practical rule of conduct is to be found in maintaining as closely as possible, a sufficient sum in rupees in the Currency Reserve, to meet all demands which experience shows may reasonably be anticipated, and, for the present, we may hold in sovereigns, the balance of our Currency Reserve exclusive of the ten crores invested in Rupee Paper.

"85. This is what we have resolved to do, and although we have not yet been able to accumulate in our Currency Reserve the full sum in rupees which it is in our opinion desirable to maintain, the failure to secure this accumulation is due solely to the limited capacity of our mints and to their inability to turn out rupees as quickly as they have been required to meet an extraordinary and unprecedented demand.

"86. I submit a statement showing the results of our rupee coinage operations during the past financial year :—

Amount of Rupees, coined 1900-1901.

1900.									1901.		
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	TOTAL FOR 11 MONTHS.
											₹
67,70,538	86,95,312	1,26,47,856	74,38,228	88,28,057	1,45,95,261	1,59,72,707	1,54,65,446	1,60,30,063	2,44,35,608	1,99,01,678	15,07,80,754

"Of the above total coinage exceeding 15 crores, 3 crores and 23 lakhs were coined for, and issued to, Native States.

"The monthly outturn for account of the Government of India varies considerably, but this variation must not be taken as an index of the opinion of Government as regards requirements, for the coinage of rupees for our own requirements has been hampered by the fact that our mints have been under obligations to coin, besides rupees for our own needs, both dollars for the Colonies, and rupees for Native States, and, as

regards the latter operation, no one will dispute the great advantages from every point of view of having a uniform currency circulation throughout the Indian Empire. This desirable end we now appear to be in a fair way of attaining, and apart from the advantages of securing a uniform currency, we were bound, at no matter what inconvenience to ourselves, to fulfil our contracts to Native States. We have, however, taken such measures as were possible to increase the capacity of our mints, with the result of reaching an average monthly outturn exceeding two crores of rupees in the last two months for which we have the returns.

"The figures of the Table submitted, show a total coinage for 11 months (the figures for March are not yet available) exceeding 15 crores, and for the 12 months of the financial year we shall presumably reach approximately 17 crores, of which between 13 and 14 crores constitute an addition to the rupee currency of British India. This is an enormous and surprising addition, but we have not allowed ourselves to be tempted by the large possible profits of the operation. We have not gone beyond supplying possible demands, and we have taken adequate precautions to insure the realizable value of this extraordinary addition to our token currency. I believe that what we have done has been both necessary and safe.

"87. On this question I may point out that the figures of outturn show conclusively that there has been no hesitation on the part of Government to take every possible measure to provide all the necessary circulating medium which current demand has indicated as required for the business of the country.

"88. To sum up, I may say that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to regulate the sale of Council Drafts in accordance with trade demands; that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to maintain a stock of rupees in our Currency Reserve sufficient to satisfy all reasonably to-be-anticipated demands, and even if such demands continue beyond reasonable anticipation, we still hope to maintain and improve our position. Finally, we shall accumulate from coinage profits a substantial gold reserve, independent of the Currency Reserve, and we shall from time to time invest the gold accumulated in Sterling Securities.

"89. I venture to hold that this system which we have adopted in accordance with a deliberate policy, is as nearly automatic as any that could be devised, and I think that there are practical difficulties in the way of any attempt to stereotype such a system by legislative enactment.

"90. First, I may observe that the effects of legislation are necessarily so restrictive that, though they may enforce automatic action under one set of conditions, they inevitably limit automatic action if those conditions are changed. Thus, under existing conditions, and with due regard to the present average circulation of notes, we may think that we ought to keep a certain amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve, and that we can afford to hold a certain number of sovereigns in the same fund. But the circulation of currency notes may increase or diminish (I hope and anticipate the former), and the general requirements for rupee currency may also increase or diminish; if such changes of condition occurred, what would be our position if the proportion of rupees to sovereigns in the Currency Reserve were fixed by law?

"91. We have fixed this proportion in our own minds, but, if the conditions on which our estimate is based should change, we are quite prepared to change the proportion which we have temporarily accepted as our guide. This, as we now stand, can be done immediately without recourse to legislative enactment, and without that undesirable disturbance of the public mind, which legislation on such delicate questions is liable to produce.

"92. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I think it will be of interest to state what is our position to-day as regards note circulation, rupees and silver bullion in the Currency Reserve, gold in the Currency Reserve, and gold in the Gold Reserve Fund.

The figures on March 7, were as follows:—

Notes in circulation	R28,09,15,765
Rupees in the Currency Reserve	„ 5,87,12,865
Value of silver bullion in the Currency Reserve	„ 1,78,48,764
Gold in the Currency Reserve	£ 6,956,946
Gold in the Gold Reserve Fund	£ 800,000
Total silver	R7,65,61,629
Total gold	£ 7,756,946

"93. The Government of India some time ago addressed inquiries to the Local Governments, Presidency Banks, and Chambers of Commerce, soliciting their opinion as to the best method of increasing the circulation of currency notes. Circulation of Currency Notes.

"94. I think that this is a very important question, and that the entire banking and commercial community will admit that it is desirable, if possible, to increase the circulation

of notes. But the problem how best to do so, without incurring undesirable risks and expenditure, bristles with difficulties.

"95. I cannot say that the numerous valuable communications, which we have received from the authorities whom we have consulted, have gone very far towards furnishing a definite solution of the problem, for the divergency of the opinions offered is remarkable. Difficulties, of which we were already aware, are emphasised, and the only general conclusion to be drawn is, that it is practically impossible to take any heroic measures; that we can only safely venture on some very limited experiment; and that it will take a very long time for important results to be achieved.

"96. With reference to this question, I may perhaps say a word regarding the criticisms on the circular of inquiry issued by the Government of India which have appeared freely in the press. It has been stated more than once that it is evident from the terms of the circular that the Government of India did not know its own mind on the question propounded. I am very willing to admit that, when making the inquiry, the Government of India had arrived at no definite decision as to how best to arrive at a desirable end. But I cannot admit that this is fair ground for hostile criticism.

"97. The business public undoubtedly desire that Government should take them into their confidence, and ask their opinions on such important questions. But it seems to me that it would be rather late in the day to ask opinions when we had definitely made up our own minds. I am not deprecating press criticism; on the contrary, if intelligently conducted, as it very frequently is, it is most valuable. But I think that it is not quite logical, both to blame Government for autocratic decisions, as is sometimes done, and also to accuse Government of indecision, when it is seeking the solution of a difficult problem, and asks the opinion of competent advisers.

"98. It is unnecessary to recapitulate all the difficulties of this particular question, for they are well known to all who have studied the subject. I will only say that Government recognize as the most serious difficulty to be met, the probable use of notes for large remittances, and the expense of maintaining at out-treasuries a sufficient stock of rupees to cash notes when suddenly presented for large sums. Even with the existing circulation, under existing conditions and limitations as regards encashment, we are not always able to supply rupees to those who present notes and ask for them. I am, however, strongly of opinion that if the use of currency notes became more general, and larger amounts were held in circulation, the percentage of rupees required to meet demands for encashment, would be considerably less than that which is required to-day, when, unfortunately, the circulation of notes is still hampered by the fact, that the holder of the note cannot be assured of converting it into rupees at the Treasury, and is therefore willing, and sometimes obliged, to dispose of his note in the bazar, at a discount. I hope, however, that considerable improvement may gradually be made in this respect, and that before long we may go even further and find ourselves able to adopt some limited measure in the direction of encouraging and increasing the circulation.

"99. Before quitting this subject, it may be of interest if I quote some figures showing the tendency to increase in the circulation of notes during the last few years.

I.—Statement showing the gross circulation of paper currency for all India.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.*
	R	R	R	R
Average	24,24,00,000	25,63,00,000	27,96,00,000	28,79,00,000
Maximum	24,76,00,000	28,20,00,000	29,27,00,000	30,78,00,000
Minimum	22,86,00,000	23,25,00,000	26,26,00,000	27,90,00,000

* Eleven months only.

II.—Statement showing in lakhs the circulation of paper currency excluding amounts held by the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.†
	R	R	R	R
Average	20,35,00,000	20,79,00,000	23,09,00,000	23,84,00,000
Maximum	21,20,00,000	22,49,00,000	24,41,00,000	25,02,00,000
Minimum	19,44,00,000	19,43,00,000	21,94,00,000	22,85,00,000

† Eleven months only.

"100. The above tables show a decided and satisfactory increase in the average note circulation in the hands of the public during the last four years, and I think that the indication thus given by facts, is a sufficient encouragement to persevere in the policy of seeking to augment our note circulation.

"101. We have reviewed the financial situation in its more important features. We may now turn to the consideration of the economic situation. Economic Progress.

"102. In my opinion, the question of economic development is one in which those responsible for the financial situation must take the keenest interest. It has always appeared to me that it is comparatively easy for a Government, to take money out of the pockets of the public, provided that those pockets are sufficiently well-filled. Hence, I think that we are specially interested in doing all that is in our power to promote economic progress.

"103. I pass to the consideration of certain facts and figures indicative of the economic situation.

"104. In dealing with the great question of meeting famine requirements, I have already alluded to the recuperative power of India. The fact that we have been able to meet the extraordinary demands on our resources, due to famine and plague, and that we are to-day able to present a budget showing, notwithstanding the simultaneous serious depression in three such important industries as cotton, tea, and indigo, a distinct and satisfactory increase of revenue obtained without increase of taxation, is in itself the strongest evidence of that recuperative power. But I think that close examination of certain material facts will afford further proof that our belief in this recuperative power is not an idle assumption.

"105. We may first consider the more important indications of the figures of revenue returns during the last four years.

"106. It was natural and inevitable, that the land revenue in certain provinces should suffer and diminish through the direct influence of the calamities which have befallen us, but, whilst land revenue has necessarily fallen off in some afflicted provinces, in others, more favoured by Providence, the collections have increased with the prosperity of the people. Fortunately too we are not dependent on land revenue alone, and I observe, with some satisfaction, that on the whole, over a series of years, the proportion of land revenue to the total of our resources shows a diminishing tendency.

"107. In 1897-98 the proportion of land revenue to general revenue was 26·63 per cent, in 1898-99 27·08 per cent, in 1899-1900 25·07 per cent, in 1900-1901 it will be 23·54 per cent, and the estimates for 1901-1902 result in a proportion of 25·17 per cent.

"108. There are certain other sources of revenue, which I trust will, year by year, assume greater importance, and in the returns from which we may find indications of general economic progress. In particular I think that such indications may be noted in the increasing revenue derived from Salt, Customs, and Post Office. The following are the figures under these respective heads:—

	Accounts, 1897-98. R	Accounts, 1898-99. R	Accounts, 1899-1900. R	Revised, 1900-1901. R
Salt Revenue . .	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,77,56,944	8,92,66,000
Customs Revenue—				
Import duties .	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,61,39,583	3,89,65,000
Excise duty on cotton goods .	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,36,623	10,88,000
Export duty . .	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	87,63,905	90,09,000
Land Customs and Miscellaneous .	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,66,751	8,00,000
TOTAL .	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,70,06,862	4,98,62,000
Post Office Revenue .	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,96,24,722	2,03,04,000

"I think that the Salt revenue returns are particularly encouraging as indicating not only a steadily increasing tendency, but in particular, as showing that even in the past disastrous year of famine and pestilence, the general consuming power of the population, as a whole, not only suffered no diminution, but, on the contrary, showed an improvement over the preceding year.

"109. The same considerations apply to the figures of Customs Revenue, though even in a more remarkable manner, for whilst we find a diminution of about 2½ lakhs in the yield of Excise duty on cotton goods, a diminution due to an industrial crisis and having no connection with the general condition of the country, under all other heads, there was a marked increase, resulting in a total improvement, over the previous

year, of nearly 29 lakhs, and producing the highest total figure of revenue recorded by the Customs Department, since the duties on cotton yarns were abolished in 1896.

"110. As regards Post Office revenue, the same absolute conclusions cannot be drawn from the fluctuations of revenue as may be fairly assumed in the case of Salt and Customs. Post Office profits are necessarily seriously affected by arbitrary reductions of postage rates, which, however necessary and profitable in the long run, must cause an immediate, though temporary, falling off in receipts.

"111. I think, however, that when, as in the case of the Indian Post Office returns, a steady progress of revenue is observable, we are entitled to consider such progress as strong evidence of satisfactory economic development, a development which has not only material, pecuniary results, but is important, as evidence of general moral progress.

"112. I have already alluded to the growth of Railway revenues, and, although the task of drawing conclusions from the figures of railway receipts is complicated by the difficulty of distinguishing increase due to increased mileage, from increase due to increased traffic, nevertheless, the actual increase of gross railway receipts affords positive proof of greater movement on the railways, and, in so far, of general development.

"113. The most important industry in India and the one directly interesting the innumerably larger proportion of the population is agriculture.

"114. The prosperity of the agricultural population, the deepest concern of the Government of India, has, in the last five years, received apparently crushing blows through the unprecedented recurrence of famine. The effect of repeated droughts is indeed far reaching, and the terrible loss of cattle is a most distressing incident of the late famine, which will long make itself felt in Gujarat and other similarly affected districts; but the figures of Land Revenue, which I have quoted, conclusively show that, whilst some unfortunate territories have suffered most severely, others have prospered, with the general result that, as a whole, the agricultural population in the Indian Empire is somewhat better off to-day than it was a year ago.

"115. *Primâ facie*, this is certainly an astonishing conclusion, but if the whole situation be examined it is perfectly natural and logical. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras show by the land revenue returns that they have been doing well, Assam has held its own, and Burma, favoured with a magnificent rice crop, was able to export its staple produce, on the most profitable terms, to feed the famished peoples of Western and Central India, and is in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Further it may here be mentioned that the unprecedented transport of food-stuffs on the railways, swelled Railway Receipts, and contributed a useful addition of Revenue wherewith to meet the demands of famine sufferers.

"116. Two special branches of agricultural industry, indigo and tea, are unfortunately now passing through a serious crisis. Indigo is being hard pushed by the competition of a foreign chemical product, and the easily made profits of former days have become a thing of the past. But, when the first stages of consideration and research have already revealed that there has been room for economy in administration, that superior crops can be raised by manuring, scientific rotation and selection of seed, and that the actual product of the vats can be increased up to 30 per cent by the use of the 'blower,' there would appear to be reasonable hope for a return to more prosperous days.

"117. The history of the tea industry in India has been a very chequered one, alternating between periods of great prosperity and the deepest depression, and it may, therefore, be hoped that the present crisis, which seems to be generally attributed to over-production, may in its turn be succeeded by a renewed period of prosperity.

"118. Manufacturing industries still hold but a very small proportionate place in the economy of India, but their importance is increasing and there is every reason to desire that it should increase. The cotton industry, the most important hitherto, is unfortunately passing through a period of considerable depression, and in some quarters it is held that the introduction of spinning high numbers will be necessary to secure a full revival.

"119. Cotton is, however, the only manufacturing industry which appears to be in even temporary difficulties, and the rapid increase in the number of important factories and workshops during the last few years is really remarkable and most encouraging.

"120. I may cite a few examples of industrial development.

"121. In the year 1895 there were 350 cotton factories including spinning and weaving mills, and there were 586 such factories in 1899. The number of engineering workshops and foundries, including railway workshops, rose from 72 in 1895 to 82 in 1899, and jute mills and presses from 62 to 82. Rice mills numbered 65 in 1895 as against 84 in 1899, and sugar factories 9 in 1895 as against 14 in 1899.

" 122. The imports of machinery and mill-work and of iron and steel, also afford important indications of progress. These have, as might have been expected, been recently adversely affected by the serious depression in the cotton industry, by far the most important manufacturing interest in the country. Nevertheless, if we take into consideration the natural effects of this special depression during the last two years, it is most satisfactory to find that the average value of imports of machinery and mill-work during the last five years, has surpassed that of the previous quinquennial period, by, approximately, 75 lakhs, equivalent to an increase of nearly 30 per cent.

" 123. Perhaps, however, the most satisfactory statistics are those showing the production and export of coal during the last few years. The exports of coal, which only amounted to 222,380 tons in the year 1897, reached 490,490 tons in 1900, and there appears every reason to anticipate further progressive development in this direction.

" 124. As regards the total output of coal, in 1897 it was 4,063,127 tons, whilst in 1899 it reached 5,089,392 tons, showing an increase in two years of about 25 per cent, and the figures so far available for the subsequent period, show that progress is being well maintained.

" 125. Other interesting figures bearing on the question of economic welfare are to be found in the statistics of the Savings Banks and Provident Institutions.

" 126. Between 1895-96 and 1899-1900 the balance at the credit of depositors increased by ₹1,88,111 notwithstanding the two disastrous periods of famine with which the country was afflicted during this short term of years.

" 127. As regards the condition of trade, as apart from industry, it is rather difficult to fix on any special figures from which to generalise or draw sound conclusions. I give, however, below, a table showing the value of exports and imports, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, during the last four financial years, and for ten months of the current year. This table shows a slight falling off in exports during the year 1899-1900, amounting, however, to less than 4 per cent, but taking all the figures of both export and import together, the total value of trade is only about 1 per cent less than for 1898-99, and considerably in excess of the preceding years tabulated. Considering the numerous disadvantages under which the export trade has been labouring since the recommencement of famine, I think that on the whole these figures indicate commercial strength, and a generally satisfactory situation.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. Ten months, 1st April to 31st January.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Total Imports . .	71,79,38,293	69,26,66,625	68,38,03,412	70,71,18,634	62,06,92,778
" Exports (including re-exports) .	1,03,91,42,972	97,53,72,730	1,12,72,14,730	1,08,97,61,873	86,98,70,628
Total Exports and Imports . . .	1,75,70,81,265	1,66,80,39,355	1,81,10,18,142	1,79,68,80,507	1,49,05,63,406
Excess Exports over Imports . . .	32,12,04,679	28,27,06,105	44,34,11,318	38,26,43,239	24,91,77,850

" 128. Another point connected with the question of the general trade situation, and which affects traders very closely, is the bank rate for the use of money.

" 129. The annexed Table shows the rate of the Bank of Bengal month by month, since January 1897, and it will be observed that since August 1898, a fairly uniform tendency has prevailed, and that a maximum rate of 8 per cent has rarely been reached and never passed. I think that an 8 per cent rate during the busiest season of the year is no serious hindrance to business in India, although, if we could reduce our normal maximum to 6 per cent, it would be an advantage. But we must remember that if the rate of interest in India were brought down to the low averages prevailing in Western Europe, there would no longer be any temptation to capital to seek investment so far afield.

" 130. In connection with this question I may point out that, according to the figures tabulated, there is much less relation, in India, between the volume of trade and the rate of interest than would naturally be supposed.

" 131. It will be observed from the subjoined Table that, whilst a 7 per cent rate existed concurrently with the comparatively small exports during October and November 1897, no higher rate was induced by the comparatively large exports in the first three months of 1899; and that, whilst a 10 per cent rate was maintained in April 1897, when the value of exports was below average, a 5 per cent rate sufficed for the large exports of October 1900.

" 132. These figures would seem to indicate that the rate of discount, and therefore the demand for loanable capital, has been at times, more dependent on speculation and the nervous apprehensions of traders, than on the real requirements of trade.

"133. The consideration of these figures leads me to hope, that provided our money markets do not become the victims of speculators (and to avoid this we must rely on the prudence and good sense of the banking community), we are now reaching a more permanently stable monetary condition, than that which existed three or four years ago.

"134. A factor tending in this direction is, I think, to be found in the development of communications and increasing facilities of credit, which must tend to prolong the seasons for export of such staples as rice, jute, cotton and seeds, and thus facilitate the financing of the trade.

Statement showing the value of Merchandise exported from India during the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 with the Bengal Bank's maximum published rate of interest and the rate of Council Bills for the same period.

Months.	1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.		
	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.
	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	†Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.
January	8,73,04,851	15·189	10	9,34,52,784	16·002	11	10,21,84,221	16·087	7	10,32,92,817	16·160	8	10,42,47,208	16·031	7
February	9,82,61,163	15·241	10	9,70,68,863	15·920	12	10,07,42,555	16·077	7	9,79,89,343	16·098	8	10,25,00,000	15·954	8
March	10,25,04,193	15·066	10	9,94,31,556	15·874	12	11,14,04,069	16·019	7	9,01,30,034	16·041	8			
April	7,22,02,871	15·009	10	9,53,28,942	15·959	12	9,21,95,847	15·995	7	8,03,05,815	15·973	6			
May	8,09,19,405	14·455	10	10,85,85,324	15·961	11	9,20,44,643	15·979	6	9,17,46,214	15·987	6			
June	7,19,85,838	14·648	10	9,42,65,299	15·888	11	8,67,99,268	15·994	5	7,95,87,619	15·984	5			
July	7,62,03,383	15·031	7	9,62,28,911	15·801	8	9,73,33,326	15·984	5	7,49,66,216	15·941	4			
August	7,17,54,950	15·494	5	8,90,21,171	15·899	4	8,78,49,348	15·972	4	7,69,67,938	15·933	4			
September	6,57,94,038	15·814	6	8,09,44,965	15·966	5	8,11,85,607	16·079	6	7,14,77,871	15·951	5			
October	7,46,14,910	—(1)	7	8,26,82,148	15·987	5	8,77,16,005	16·135	8	10,38,06,652	15·933	5			
November	8,68,93,382	—(1)	7	8,05,72,895	15·954	5	8,19,98,812	16·118	7	8,89,31,218	15·963	4			
December	8,20,47,750	15·400	9	8,52,74,230	16 007	6	9,15,78,640	16·059	7	9,78,67,151	16·037	7			
Total	97,34,86,734	...	...	1,10,28,50,088	...	...	1,11,30,34,946	...	...	1,05,70,68,888	...	...			

(1) No bills were drawn in these months on account of the famine. * Average rate. † Approximate.

Conclusion.

"135. I may now endeavour to sum up the general situation.

"136. It has been shown that our economic situation, on which our financial situation depends, is, notwithstanding checks in certain directions where it has been prejudicially affected by known causes, on the whole good: that, wherever not prejudiced by such special, and it may be anticipated, temporary difficulties, it is progressive, and that the evidences of general recuperative power are many and satisfactory.

"137. At the same time, in a country where the returns of Revenue depend so largely upon meteorological conditions impossible to foresee or to control, it behoves us to frame our Estimates with great caution. This we have done, and still our Estimates of Revenue Receipts show an increase of over £2,000,000 above those framed by my predecessor for the closing financial year, and if we remove from the Account the purely fortuitous receipt of, approximately, £3,000,000 on account of Mint operations, they are slightly in excess of the realisations of 1900-1901.

"138. It is indeed fortunate that we are able to present such satisfactory figures, for, as already stated, we are not yet free from the charges and consequences of famine.

"139. It has been our first care to afford relief from the financial prostration affecting so many Provinces, where not only necessary Balances have been exhausted, but where also, stern need for the strictest economy has most unduly curtailed expenditure necessary to meet many primary needs of society, such as public works, education, medical requirements, and administrative improvements. We have been as liberal in this direction as prudence permitted, and have made grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues amounting in the aggregate to 164½ lakhs.

"140. In addition to this abnormal charge on our Revenues, we must devote one crore of rupees from the Famine Insurance Grant to direct famine expenditure in the still afflicted districts, and to this again, as a consequence of the lessons of the South African War, is added a large sum for Army Services, increasing the estimated charge on this account by £876,500 above the sum sanctioned for 1900-1901.

"141. These large extraordinary charges, amounting together to over £2,600,000 are, however, more than balanced by an estimated reduction, as compared with last year of £3,245,000 in general famine expenditure, and by the exercise of strict economy

where permissible, we are finally able to show a surplus of £690,900 to be carried forward to Capital Account and to reduce by so much the amount which we shall be obliged to borrow for railway construction and irrigation works, on the prosecution of which we are so largely dependent both for general economic progress and for protection from the direct and indirect effects of recurring famine.

"142. In conclusion I may say that the Estimates for 1901-1902 are of good promise, and that, unless our reasonable anticipations are falsified by an unprecedented recurrence of serious disasters, we are entitled to look forward with some confidence to the future, and to hope for the early dawn of a period of considerable prosperity."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd March, 1901.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd March, 1901.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

1. IT is my duty to lay before the Legislative Council, statements showing the actual financial results of the year 1899-1900: the results according to Revised Estimates for the year 1900-1901; and the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year 1901-1902.

2. In their briefest form and leaving out Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions, the figures are as follows:—

	1899-1900 (Accounts).
	£
Revenue	68,637,164
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	65,862,541
Surplus	2,774,623

	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).
	£
Revenue	75,166,000
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	73,525,600
Surplus	1,640,400

	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
	£
Revenue	72,191,900
Expenditure (charged against Revenue)	71,501,000
Surplus	690,900

3. Before proceeding to the detailed consideration of the figures composing the above totals, I think it would be well to explain a slight modification of system which we have decided to adopt in our Accounts.

Changes in the form of Accounts.

4. We have had under consideration the advisability of some simplification in the General Statement of Accounts and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and Receipts and Disbursements.

5. It has appeared to us that by submitting this Statement under two heads, separating Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure, from Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account and Debt and Remittance transactions, the general result will be made clearer to the public.

6. We have therefore, with the consent of the Secretary of State, adopted a form showing, first, all purely Revenue Receipts, and Expenditure charged against the same, and indicating differences between the respective totals as 'surplus' or 'deficit' according to circumstances. We then show separately, Capital Receipts and Expenditure, the Debt and Remittance transactions, and the opening and closing cash balances, including in the proper columns, the surplus or deficit resulting from the difference between Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.

7. This change is not in itself of great importance, but I think that it offers the advantage of presenting the Accounts, in a more readily intelligible form, and, moreover, that it is technically correct.

8. It would seem expedient to strike a balance at the end of the first section of the Statement, to show as Surplus or Deficit, in the body of the account, the difference between Ordinary Revenue, and Ordinary Expenditure charged against that Revenue, and to make a very marked distinction between the two main heads of the Statement, (1) Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure charged against Revenue and (2) Capital, Debt, and Remittance transactions. The final result of the second section of the Statement is the closing cash balance in hand at the end of the financial year.

9. We have at the same time adopted certain minor changes which I will proceed to indicate.

10. There seems no reason why the comparatively unimportant expenditure on "Construction of Railways charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance", should be shown separately in the General Statement, which is designed to exhibit only the leading and important figures. The expenditure under this head is now insignificant in amount and is either "Provincial" or "Local." We have therefore combined it with that under Buildings and Roads, giving to the group the title of "Other Public Works."

11. In view of the importance of the heads Post Office, and Telegraph, (the figures for which are specially watched by many observers interested in the general and economic progress of a country) we think there will be an advantage in giving a separate line to each of them, even in the General Statement, and, in view of the decision to treat the profits of coinage specially, we think it desirable also to show the Mint figures separately.

12. Further, with the object of bringing together all the entries connected with capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, we have adopted another change which will, in our opinion, be a distinct improvement. It is to group together under the heading "Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue," the figures relating to the Capital of Railway Companies, which are at present shown under "Debt, Deposits and Advances," and those for the similar direct capital transactions of the Government, which are now shown under the heading "Expenditure not charged to Revenue." We shall thus have a perfectly distinct Capital account, with the advantage of showing in one place, the whole capital outlay on railways, whether by Government, or through Companies.

13. Being convinced of the value and improving position of the Government property in railways, we are anxious that the Railway Accounts should be readily understood by the investing public, and we consider the changes relating to railway accounting, now proposed, as a step in the direction of attaining desired simplicity, in a somewhat complicated technical question of accounting.

Accounts, 1899-1900.

14. The closing of the Accounts of the financial year 1899-1900 shows an improvement in Actual Receipts of £712,164 over the Original Estimates and £104,764 over the Revised Estimate, as submitted by my predecessor last year.

15. The differences between the Original and Revised Estimates were explained by Mr. Dawkins last March, and the differences between the items of Revenue in the Revised Estimate and those of the final Accounts are insignificant and call for no special remarks. I need only mention that the final Accounts show an improvement of £123,545 in Railway Receipts, with the result that Railway Revenue Accounts brought out a net profit of £76,756.

16. In Expenditure charged against Revenue the final Accounts show an increase of £559,341 as compared with the Original Estimate, and a decrease of £117,059 as compared with the Revised Estimate, the largest item in the latter being a decrease of £144,374 under 'Army.'

Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.

17. The difference between the original and the revised Estimate of Receipts is very considerable, the increase amounting to £5,010,200; but, of this increase, a sum of approximately £2,900,000 comes under the head of Mint, and is balanced by a correspondingly large increase under the same head in Expenditure. These considerable differences are due to the large coinage of rupees, which could not be foreseen; but, deducting the sum due to this cause, we still have to account for an increase of Revenue exceeding £2,100,000.

18. It is certainly very gratifying to note that, in spite of all the troubles of the past year, every main head of Receipts except Land Revenue shows a more or less important increase.

19. The most notable augmentations are:—under Opium, about £572,000, due to the high price of opium; £106,000 in Salt, due to increasing consumption, although under this head we have cause to be dissatisfied with the Burma returns; £138,000 in Excise; £190,000 in Customs, a certain sign of consuming capacity and therefore of progressive well-being; £86,000 from Telegraphs, partly due to exceptional circumstances connected with Famine and partly to the increasing demand for news owing to the wars in South Africa and China, and the fatal illness of the late Queen-Empress; £965,000 in Railway Receipts, partly due to the large movement of food-stuffs for famine requirements and partly to increased mileage and general development; £208,000 under Irrigation; and finally an increase of £130,000 under Military Department Receipts, which is purely fortuitous, and represents the value of Military Stores sent abroad and debited to the Home Government. The totals of the items I have mentioned account for an increase in Receipts of about £2,395,000.

20. Against this satisfactory increase in the great majority of items of Revenue we have to record a heavy deficiency, as between the Revised and original Estimates of Land Revenue, amounting to £382,900. This is the only main heading of Revenue which shows a falling-off, and the unfortunate result tabulated is sufficiently accounted for by the severity and prolongation of famine in some of the western and central districts.

21. When we turn to Expenditure, we find that the total of the Revised Estimate exceeds that of the original Budget Estimate by about £3,530,000. But here again we must make a reduction of about £2,900,000 under 'Mint,' the amount of the net profit on coinage to be credited to the Gold Reserve Fund, and consequently we have only to account for between £600,000 and £700,000 of increased Expenditure, above the original Estimate.

22. The most important item of increase in Expenditure is under the group "Famine Relief and Insurance," which amounts to about £876,000. This unfortunately needs no explanation. The next in importance is an increase of £323,000 under "Railway Revenue Account," but this augmentation was due to, and more than compensated for, by increased traffic yielding the larger Revenue already indicated. The charge under 'Interest' also exceeds the Budget Estimate by about £200,000 and Miscellaneous Civil Charges by £74,500.

23. On the other hand, "Other Public Works" decreased by about £118,000, out of which about £42,000 is to be attributed to reduced expenditure on Military Works, and "Army Services" cost less than anticipated by about £1,185,000, the saving being chiefly due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa. There was also a decrease of £124,000 under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, and finally, the differences in the Accounts under Provincial Deficits and Surpluses increased the expenditure as shown in the Statement by £576,400.

24. The grand result indicated by the Revised as compared with the Original Estimate for 1900-1901 is to increase the originally estimated surplus of £160,300 to a fairly assured surplus of £1,640,400.

Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.

25. We may now turn to the consideration of the Budget for the coming financial year.

26. It will be observed that, if the abnormal receipt under 'Mint,' included in last year's Estimates, is omitted, the difference between the totals of Receipts, according to the Revised Estimates of the closing year, and the Estimates for 1901-1902, now presented, is very small, and amounts only to an anticipated increase of Revenue of £71,900 in the coming year.

27. Under certain heads, however, the differences are considerable and demand attention.

28. Land Revenue is estimated to produce £474,800 more than last year, and in view of improved prospects throughout the greater part of India, this Estimate is unlikely to prove too sanguine, although, until we are sure of a favourable monsoon, the most moderate Estimates may be suddenly and hopelessly falsified.

29. The only other main heading of Revenue which is expected to yield an important increase is 'Railways,' where Receipts are expected to exceed those of last year by £331,400. The anticipated increase is chiefly due to the inclusion of gross instead of net Receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for 12 months in the coming

year, as against 9 months only in the closing year, and also, to some extent, to increased mileage opened to traffic.

30. Besides the above-noted increases, variations in the items included under 'Other Heads' are estimated to produce, on balance, an additional £183,400, the more important improvements being £160,800 in Provincial Rates, and £62,600 in Tributes from Native States.

31. Other minor improvements make up the total increase of Revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, to £1,086,500.

32. Against these improvements we have, however, (always excluding Mint) to note a considerable reduction under various important heads. Opium is estimated to yield £589,300 less than last year, since it would not be prudent to count on the continuation of the abnormally high prices which have lately prevailed. Customs are estimated at £130,100 less, the most important variation in detail being a lower Estimate for imports of Sugar, the duties on the extraordinarily large importation of which have abnormally swelled our Receipts during the past year. Irrigation Receipts necessarily fluctuate with the increase or decrease of the demands of agriculturists for water, and are higher in bad seasons; we therefore anticipate for next year a smaller return by £127,400.

33. The above are the more important heads of decrease, and other minor variations account for, approximately, a further £161,800, making up the total of items of decrease to £1,014,600.

34. I now turn to Expenditure, which as a total, and again excluding 'Mint,' shows an increase of £1,131,900 reduced to £923,500 by the differences under the Provincial Deficits and Surpluses.

35. The total increase under various heads is £4,446,900, of which £2,062,100 is for Army Services, £728,400 for 'Other Public Works,' and £652,400 for Railway Revenue Account. Concerning these three items I shall have some remarks to make when I deal specially with Military and Public Works Expenditure. Other heads including 'Direct Demands on Revenue,' £161,600, 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments,' £493,200, and Miscellaneous Civil Charges, £123,900, make up the total figure of increase above indicated.

36. Expenditure in all directions has been so greatly and necessarily restricted during the period of financial distress that, now that we may fairly estimate for an improvement in Revenue and a very important diminution of Charges for Famine Relief, we have been glad to show some comparative liberality in meeting urgent administrative demands. The Famine Charges, including £250,100 for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, are taken at £3,245,000 less than for the past financial year.

37. We have examined the more important figures of the Budget, I will now endeavour to sum up the situation.

38. Our estimate of Revenue and Expenditure chargeable against Revenue closes with a surplus of £690,900. This surplus we carry forward to the second part of our Statement dealing with Capital Account and including Deposits, Remittances and Advances.

39. Our total Estimate for Capital Expenditure (not chargeable to Revenue) on Railways and Irrigation amounts to £5,395,600, of which sum £2,019,400 is for State Railways and £2,709,500 for the Account of Railway Companies, the balance being for Irrigation Works. In addition to the above, we have to find £301,900 for discharging Temporary Debt, and also to provide for other minor Capital Expenditure amounting to £944,500, including an over-payment in India of £330,200 on account of Secretary of State's Bills, and we finally arrive at a gross total of Capital requirements amounting to £6,642,000.

40. To meet this outlay, we have, in addition to our surplus of £690,900, a sum of £1,663,400 raised by Railway Companies. We further anticipate procuring £2,240,000 by addition to our Permanent Debt, of which sum we contemplate raising two crores of rupees in India, £502,500 from addition to the Unfunded Debt, and £111,200 from repayment of Loans and Advances.

41. These sums amount in the aggregate to £5,208,000, and the balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £6,642,000 is found by a reduction of £1,434,000 in our Closing Balances in India and England.

The final result will be a Closing Balance on March 31, 1902, of £10,500,327 in India and £2,605,943 in England.

42. The present intention of the Secretary of State is to draw bills amounting to £16,500,000 during the course of the coming year. I have omitted this figure from both sides of the account I have summarised.

43. There is a point in connection with our Treasury operations which is perhaps likely to be the object of remark, or question, and on which I think it may be well to

give some explanation beforehand. I refer to the fact that, whilst our Estimates show a comparatively large cash balance in hand in India, at the end of the coming financial year, we nevertheless announce our intention of adding to our permanent indebtedness by raising a loan in India during the course of the year.

44. The necessity obliging us to take this course arises from the fact that during the earlier part of the financial year our Revenue collections are very small, as compared with monthly expenditure, and our balances gradually diminish, until in November, they fall so low that we have to calculate our ways and means and assure our supplies with great care, so as to tide over the critical period till the last four months of the financial year, when Revenue Receipts begin to pour in.

45. It will be understood then, that it is the anticipated condition of our resources in the month of November which necessarily fixes the amount of our borrowings without regard to the possibility of a relative plethora of cash in our Treasuries, three or four months later.

46. The Government of India is at a great disadvantage in this respect, owing to the non-existence of any financial institution sufficiently strong to be able at all times to provide such funds, for short terms, as may be required to satisfy the temporary needs of the Treasury.

Government Balances with the Presidency Banks.

47. It has, I believe, often been urged that the relatively high rates of discount prevailing in the busy winter season from December to the end of March are due to the low figures of Government balances with the Presidency Banks, during those months.

48. I give below the figures showing these balances during the last four years. They are as follows :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
January .	2,84,69,815	3,10,74,779	3,22,88,586	2,83,49,286	3,31,13,363
February .	3,00,23,776	3,22,51,227	3,30,81,480	3,01,62,613	3,09,14,761
March . .	3,77,40,338	3,27,96,275	3,16,44,816	2,64,87,648	
December .	2,88,20,840	2,92,33,557	2,73,30,372	2,74,96,162	

49. I think that, although special circumstances reduced these balances last year, the above quoted figures show that the Government of India is not unmindful of the advantage to the business community of placing comparatively large balances at their disposal, during the busy season.

50. In my general summary which includes under various main heads, the different items of Provincial Finance, I have not discussed any details of this branch of accounts, as I have nothing to add to, or to explain in, the very clear statement on this head, prepared by Mr. Finlay with his usual ability and industry and to which I would specially invite attention. This statement is to be found in Section VI, Part II of this Financial Statement.

Expenditure on the Army and Public Works.

51. In all countries in the world, the greatest drain on financial resources and in some respects the most difficult to justify, is that caused by the combined heavy demands for military requirements and for public works.

52. But our whole existence depends on proper provision for the defence of our frontiers, and without continual expenditure on public works, the development of communications so absolutely necessary for economic progress, could never be realised, whilst the large sums spent on irrigation are more than justified by the magnificent results obtained from this class of expenditure, yielding, as a rule, not only direct and immediate profit, but also providing for the sustenance of millions, who would otherwise be included among the sufferers from recurring droughts.

53. As regards military expenditure, although we have granted very large sums for the improvement of our military position as regards defence, every additional item which has been agreed to, has not only been most jealously scrutinised in the Finance Department, but has also been submitted to the close examination of the Governor General in Council.

54. The lessons derived from the war in South Africa could not be neglected. It was our responsible duty to take them to heart, and we have done our best under the guidance of the military advisers to Government to profit by them.

55. Fortunately, the savings realised in our general military expenditure owing to the temporary absence of our troops in South Africa and China have enabled us to provide for a portion of the urgent needs of the army without adding to our general burdens; for the rest, we have done what is for the moment in our power, but we cannot yet say that our task is completed.

56. The following figures show the Net Military Expenditure during the last few years :—

	£
1898-99, Accounts	15,385,042
1899-1900 „	14,165,743
1900-1901, Revised	14,239,100
1901-1902, Budget	16,345,500

57. The increase in the estimates for the coming year is very considerable. Items classed as new expenditure amount to about 142 lakhs charged under Army in addition to about 18 lakhs connected therewith, charged to Military Works. Of this total, amounting to, approximately, 160 lakhs, about 127 lakhs are non-recurring, and 33 lakhs recurring. It includes, among other heads, provision for the expenditure of 94 lakhs on artillery, rifles, ammunition and ordnance stores; approximately 8¼ lakhs for the establishment of the gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore and the cordite factory in the Neilgherries; and 21½ lakhs for the establishment of an efficient transport service, including the purchase of animals.

58. The expenditure on factories for manufacturing munitions of war in India, will not only have the effect of increasing our military independence, but also the highly satisfactory result, from the economic point of view, of substituting expenditure in India for expenditure abroad, of increasing the productive power of the country, and of training a large body of mechanics and other skilled artisans.

59. As regards expenditure on public works, we have given our special attention to rendering existing railways more efficient, by the provision of additional rolling stock and other requirements for their satisfactory and profitable working. We have also set aside a large sum for expenditure on irrigation works as a protection from famine. The grant under this head for the coming year amounts to one crore and is the same as that sanctioned last year, whilst in considerable excess of the sums allotted in the immediately preceding years for the same purpose. But we are convinced that the money will be well spent.

60. The following figures show the comparative capital expenditure on public works, during the last few years, classed under the more important heads, and the programme for expenditure in 1901-1902 :—

	R
1898-99—	
Railways	8,84,21,189
Irrigation	65,35,482
	9,49,56,671
1899-1900—	
Railways	8,96,77,803
Irrigation	89,69,400
	9,86,47,203
1900-1901 (Revised Estimate)—	
Railways	8,30,75,000
Irrigation	90,08,000
	9,20,83,000
Programme, 1901-1902—	
Capital expenditure on open lines	4,59,97,000
Ditto lines under construction	4,59,47,000
Ditto new lines only recently commenced	1,13,00,000
Ditto Irrigation	1,00,00,000
TOTAL	11,32,44,000
Classification.	
Capital expenditure for Railway Construction—	
To be raised by Government :—	2,22,86,000
Ditto Companies	8,09,58,000
TOTAL	10,32,44,000

61. I think that after consideration of the above figures showing comparative capital expenditure, I should invite special attention to the comparative net results of the working of our railway system. The following figures give the net deficit or surplus since 1897-98:—

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901 (Revised Estimate).	1901-1902 (Budget Estimate).
£	£	£	£	£
709,304	—620,165	+76,756	+156,200	—164,800

62. In noting the relatively unsatisfactory estimate of net results for the coming year, it must be borne in mind that the traffic of last year, due to transport of famine supplies, was exceptionally large, and that we have now made specially large provision for repairs, renewals of rolling stock, and other improvements to be charged against next year's revenue.

63. Further, I must point out that, if we take only the figures of traffic receipts, £18,427,600—and those of working expenses £8,655,300,—the results anticipated for the coming year, are somewhat better than those for the year 1900-1901, and show a net profit (thus calculated) of £9,772,300 as against £9,701,600 last year. The final estimated falling-off is due to an increase of expenditure under the heads of Interest and Annuities, in connection with new construction and the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. These are temporary drawbacks, and the decrease in net revenue is temporary as the lines under construction will add to revenue when opened for traffic.

64. It is unnecessary for me to enter into further details concerning expenditure under the two heads I have now been discussing, since it is the main principles guiding such expenditure, and the possibility of satisfying recognised requirements, which alone concern the Finance Department. Questions of detail lie outside the province of that Department and are the immediate concern of the Honourable Members of Council at the head of the Military and Public Works Departments.

Results of the Famine.

65. During the past financial year this great Indian Empire has been suffering from an appalling calamity, quite unprecedented, I think, in the recent history of any country on the globe's surface. Not only have we been the victims of a famine of extraordinary severity, the inevitable outcome of the early cessation of the rains in the year 1899, but to the consternation of all men, responsible for, or interested in, the welfare of the millions of agricultural population, the coming of the periodical rains, required to refresh the thirsty soil and restore the fecundity of mother-earth, was so delayed last season, that the trials of the long suffering populations were prolonged in the most distressing and unexpected manner. But this was not all. In addition to the calamity of famine, the plague pestilence is still with us, and the terrible list of its victims is daily to be counted in the official returns from the plague-stricken districts. And this too weighs heavily on the resources of the country.

66. The Government of India has followed with the keenest anxiety the course and results of these awful afflictions, so entirely beyond its control, and it has recognised with profound admiration the splendid spirit with which millions of sufferers have faced the calamities from which they were powerless to escape.

67. The suffering condition of our fellow-subjects has been brought home to us, in the most incisive manner, through the continued and heart-rending appeals for assistance which have reached the Government of India. It is however my duty, and a happy duty, to state that, under the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, all such appeals have been considered by the Departments concerned, in a most liberal spirit, and no single appeal examined in that spirit by the competent authorities, has remained unsatisfied. The national purse and national credit have been freely placed at the disposal of all whose genuine distress might, it was hoped, be relieved by the prompt expenditure of money.

68. Such has been the spirit guiding our action, and it now falls to my duty to state the cost of our gigantic undertaking.

69. To count it with any approximation to accuracy is impossible, for it is not the direct expenditure of money which alone is involved: there has been an expenditure of life, health and energy of the numerous Government servants, both European and Native, who have nobly done their duty in facing the storm: in addition to the direct cost, of gratuitous famine relief and relief works, of remissions of taxation, of agricultural

loans, of loans to assist afflicted Native States, of provision of medical assistance, and of special payments to famine officers, there has also been the indirect cost of loss of revenue, both as regards land revenue and miscellaneous taxes, and the incalculable, but probably still greater future cost of checked economic development.

70. We can fairly count the direct cost; the indirect cost must necessarily escape accurate calculation.

The following are the principal items of direct loss and expenditure:—

	R
Famine relief	6,33,76,000
Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates	1,47,16,000
Compensations for dearness of provisions and other charges	66,03,000
TOTAL	8,46,95,000

In addition to the above, we have provided:—	R
Loans to Native States	4,11,00,000
Special Agricultural Advances	1,42,00,000
TOTAL	5,53,00,000

This is an appalling total, but the calamity was also appalling. And the tale is not yet told. Expenditure will continue in the coming year. Already we have been called upon to provide approximately a crore for direct famine expenditure in the coming year, chiefly in Bombay, and we have been obliged to allot 164½ lakhs as grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues, to restore financial equilibrium, thrown out of balance by famine and plague requirements.

71. It has been a serious and responsible task to meet all these heavy demands, but, thanks to the recuperative power of the country, directly due to the frugal habits and industry of the people, the task has been accomplished, and the Government of India can say with no inconsiderable satisfaction, that, with the aid of the ruled, the Rulers have done their duty, and the results have been such as to leave a memorable record in the history of mankind.

Countervailing Duties.

72. The countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar came into practical effect in May 1899, and consequently we have not yet had two years' experience of their working. Two years is too short a period to permit of the formation of a definite opinion as to the effect of these duties, and considering also the abnormal conditions of plague and famine which have prevailed during the whole time, I think that it would be very premature to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of recent imports of sugar.

73. The general question of the sugar trade and industry is, however, one of such wide-spread interest, that it may be useful to invite attention to the figures showing the imports of sugar into India, during the last four years, classified according to the countries of origin.

74. I may call attention to the fact that the United Kingdom, and the interested British Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Mauritius, appear to have had their full proportionate share in the remarkable increase of importation into India, during the expiring financial year. It is also interesting to note that the greatest relative advance in the supply of sugar has been made by Germany, although that country is far from having recovered the predominant position which she occupied at the beginning of the period under review. Among foreign countries Austria-Hungary still keeps the lead, as an exporter of sugar to India, but does not come within measurable distance of Mauritius.

75. I may mention that the net receipts from the countervailing duties amounted to R8,17,555 in the eleven months of the last financial year, during which the extra duties were in force, and to R15,29,552 during the first ten months of the current financial year. We may reasonably hope to encash 17 or 18 lakhs from this source before the close of this year, and it is perhaps not an unsatisfactory reflection that this addition to our Revenue has been realised at the expense of the European tax-payers, taxed by their respective Governments to provide the bounties which enable foreign sugar refiners to sell their sugar in India, at prices below prime cost.

76. The fact is that the Government of India has added 17 lakhs to its resources by taking for Revenue purposes, the approximate difference between cost price, and the

artificially maintained selling price of bounty-fed imported sugars, whilst the Indian consumer pays no more for his sugar than he would have to pay if the bounty system were abolished.

Imports of Sugar into British India by sea from other Countries.

	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901. (Ten months.)	
Refined.	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R	Cwt.	R
United Kingdom	46,384	8,64,618	135,565	7,42,288	65,424	11,45,888	97,090	15,82,124
Austria-Hungary	945,745	1,04,45,039	1,063,737	1,08,48,842	777,821	85,37,821	929,104	1,10,15,378
Germany . .	1,203,309	1,27,88,053	413,971	43,38,134	60,526	6,10,514	288,229	33,57,206
Mauritius .	1,400,047	1,50,60,098	1,793,007	1,85,56,504	1,417,115	1,53,04,869	1,748,141	1,93,41,498
Egypt . .	44,274	4,60,630	1,261	12,908	6,977	84,743	34,091	4,03,423
Ceylon . .	48,905	5,54,082	2,117	23,026	16,813	1,91,203	8,281	97,809
China—Hongkong	291,175	33,48,381	185,082	20,98,496	316,975	36,75,145	454,384	53,61,030
Java . .	140,485	17,54,857	162,500	17,62,398	190,553	18,54,091	200,247	20,13,143
Straits Settlements	74,357	8,13,005	75,056	8,87,304	79,909	8,96,142	138,992	14,84,994
Other Countries .	34,653	3,93,167	30,814	3,21,040	3,789	54,458	31,627	3,37,352
TOTAL	4,235,394	4,70,87,930	3,764,910	3,95,32,320	2,935,992	3,23,34,904	3,930,786	4,49,93,957
Unrefined.								
Mauritius* .	371,969	7,50,277	310,504	6,24,539	356,231	7,18,466	357,666	7,31,444
Ceylon . .	656	2,688	510	2,154	289	1,253	119	304
Java . .					67,635	7,06,282	..	
Straits Settlements	555	3,513	1,551	10,883	667	5,104	3,695	24,560
Other Countries	56	386	24	93	48	290	101	609
TOTAL	373,236	7,56,864	312,589	6,37,669	424,870	14,31,395	361,581	7,56,917

* The imports from Mauritius classed under unrefined sugar are molasses.

Exchange and Coinage.

77. The course of exchange throughout the financial year, ending on the 31st of this month, has been remarkably steady, and I may with satisfaction repeat the statement made by my predecessor, on this question, last March, namely, that the object of Government, the maintenance of a stable exchange, has been realised during the past year; and I may add that this stability has been maintained by following lines already laid down and without involving the necessity of any further special measures or serious effort on our part:—

The average rate for Council Drafts, throughout the twelve months now drawing to a close, has been 15.979*d*.
The maximum, reached in the month of December, was 16·037*d*.
The minimum, in the month of August was 15 933*d*.

78. What has been done as regards the sale of Council Drafts and the coinage of rupees (and to the latter question I will return more particularly) has been done in accordance with a general policy of limiting, as far as possible, the action of Government, in exchange matters, to following and satisfying the demands of the market. I believe this to be the proper safe policy. It has been suggested that such a policy should be firmly established by legislative enactment, but I am not convinced that any enactment would give greater security than now exists for continuity of guiding principle. I fear that any possible form of enactment would bind our hands in an undesirable manner, in questions of detail, and on general grounds, it is desirable to avoid frequent recourse to legislation on exchange and currency questions.

79. During the past year there has been no hesitation to sell Council Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to meet demands, although during the slack season of trade sales were shorter, whilst later on the Secretary of State found himself obliged to increase his offers of Bills so as to compete with the export of sovereigns which were being largely despatched to India, by parcel post, for conversion into rupees at our mints and treasuries.

80. We have, without legislation, established a Gold Reserve Fund into which will be paid all profits of coinage accruing since the beginning of the closing financial year, and that Fund will serve as a guarantee for the conversion into gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage with which, to meet positive requirements, we have supplied the public so largely.

81. The great strain on our resources, due to disastrous famine, forced us to use for current requirements, the profits of coinage during the past calendar year, but since January 1, 1901, we have commenced paying our further profits directly into the Gold Reserve Fund, and the amount thus paid in, already amounts to £800,000, to which a further sum of £400,000 will almost immediately be added, on account of coinage profits in March.

82. As regards the profits from April 1 to December 31, 1900, amounting to about £1,730,000, these will be paid into the Gold Reserve Fund as our resources may permit, and it is our earnest desire to expedite such payments as much as possible. A special source will become available for these payments, by the reimbursement of the large advances to Native States and takavi loans provided by Government, in connection with famine necessities. The advances made to Native States alone amount to over four crores of rupees.

83. I may here state that it is the intention of Government to invest, from time to time, in British Consols or other Sterling Securities, the sums which may be accumulated in the Gold Reserve Fund.

84. With regard to the control of coinage operations, I think that a practical rule of conduct is to be found in maintaining as closely as possible, a sufficient sum in rupees in the Currency Reserve, to meet all demands which experience shows may reasonably be anticipated, and, for the present, we may hold in sovereigns, the balance of our Currency Reserve exclusive of the ten crores invested in Rupee Paper.

85. This is what we have resolved to do, and although we have not yet been able to accumulate in our Currency Reserve the full sum in rupees which it is in our opinion desirable to maintain, the failure to secure this accumulation is due solely to the limited capacity of our mints and to their inability to turn out rupees as quickly as they have been required to meet an extraordinary and unprecedented demand.

86. I submit a statement showing the results of our rupee coinage operations during the past financial year :—

Amount of Rupees, coined 1900-1901.

1900.									1901.		TOTAL FOR 11 MONTHS.
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	
67,70,538	86,95,312	1,26,47,856	74,38,228	88,28,057	1,45,95,261	1,59,72,707	1,54,65,446	1,60,30,063	2,44,35,608	1,99,01,678	15,07,80,754

Of the above total coinage exceeding 15 crores, 3 crores and 23 lakhs were coined for, and issued to, Native States.

The monthly outturn for account of the Government of India varies considerably, but this variation must not be taken as an index of the opinion of Government as regards requirements, for the coinage of rupees for our own requirements has been hampered by the fact that our mints have been under obligations to coin, besides rupees for our own needs, both dollars for the Colonies, and rupees for Native States, and, as regards the latter operation, no one will dispute the great advantages from every point of view of having a uniform currency circulation throughout the Indian Empire. This desirable end we now appear to be in a fair way of attaining, and apart from the advantages of securing a uniform currency, we were bound, at no matter what inconvenience to ourselves, to fulfil our contracts to Native States. We have, however, taken such measures as were possible to increase the capacity of our mints, with the result of reaching an average monthly outturn exceeding two crores of rupees in the last two months for which we have the returns.

The figures of the Table submitted, show a total coinage for 11 months (the figures for March are not yet available) exceeding 15 crores, and for the 12 months of the financial year we shall presumably reach approximately 17 crores, of which between 13 and 14 crores constitute an addition to the rupee currency of British India. This is an enormous and surprising addition, but we have not allowed ourselves to be tempted by the large possible profits of the operation. We have not gone beyond supplying possible demands, and we have taken adequate precautions to insure the realizable value of this extraordinary addition to our token currency. I believe that what we have done has been both necessary and safe.

87. On this question I may point out that the figures of outturn show conclusively that there has been no hesitation on the part of Government to take every possible measure to provide all the necessary circulating medium which current demand has indicated as required for the business of the country.

88. To sum up, I may say that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to regulate the sale of Council Drafts in accordance with trade demands; that we have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to maintain a stock of rupees in our Currency Reserve sufficient to satisfy all reasonably to-be-anticipated demands, and even if such demands continue beyond reasonable anticipation, we still hope to maintain and improve our position. Finally, we shall accumulate from coinage profits a substantial gold reserve, independent of the Currency Reserve, and we shall from time to time invest the gold accumulated in Sterling Securities.

89. I venture to hold that this system which we have adopted in accordance with a deliberate policy, is as nearly automatic as any that could be devised, and I think that there are practical difficulties in the way of any attempt to stereotype such a system by legislative enactment.

90. First, I may observe that the effects of legislation are necessarily so restrictive that, though they may enforce automatic action under one set of conditions, they inevitably limit automatic action if those conditions are changed. Thus, under existing conditions, and with due regard to the present average circulation of notes, we may think that we ought to keep a certain amount of rupees in the Currency Reserve, and that we can afford to hold a certain number of sovereigns in the same fund. But the circulation of currency notes may increase or diminish (I hope and anticipate the former) and the general requirements for rupee currency may also increase or diminish; if such changes of condition occurred, what would be our position if the proportion of rupees to sovereigns in the Currency Reserve were fixed by law?

91. We have fixed this proportion in our own minds, but, if the conditions on which our estimate is based should change, we are quite prepared to change the proportion which we have temporarily accepted as our guide. This, as we now stand, can be done immediately without recourse to legislative enactment, and without that undesirable disturbance of the public mind, which legislation on such delicate questions is liable to produce.

92. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I think it will be of interest to state what is our position to-day as regards note circulation, rupees and silver bullion in the Currency Reserve, gold in the Currency Reserve, and gold in the Gold Reserve Fund.

The figures on March 7, were as follows:—

Rupees in the Currency Reserve . . .	R 5,87,12,865
Value of silver bullion in the Currency Reserve	„ 1,78,48,764
Gold in the Currency Reserve	£ 6,956,946
Notes in circulation . .	R28,09,15 765
Gold in the Gold Reserve Fund	£ 800,000
Total silver . . .	R7,65,61,629
Total gold	£ 7,756,946

Circulation of Currency Notes.

93. The Government of India some time ago addressed inquiries to the Local Governments, Presidency Banks, and Chambers of Commerce, soliciting their opinion as to the best method of increasing the circulation of currency notes.

94. I think that this is a very important question, and that the entire banking and commercial community will admit that it is desirable, if possible, to increase the circulation of notes. But the problem how best to do so, without incurring undesirable risks and expenditure, bristles with difficulties.

95. I cannot say that the numerous valuable communications, which we have received from the authorities whom we have consulted, have gone very far towards furnishing a definite solution of the problem, for the divergency of the opinions offered is remarkable. Difficulties, of which we were already aware, are emphasised, and the only general conclusion to be drawn is, that it is practically impossible to take any heroic measures; that we can only safely venture on some very limited experiment; and that it will take a very long time for important results to be achieved.

96. With reference to this question, I may perhaps say a word regarding the criticisms on the circular of inquiry issued by the Government of India which have appeared freely in the press. It has been stated more than once that it is evident from

the terms of the circular that the Government of India did not know its own mind on the question propounded. I am very willing to admit that, when making the inquiry, the Government of India had arrived at no definite decision as to how best to arrive at a desirable end. But I cannot admit that this is fair ground for hostile criticism.

97. The business public undoubtedly desire that Government should take them into their confidence, and ask their opinions on such important questions. But it seems to me that it would be rather late in the day to ask opinions when we had definitely made up our own minds. I am not deprecating press criticism; on the contrary, if intelligently conducted, as it very frequently is, it is most valuable. But I think that it is not quite logical, both to blame Government for autocratic decisions, as is sometimes done, and also to accuse Government of indecision, when it is seeking the solution of a difficult problem, and asks the opinion of competent advisers.

98. It is unnecessary to recapitulate all the difficulties of this particular question, for they are well known to all who have studied the subject. I will only say that Government recognize as the most serious difficulty to be met, the probable use of notes for large remittances, and the expense of maintaining at out-treasuries a sufficient stock of rupees to cash notes when suddenly presented for large sums. Even with the existing circulation, under existing conditions and limitations as regards encashment, we are not always able to supply rupees to those who present notes and ask for them. I am, however, strongly of opinion that if the use of currency notes became more general, and larger amounts were held in circulation, the percentage of rupees required to meet demands for encashment, would be considerably less than that which is required to-day, when, unfortunately, the circulation of notes is still hampered by the fact, that the holder of the note cannot be assured of converting it into rupees at the Treasury, and is therefore willing, and sometimes obliged, to dispose of his note in the bazar, at a discount. I hope, however, that considerable improvement may gradually be made in this respect, and that before long we may go even further and find ourselves able to adopt some limited measure in the direction of encouraging and increasing the circulation.

99. Before quitting this subject, it may be of interest if I quote some figures showing the tendency to increase in the circulation of notes during the last few years.

I.—Statement showing the gross circulation of paper currency for all India.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. *
	R	R	R	R
Average	24,24,00,000	25,63,00,000	27,96,00,000	28,79,00,000
Maximum	24,76,00,000	28,20,00,000	29,27,00,000	30,78,00,000
Minimum	22,86,00,000	23,25,00,000	26,26,00,000	27,90,00,000

* Eleven months only.

II.—Statement showing in lakhs the circulation of paper currency excluding amounts held by the Government Reserve Treasuries and by the Presidency Banks at their head offices.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. †
	R	R	R	R
Average	20,35,00,000	20,79,00,000	23,09,00,000	23,84,00,000
Maximum	21,20,00,000	22,49,00,000	24,41,00,000	25,02,00,000
Minimum	19,44,00,000	19,43,00,000	21,94,00,000	22,85,00,000

† Eleven months only.

100. The above tables show a decided and satisfactory increase in the average note circulation in the hands of the public during the last four years, and I think that the indication thus given by facts, is a sufficient encouragement to persevere in the policy of seeking to augment our note circulation.

Economic Progress.

101. We have reviewed the financial situation in its more important features. We may now turn to the consideration of the economic situation.

102. In my opinion, the question of economic development is one in which those responsible for the financial situation must take the keenest interest. It has always appeared to me that it is comparatively easy for a Government, to take money out of the pockets of the public, provided that those pockets are sufficiently well-filled. Hence, I think that we are specially interested in doing all that is in our power to promote economic progress.

103. I pass to the consideration of certain facts and figures indicative of the economic situation.

104. In dealing with the great question of meeting famine requirements, I have already alluded to the recuperative power of India. The fact that we have been able to meet the extraordinary demands on our resources, due to famine and plague, and that we are to-day able to present a budget showing, notwithstanding the simultaneous serious depression in three such important industries as cotton, tea, and indigo, a distinct and satisfactory increase of revenue obtained without increase of taxation, is in itself the strongest evidence of that recuperative power. But I think that close examination of certain material facts will afford further proof that our belief in this recuperative power is not an idle assumption.

105. We may first consider the more important indications of the figures of revenue returns during the last four years.

106. It was natural and inevitable, that the land revenue in certain provinces should suffer and diminish through the direct influence of the calamities which have befallen us, but, whilst land revenue has necessarily fallen off in some afflicted provinces, in others, more favoured by Providence, the collections have increased with the prosperity of the people. Fortunately too we are not dependent on land revenue alone, and I observe, with some satisfaction, that on the whole, over a series of years, the proportion of land revenue to the total of our resources shows a diminishing tendency.

107. In 1897-98 the proportion of land revenue to general revenue was 26·63 per cent, in 1898-99 27·08 per cent, in 1899-1900 25·07 per cent, in 1900-1901 it will be 23·54 per cent, and the estimates for 1901-1902 result in a proportion of 25·17 per cent.

108. There are certain other sources of revenue, which I trust will, year by year, assume greater importance, and in the returns from which we may find indications of general economic progress. In particular I think that such indications may be noted in the increasing revenue derived from Salt, Customs, and Post Office. The following are the figures under these respective heads:—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.
	R	R	R	R
Salt Revenue . .	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,77,56,944	8,92,66,000
Customs Revenue—				
Import duties .	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,61,39,583	3,89,65,000
Excise duty on cotton goods .	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,36,623	10,88,000
Export duty . .	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	87,63,905	90,09,000
Land Customs and Miscellaneous .	6,51,230	6,11,490	7,66,751	8,00,000
TOTAL .	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,70,06,862	4,98,62,000
Post Office Revenue .	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,96,24,722	2,03,04,000

I think that the Salt revenue returns are particularly encouraging as indicating not only a steadily increasing tendency, but in particular, as showing that even in the past disastrous year of famine and pestilence, the general consuming power of the population, as a whole, not only suffered no diminution, but, on the contrary, showed an improvement over the preceding year.

109. The same considerations apply to the figures of Customs Revenue, though even in a more remarkable manner, for whilst we find a diminution of about 2½ lakhs in the yield of Excise duty on cotton goods, a diminution due to an industrial crisis

and having no connection with the general condition of the country, under all other heads, there was a marked increase, resulting in a total improvement, over the previous year, of nearly 29 lakhs, and producing the highest total figure of revenue recorded by the Customs Department, since the duties on cotton yarns were abolished in 1896.

110. As regards Post Office revenue, the same absolute conclusions cannot be drawn from the fluctuations of revenue as may be fairly assumed in the case of Salt and Customs. Post Office profits are necessarily seriously affected by arbitrary reductions of postage rates, which, however necessary and profitable in the long run, must cause an immediate, though temporary, falling off in receipts.

111. I think, however, that when, as in the case of the Indian Post Office returns, a steady progress of revenue is observable, we are entitled to consider such progress as strong evidence of satisfactory economic development, a development which has not only material, pecuniary results, but is important, as evidence of general moral progress.

112. I have already alluded to the growth of Railway revenues, and, although the task of drawing conclusions from the figures of railway receipts is complicated by the difficulty of distinguishing increase due to increased mileage, from increase due to increased traffic, nevertheless, the actual increase of gross railway receipts affords positive proof of greater movement on the railways, and, in so far, of general development.

113. The most important industry in India and the one directly interesting the innumerably larger proportion of the population is agriculture.

114. The prosperity of the agricultural population, the deepest concern of the Government of India, has, in the last five years, received apparently crushing blows through the unprecedented recurrence of famine. The effect of repeated droughts is indeed far reaching, and the terrible loss of cattle is a most distressing incident of the late famine, which will long make itself felt in Gujarat and other similarly affected districts, but the figures of Land Revenue, which I have quoted, conclusively show that, whilst some unfortunate territories have suffered most severely, others have prospered, with the general result that, as a whole, the agricultural population in the Indian Empire is somewhat better off to-day than it was a year ago.

115. *Primâ facie*, this is certainly an astonishing conclusion, but if the whole situation be examined it is perfectly natural and logical. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras show by the land revenue returns that they have been doing well, Assam has held its own, and Burma, favoured with a magnificent rice crop, was able to export its staple produce, on the most profitable terms, to feed the famished peoples of Western and Central India, and is in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Further it may here be mentioned that the unprecedented transport of food-stuffs on the railways, swelled Railway Receipts, and contributed a useful addition of Revenue wherewith to meet the demands of famine sufferers.

116. Two special branches of agricultural industry, indigo and tea, are unfortunately now passing through a serious crisis. Indigo is being hard pushed by the competition of a foreign chemical product and the easily made profits of former days have become a thing of the past. But, when the first stages of consideration and research have already revealed that there has been room for economy in administration, that superior crops can be raised by manuring, scientific rotation and selection of seed, and that the actual product of the vats can be increased up to 30 per cent, by the use of the 'blower' there would appear to be reasonable hope for a return to more prosperous days.

117. The history of the tea industry in India has been a very chequered one, alternating between periods of great prosperity and the deepest depression, and it may, therefore, be hoped that the present crisis which seems to be generally attributed to overproduction, may in its turn be succeeded by a renewed period of prosperity.

118. Manufacturing industries still hold but a very small proportionate place in the economy of India, but their importance is increasing and there is every reason to desire that it should increase. The cotton industry, the most important hitherto, is unfortunately passing through a period of considerable depression and in some quarters it is held that the introduction of spinning high numbers will be necessary to secure a full revival.

119. Cotton is, however, the only manufacturing industry which appears to be in even temporary difficulties, and the rapid increase in the number of important factories and workshops during the last few years is really remarkable and most encouraging.

120. I may cite a few examples of industrial development.

121. In the year 1895 there were 350 cotton factories including spinning and weaving mills, and there were 586 such factories in 1899. The number of engineering

workshops and foundries, including railway workshops, rose from 72 in 1895 to 82 in 1899, and jute mills and presses from 62 to 82. Rice mills numbered 65 in 1895 as against 84 in 1899, and sugar factories 9 in 1895 as against 14 in 1899.

122. The imports of machinery and mill-work and of iron and steel, also afford important indications of progress. These have, as might have been expected, been recently adversely affected by the serious depression in the cotton industry, by far the most important manufacturing interest in the country. Nevertheless, if we take into consideration the natural effects of this special depression during the last two years, it is most satisfactory to find that the average value of imports of machinery and mill-work during the last five years, has surpassed that of the previous quinquennial period, by, approximately, 75 lakhs, equivalent to an increase of nearly 30 per cent.

123. Perhaps, however, the most satisfactory statistics are those showing the production and export of coal during the last few years. The exports of coal which only amounted to 222,380 tons in the year 1897 reached 490,490 tons in 1900, and there appears every reason to anticipate further progressive development in this direction.

124. As regards the total output of coal in 1897 it was 4,063,127 tons, whilst in 1899 it reached 5,089,392 tons, showing an increase in two years of about 25 per cent, and the figures so far available for the subsequent period, show that progress is being well maintained.

125. Other interesting figures bearing on the question of economic welfare are to be found in the statistics of the Savings Banks and Provident Institutions.

126. Between 1895-96 and 1899-1900 the balance at the credit of depositors increased by R1,88,111 notwithstanding the two disastrous periods of famine with which the country was afflicted during this short term of years.

127. As regards the condition of trade, as apart from industry, it is rather difficult to fix on any special figures from which to generalise or draw sound conclusions. I give, however, below, a table showing the value of exports and imports, exclusive of treasure and Government stores, during the last four financial years, and for ten months of the current year. This table shows a slight falling off in exports during the year 1899-1900 amounting, however, to less than 4 per cent, but taking all the figures of both export and import together, the total value of trade is only about 1 per cent less than for 1898-99, and considerably in excess of the preceding years tabulated. Considering the numerous disadvantages under which the export trade has been labouring since the recommencement of famine, I think that on the whole these figures indicate commercial strength, and a generally satisfactory situation.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. Ten months, 1st April to 31st January.
	R	R	R	R	R
Total Imports . .	71,79,38,293	69,26,66,625	68,38,03,412	70,71,18,634	62,06,92,778
„ Exports (including re-exports) .	1,03,91,42,972	97,53,72,730	1,12,72,14,730	1,08,97,61,873	86,98,70,628
Total Exports and Imports . . .	1,75,70,81,265	1,66,80,39,355	1,81,10,18,142	1,79,68,80,507	1,49,05,63,406
Excess Exports over Imports . . .	32,12,04,679	28,27,06,105	44,34,11,318	38,26,43,239	24,91,77,850

128. Another point connected with the question of the general trade situation, and which affects traders very closely, is the bank rate for the use of money.

129. The annexed Table shows the rate of the Bank of Bengal month by month, since January 1897, and it will be observed that since August 1898, a fairly uniform tendency has prevailed, and that a maximum rate of 8 per cent has rarely been reached and never passed. I think that an 8 per cent rate during the busiest season of the year is no serious hindrance to business in India, although, if we could reduce our normal maximum to 6 per cent, it would be an advantage. But we must remember that if the rate of interest in India were brought down to the low averages prevailing in Western Europe, there would no longer be any temptation to capital to seek investment so far afield.

130. In connection with this question I may point out that, according to the figures tabulated, there is much less relation, in India, between the volume of trade and the rate of interest than would naturally be supposed.

131. It will be observed from the subjoined Table that, whilst a 7 per cent rate existed concurrently with the comparatively small exports during October and November 1897, no higher rate was induced by the comparatively large exports in the first three

months of 1899; and that, whilst a 10 per cent rate was maintained in April 1897, when the value of exports was below average, a 5 per cent rate sufficed for the large exports of October 1900.

132. These figures would seem to indicate that the rate of discount, and therefore the demand for loanable capital, has been at times, more dependent on speculation and the nervous apprehensions of traders, than on the real requirements of trade.

133. The consideration of these figures leads me to hope, that provided our money markets do not become the victims of speculators, (and to avoid this we must rely on the prudence and good sense of the banking community,) we are now reaching a more permanently stable monetary condition, than that which existed three or four years ago.

134. A factor tending in this direction is, I think, to be found in the development of communications and increasing facilities of credit, which must tend to prolong the seasons for export of such staples as rice, jute, cotton and seeds, and thus facilitate the financing of the trade.

Statement showing the value of Merchandise exported from India during the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 with the Bengal Bank's maximum published rate of interest and the rate of Council Bills for the same period.

Months.	1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.		
	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.	Value of exports.	Rate* for Council Bills.	Rate of interest.
	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.	₹	Pence per rupee.	Per cent.
January .	8,73,04,851	15·189	10	9,34,52,784	16·002	11	10,21,84,221	16·087	7	10,32,92,817	16·160	8	10,43,47,203	16·031	7
February .	9,82,61,163	15·241	10	9,70,68,863	15·920	12	10,07,42,555	16·077	7	9,79,89,343	16·098	8	10,35,00,000	15·954	8
March . .	10,25,04,193	15·066	10	9,94,34,556	15·874	12	11,14,04,069	16·019	7	9,01,30,034	16·041	8			
April . .	7,22,02,871	15·009	10	9,53,28,912	15·959	12	9,21,95,847	15·995	7	8,03,05,815	15·973	6			
May . .	8,09,19,405	14·455	10	10,85,85,324	15·961	11	9,20,44,648	15·979	6	9,17,46,214	15·987	6			
June . .	7,19,85,838	14·648	10	9,42,65,299	15·888	11	8,67,99,268	15·994	5	7,95,87,619	15·981	5			
July . .	7,62,03,383	15·031	7	9,62,28,911	15·801	8	9,73,36,326	15·984	5	7,49,66,216	15·941	4			
August . .	7,17,54,950	15·494	5	8,90,21,171	15·899	4	8,78,49,348	15·972	4	7,69,67,938	15·933	4			
September .	6,57,94,038	15·814	6	8,09,44,965	15·966	5	8,11,85,607	16·079	6	7,14,77,871	15·951	5			
October .	7,46,14,910	—(1)	7	8,26,62,148	15·987	5	8,77,16,005	16·135	8	10,38,06,652	15·933	5			
November .	8,88,93,382	—(1)	7	8,05,72,895	15·951	5	8,19,98,412	16·118	7	8,89,31,218	15·963	4			
December .	8,20,47,750	15·400	9	8,52,74,230	16 007	6	9,15,78,640	16·069	7	9,78,67,151	16·037	7			
TOTAL .	97,34,86,734	...	...	1,10,28,40,088	...	...	1,11,30,34,946	...	...	1,05,70,68,888	...	...			

(1) No bills were drawn in these months on account of the famine. * Average rate. † Approximate.

Conclusion.

135. I may now endeavour to sum up the general situation.

136. It has been shown that our economic situation, on which our financial situation depends, is, notwithstanding checks in certain directions where it has been prejudicially affected by known causes, on the whole good: that, wherever not prejudiced by such special, and it may be anticipated, temporary difficulties, it is progressive, and that the evidences of general recuperative power are many and satisfactory.

137. At the same time, in a country where the returns of Revenue depend so largely upon meteorological conditions impossible to foresee or to control, it behoves us to frame our Estimates with great caution. This we have done, and still our Estimates of Revenue Receipts show an increase of over £2,000,000 above those framed by my predecessor for the closing financial year, and if we remove from the Account the purely fortuitous receipt of, approximately, £3,000,000 on account of Mint operations, they are slightly in excess of the realisations of 1900-1901.

138. It is indeed fortunate that we are able to present such satisfactory figures, for, as already stated, we are not yet free from the charges and consequences of famine.

139. It has been our first care to afford relief from the financial prostration affecting so many Provinces, where not only necessary Balances have been exhausted, but where also, stern need for the strictest economy has most unduly curtailed expenditure necessary to meet many primary needs of society, such as public works, education, medical

requirements, and administrative improvements. We have been as liberal in this direction as prudence permitted, and have made grants-in-aid to Provincial Revenues amounting in the aggregate to 164½ lakhs.

140. In addition to this abnormal charge on our Revenues, we must devote one crore of rupees from the Famine Insurance Grant to direct famine expenditure in the still afflicted districts, and to this again, as a consequence of the lessons of the South African War, is added a large sum for Army Services, increasing the estimated charge on this account by £876,500 above the sum sanctioned for 1900-1901.

141. These large extraordinary charges amounting together to over £2,600,000 are, however, more than balanced by an estimated reduction, as compared with last year, of £3,245,000 in general famine expenditure, and by the exercise of strict economy where permissible, we are finally able to show a surplus of £090,900 to be carried forward to Capital Account and to reduce by so much the amount which we shall be obliged to borrow for railway construction and irrigation works, on the prosecution of which we are so largely dependent both for general economic progress and for protection from the direct and indirect effects of recurring famine.

142. In conclusion I may say that the Estimates for 1901-1902 are of good promise, and that, unless our reasonable anticipations are falsified by an unprecedented recurrence of serious disasters, we are entitled to look forward with some confidence to the future, and to hope for the early dawn of a period of considerable prosperity.

March 20, 1901. E. FG. LAW.

PART II.

BEING A MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY EXAMINING THE DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1899-1900.

1899-1900. General Result.

143. The surplus of the year in the Accounts was £2,774,623, being larger by £221,823 than that anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed in March last.

144. The variations between the figures finally entering into the Accounts and those taken in the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are fully explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant.

1899-1900. Statement of the gross figures.

145. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

	Revised.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	68,284,700	68,373,621	88,921	...
England	247,700	263,543	15,843	...
TOTAL	68,532,400	68,637,164	104,764	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	49,681,200	49,675,915	5,285	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—199,000	—206,220	7,220	...
NET	49,482,200	49,469,695	12,505	...
England	16,497,400	16,392,846	104,554	...
TOTAL	65,979,600	65,862,541	117,059	...
SURPLUS	2,552,800	2,774,623	221,823	...

1899-1900. Revenue in India.

146. The increase in the Revenue in India occurred under Railway Revenue, which improved to the extent of £123,492, and Stamps, under which the increase was £33,776, distributed over all the Provinces. The other heads yielded rather less than the Revised Estimate, the larger decreases being, Land Revenue £35,744—in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces—, Salt £28,637—in Madras and Bombay—, Customs £19,509, Provincial Rates £15,717, Irrigation £15,338—chiefly in the Punjab—, Forest £8,275, and Interest £2,119.

1899-1900. Expenditure in India.

147. The actual expenditure in India was, on the whole, very slightly less than the Revised Estimate. The largest decrease was one of £103,617 under Army, and the largest increase of £31,438 in Minor Irrigation Works, and of £21,701 in Famine Relief.

1899-1900. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

148. The increase in Sterling Revenue occurred under Interest and Army. The decrease in Sterling Expenditure occurred chiefly under Army Stores, £24,474; Marine Subsidy to the Admiralty, £14,600, owing to the postponement of a payment to the Admiralty pending settlement of a doubtful point; Sundry Marine items, £15,339; Telegraph stores, £6,108; Interest, £11,314; Pension Fund payments, £7,981; Military furlough allowances and pay of British Forces during the voyage to India, £10,355; Indian Troop Service, £5,006.

Section II.—The Revised Estimate of 1900-1901.

1900-1901. Statement of the gross figures.

149. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate with the Revised Estimate of 1900-1901 :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£
India	69,978,300	74,951,900	4,973,600	...
England	177,500	214,100	36,600	...
TOTAL .	70,155,800	75,166,000	5,010,200	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial, and Local . .	53,297,100	56,324,300	...	3,027,200
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	—550,600	+25,800	...	576,400
NET .	52,746,500	56,350,100	...	3,603,600
England	17,249,000	17,175,500	73,500	...
TOTAL .	69,995,500	73,525,600	...	3,530,100
SURPLUS .	160,300	1,640,400	1,480,100	...

1900-1901. General features.

150. An entirely novel feature of this year is to be noticed in the enormous receipts and charges under Mint. The new receipts are the profits on the very large coinage of rupees which has been undertaken this year, and the new charges represent the transfer of the net profit to the Gold Reserve Fund, the Government, as is explained elsewhere in this Statement, having decided to hold the profit on any coinage of rupees which occurs in any year in the Reserve Fund, instead of allowing it to swell the surplus of the year. For comparison of the figures of this year with those of previous years, a deduction of about 4½ crores of rupees, or £3,000,000, has to be made from both sides of the account.

The Estimates were framed on the assumption that the monsoon would be normal, and would bring its priceless rain at the normal date. It was somewhat late throughout India; and in Bombay the quantity of rain and the dates on which it fell were so unsuitable that the continuance of famine reli f till the next monsoon is necessary in that Province. In consequence, the Estimate of the Expenditure on Famine Relief—a very liberal one on the assumption made—has proved insufficient and has had to be increased by nearly £880,000, and the collections of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, and of Tributes from Native States affected by famine will fall short of the Estimate by £474,000. On the other hand, there are savings in connection with the despatch of troops to China and the continued absence of the troops in Africa, which including the reductions connected with that absence in payments in England may be taken at about £900,000, as well as other savings on the Military Estimates. The high prices of Opium have increased the Opium receipts by over £500,000. The net Railway earnings yield another increase of about the same amount: this being largely due to special famine traffic. Irrigation shows an increase of about £180,000. And other heads of Revenue have also improved considerably in spite of the famine. The net result is an improvement of nearly a million-and-a-half sterling, which raises the surplus of the year from the nominal amount taken in the Budget Estimate to the substantial amount of £1,640,400.

151. The Mint receipts and charges being omitted, there is an increase in Revenue in India of R3,25,19,000 or £2,167,900, and an increase in Expenditure in India of R10,54,000 or £70,200. Of this net improvement of R3,14,65,000 or £2,097,700, the sum of R2,28,19,000 or £1,521,300 is in the Imperial Section of the Accounts, and R86,46,000 or £576,400 in the Provincial-Local Section. In England the Revenue exceeds the Budget Estimate by £36,600, while the Expenditure is less by £73,500, the whole sterling improvement being £110,100. This sum being added to the improvement in the Imperial Section in India

gives an increase in the surplus of £1,631,400. The deduction of £151,300, which is the increase in the net expenditure of the Mints, yields the improvement in the surplus of £1,480,100 shown in the table in paragraph 149.

1900-1901. Decreases of Revenue in India.

152. The important decreases of Revenue in India are :—

	R
Land Revenue	57,43,000
Provincial Rates	7,69,000
Tributes	6,02,000

These are all caused by the intensification of the famine in consequence of the delay in the monsoon.

1900-1901. Land Revenue. Provincial Rates.

153. Larger suspensions and remissions are expected to reduce the collections to the following extents :—

	Land Revenue. R	Provincial Rates. R
In Bombay	49,28,000	4,18,000
„ the Punjab	10,65,000	1,95,000
„ the Central Provinces	12,75,000	2,83,000

There are also small decreases in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam, and a small increase in Bengal: these are ordinary variations, the reduction in Assam being, however, caused by floods in September last. Burma, as usual, yields a large increase, amounting this year to R19,55,000 under Land Revenue, and R50,000 under Provincial Rates.

1900-1901. Tributes.

154. The present famine affected not only districts of British India, but also many important Native States. The States have, with the assistance of Government officers, combated the famine in a most creditable way, and have borne the expenditure. To enable them to do this, however, very many have required help in the shape of loans, which have been freely granted as will be seen from a reference to the figures in paragraph 242. In some cases also the payment of tribute by the States has been suspended, and the receipts under this head of Revenue have accordingly fallen short of the Budget Estimate.

1900-1901. Increases of Revenue in India.

155. The important increases of Revenue in India are :—

	R	R
Opium		85,82,000
Salt		15,90,000
Stamps		11,45,000
Excise		20,65,000
Customs		28,49,000
Forest		13,62,000
Post Office		4,96,000
Telegraph		12,00,000
Mint		4,20,85,000
Marine		5,89,000
State Railways, Gross Receipts	1,43,32,000	
Guaranteed Railways, Net Receipts	1,62,000	1,44,94,000
Irrigation, Major Works		26,84,000
Army		20,71,000

1900-1901. Opium Receipts.

156. The receipts from the pass duty on the exports of Malwa Opium in Bombay are expected to yield a small increase of R2,00,000 above the Budget Estimate. But almost the whole of the increase in Opium Revenue occurs in Bengal, R83,75,000. The chief cause is that the average price realised at the monthly sales has been R1,361 a chest, whereas the price assumed in the Budget Estimate was R1,200: on the 44,400 chests taken as for sale in the Estimate, this rise in price yields an improvement of R71,48,400. The sales in the last three months of the year were also increased by 900 chests, the receipts from which at the actual average rate of the year amount to R12,24,900.

1900-1901. Salt Revenue.

157. Salt is the one head of Revenue in Burma which fails to give indications of the great prosperity of that Province; and the Burma Salt Revenue is expected this year to fall short of the Budget Estimate by R2,27,000. The Government of India has for some years been in correspondence with the Local Government in the hope of removing the causes which so strangely cause this exception to the general rule in Burma; but the results have not as yet produced any effect visible in figures.

In all other Provinces the Salt Revenue shows a satisfactory improvement over the Budget Estimate: the increases being —

	R
Bombay	7,30,000
Northern India Salt Department	3,92,000
Bengal	3,77,000
Madras	3,18,000

1900-1901. *Stamp Revenue.*

158. The Stamp Revenue has declined appreciably in the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and to a small extent in Assam and Bombay, but has developed to a remarkable extent in the other Provinces, the increases being —

	R
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,50,000
Madras	3,16,000
Bengal	3,00,000
Burma	2,00,000

1900-1901. *Excise Revenue.*

159. The improvement in Excise Revenue has been still greater, and it is distributed over all the Provinces except Bombay—where the decline which began last year has continued with the result of a fall of ₹5,85,000 below the Budget Estimate—and in the Punjab—where the moderate increase over the previous year which the Budget Estimate anticipated will not be quite reached. The decline which began three years ago in Madras has now ceased. The larger increases are :—

	R
Bengal	7,00,000
Madras	7,64,000
Burma	5,00,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,50,000

1900-1901. *Customs Revenue.*

160. The Customs Revenue shows a small decline in Madras, but a large improvement in the other three Maritime Provinces, the improvement on the whole amounting to the very large sum of ₹28,49,000.

The duties on silver are declining. They yielded in 1899-1900 over 24 lakhs: the Budget Estimate took for them 20½ lakhs: they are now expected to yield this year only 14½ lakhs. The duties on Arms, on Liquors, on Chemicals and Drugs, and on Cotton Goods also show decreases, of smaller amounts. Those on Metals, on Oils, on Manufactured Articles and on Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles and the Rice Export Duties show substantial increases. But the most remarkable figures are those connected with the large imports of sugar: there are increases in the Countervailing Sugar Duties of 11½ lakhs, and in the Duties on Articles of Food and Drink (including, and mainly in, the ordinary duty on Sugar) of 12 lakhs.

1900-1901. *Forest Revenue.*

161. The increase under Forest occurs in Burma, ₹9,57,000; Bombay, ₹3,31,000; Bengal, ₹1,51,000; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, ₹90,000; Madras, ₹1,31,000; and Assam, ₹35,000. There are decreases of ₹2,83,000 in the Punjab and of ₹72,000 in the Central Provinces.

1900-1901. *Post Office Receipts.*

162. The Post Office Receipts increase every year with the development of the Department: the increase this year is rather above the normal.

1900-1901. *Telegraph Receipts.*

163. As explained in paragraphs 51 and 83 of Part II of the last Financial Statement, the increase of Telegraph Receipts in 1899-1900 was abnormally large in consequence of the use of telegrams connected with war and famine, and it was anticipated that the high level reached in that year would not be maintained. But similar causes have continued to act and the receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by 12 lakhs.

1900-1901. *Mint Receipts.*

164. As mentioned in paragraph 150 above, the enormous increase in the Mint Receipts is one which does not affect the surplus of the year as it is counterbalanced by a corresponding entry on the Expenditure side. The need for further coinage of rupees arose towards the end of last financial year: about a crore of rupees were coined in the last two months of it, and when the last Financial Statement issued it had been decided to coin another crore in the opening months of 1900-1901. The profits on the coinage of these two sums amounted to about 32 lakhs in each year. The Indian Currency Committee had

recommended that any profit on the coinage of rupees should not be credited as Revenue, but should be kept in gold as a special reserve entirely apart from the Paper Currency Reserve and the ordinary Treasury balances. When the Government of India considered the report in August 1899, it did not seem probable that the need for the coinage of additional rupees would occur for some time, and a decision on that recommendation was deferred. When the need for coinage arose somewhat suddenly in consequence of the very large imports of gold in the latter part of 1899-1900, the necessary communications with the Secretary of State regarding the recommendation and the method of giving effect to it had not been made. The profits on the coinage of the amounts above mentioned were accordingly treated in March last in ordinary course as Revenue. The orders of the Secretary of State have since been obtained: the principle of the recommendation has been accepted ; and it has been decided to continue to show the profits as Mint Revenue, but to show the net profits as Expenditure, crediting the amount to the Gold Reserve Fund, for remittance to England for investment in sterling securities: the remittance will be made either by actual shipment of the gold, or, if there is a sufficient demand, by the sale of Council Bills in excess of the amount required for the regular disbursements in London. This decision has effect from April 1900, the small credit to Revenue in the Accounts of 1899-1900 being left undisturbed. The coinage in the current year has far exceeded the crore mentioned in the last Financial Statement : the profits on the coinage of the year, shown as Mint Receipts, are expected to amount to R4,58,30,000 and the net profits, shown as Mint Expenditure and transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund for ultimate remittance to England, to R4,39,50,000. The difference between the two amounts is due to the fact that in calculating the net profits the cost of remittance of gold to London and silver to India, the cost of coinage, and incidental expenses connected with the transactions are taken into account. The whole of the last-named amount is not immediately available for remittance and investment in sterling securities. The enormous demands on the Treasury balances in the earlier part of the year caused by the famine in the way of direct expenditure on famine relief, of indirect expenditure and reduction of revenue, of agricultural advances, and of loans to Native States affected by famine, compelled the Government of India to use the profits on the coinage up to the end of December in aid of the general balances in order to keep the borrowing of the year within the amount which there was a prospect of raising on reasonable terms. The profits on the coinage from January 1901 are being transferred in sovereigns to the Gold Reserve Fund month by month as the coinage proceeds: the amount for the three months, January to March, is estimated at 180 lakhs or £1,200,000; and that sum is held in gold in India pending remittance for investment. The net profit on the coinage of the year transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund being R4,39,50,000, and the portion held in gold ready for remittance being R1,80,00,000, there will remain on March 31, 1901, a balance of R2,59,50,000 or £1,730,000 not yet converted into gold: that balance will be converted into gold for remittance gradually as the Government of India is able to provide the money out of surplus receipts. It is hoped that this may be possible in February or March 1902 in respect of the larger part of the balance. The profits on all coinage in 1901-1902 and future years will be transferred in sovereigns to the Gold Reserve Fund month by month according to the coinage of the month.

1900-1901. Marine Receipts.

165. The bulk of the increase in the Marine Receipts represents recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on the service of His Majesty's Imperial Government. The Pilotage Receipts in Bengal and the Coast Light Receipts in Burma have also increased.

1900-1901. Railway Earnin

166. The Railway Revenue in 1899-1900 showed an exceptionally large improvement, so much so that in the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 it was considered prudent to assume that the high figure of the previous year would not be maintained. The results have been much more favourable than that cautious anticipation, and the Budget Estimate will be exceeded by the very large amount shown in paragraph 155. To this improvement practically every railway in the country contributes, with the one exception of the North Western Railway, the receipts of which are expected to fall short by 41 lakhs. The

causes are general development and exceptionally heavy traffic connected with the famine.

1900-1901. Irrigation Revenue.

167. The increase in Irrigation Revenue occurs mainly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, larger areas having been irrigated during both the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons, and the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal having been rapid.

1900-1901. Army Receipts.

168. The increase in Army Receipts represents recoveries from His Majesty's Government of the cost of stores and animals sent to China.

1900-1901. Increase of Expenditure in India.

169. The important increases of Expenditure in India are :—

	R
Mint	4,43,55,000
Jails	9,06,000
Miscellaneous	8,31,000
Famine Relief	1,32,33,000
State Railways	60,91,000
Irrigation Major Works	5,36,000

1900-1901. Mint Charges.

170. The reason for the very large increase in the Mint charges has been explained in paragraph 164 above.

1900-1901. Jail Expenditure.

171. With the exception of Burma, the Central Provinces (in which the estimate was specially high), and Assam, all the Provinces show considerable excesses over the Budget Estimate for expenditure in Jails. The Bengal Government increased its expenditure on Jail manufactures; and the Superintendent of Port Blair had to make an exceptional purchase of provisions; but the general causes of the excesses are that the Jail population was larger and the prices of food higher than anticipated, both being connected with the famine.

1900-1901. Miscellaneous Expenditure.

172. The charges for the remittance of coin have been very high in every Province, the lowness of the rupee balances having necessitated frequent remittances: the excess of these charges over the Budget Estimate amounts to ₹2,49,000.

The cost, ₹59,000, of the Famine Commission and another Commission of Inquiry was not provided for in the Budget Estimate.

But more than half of the increase in the Miscellaneous Expenditure is connected with the famine. As explained in paragraph 241, very large allotments for agricultural advances in the famine-stricken Provinces were sanctioned. Among other concessions connected therewith the Government of India gave the Local Governments authority to write off as irrecoverable half the amounts of some of the advances in cases in which they thought that desirable. The Bombay Government estimates that ₹2,70,000 and the Central Provinces Government that ₹2,60,000 will be so written off this year. These charges appear under this head.

1900-1901. Famine Relief Expenditure.

173. The causes for the increase in Famine Relief Expenditure are those mentioned in paragraph 150 above.

1900-1901. Railway Expenditure

174. The increase in the Working Expenses of Railways was necessitated by the larger traffic, which earned the still larger increase in Revenue mentioned above.

1900-1901. Irrigation Expenditure

175. The larger part, ₹4,04,000, of the increase in the Working Expenses of Irrigation Major Works occurs in the Punjab. It was required to repair damages caused by floods and to meet larger collection charges for the increased Revenue. Special repairs of flood damages caused smaller increases in Madras and the North-Western Provinces.

1900-1901. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

176. The important decreases of Expenditure in India are :—

	R
3—Land Revenue	6,41,000
Education	5,29,000
Political	19,82,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	6,29,000
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues	10,05,000
Subsidized Railways, Land	8,85,000
Military Works	10,09,000
Army	1,25,98,000

177. The diminution in the charges under 3.—Land Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces except Bombay, in which there is an increase of R94,000 caused by sanctions during the year to schemes for the division and demarcation of waste land in Sind. The decrease may be said to be generally due to the tendency of Local Governments to make fuller provision in the Budget Estimate for payment of salaries and other charges than is actually required. *1900-1901. Land Revenue Charges.*

178. The same general explanation applies to the decrease under Education, which is distributed over all the Provinces except Madras. *1900-1901. Education Expenditure.*

179. The main decreases in Political Expenditure are the following:— *1900-1901. Political Expenditure.*

A provision of two lakhs was made in the Estimate for the purchase of Hastings House, Calcutta, which was then in contemplation. The purchase has since been completed: the payment will be made as soon as the legal formalities have been complied with: it is doubtful whether it will be made before or after April 1, but, when made, it will be charged to the head 45.—Civil Works.

The expenditure this year on the Tochi Militia will be less than the Estimate by nearly two lakhs.

The charges on the Punjab Frontier,—the Khyber, Kohat, Chitral and Gilgit,—will be less than the Estimate by over a lakh.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan draws his subsidy at irregular intervals, and this year it is expected that there will be on March 31 undrawn arrears of about 20 lakhs, and that the payments to him will be less than the Budget Estimate by about 15 lakhs.

180. The reduction under Scientific and Minor Departments is distributed over all the Provinces. A large part of it is due to the general cause mentioned in paragraph 177 in regard to Land Revenue Expenditure. Only two items need be mentioned; a decrease of over a lakh in Survey Expenditure and a decrease of three quarters of a lakh in the expenditure on aluminium manufactures in the Madras School of Arts, the last being more than counterbalanced by decreased receipts from the sale of the ware. *1900-1901. Expenditure on Scientific and Minor Departments.*

181. The decrease under Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues is due to a change in the programme for the construction of the extension of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway, a local charge of the Tanjore District Board. The construction is to be spread over three years instead of two, and the expenditure is consequently less than in the Budget Estimate by about 10 lakhs. *1900-1901. Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues.*

182. Provision to the extent of 5⅛ lakhs was made in the Estimate for the purchase of land for the Tilgaon-Sylhet, Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar, the Chandipur Taki and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Branch Railways. The schemes have not yet arrived at the stage requiring the purchase of land, and nothing has been spent on them this year. The expenditure on land for other branch railways has also been less than the provision made. *1900-1901. Subsidised Railways—Land.*

183. The reduction in the Expenditure in India on Military Works represents partly a transfer of Expenditure from India to England and partly the usual lapses which always occur under this head. *1900-1901. Military Works Expenditure.*

184. There are, as usual, a large number of variations between the Budget and the Revised Estimates of Military Expenditure. But the large decrease, of a crore-and-a-quarter, is mainly due to the absence of troops in China and the prolonged absence of troops in South Africa: the saving caused by the absence of the China Contingent till the end of this year is estimated at 40 lakhs, the additional saving caused by the absence of Indian troops in Africa after September last, at 39⅛ lakhs, and the expenditure on the purchase of local stores to replace those issued to the absent contingents will be less by 21 lakhs than the credits for the issues. In addition, the cost of food supplies has been less than the Estimate by nearly 15 lakhs; and the grants under several heads have proved higher than the actual requirements by over 40 lakhs. The savings would have been much larger had it not been decided, in consideration of the savings from the absence of troops, to sanction new Military Expenditure, aggregating 64 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs will be spent in India: it was also necessary to incur expenditure exceeding 13 lakhs in chartering transports to carry troops to England. *1900-1901. Army Expenditure.*

1900-1901. Revenue in England.

185. There is an increase in the Revenue in England of £36,600 due to larger temporary investments of the cash balances and higher rates of interest which raised the Interest receipts above the Budget Estimate by £41,000.

1900-1901. Expenditure in England.

186. The expenditure in England is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £73,500. The Interest charges are increased by £143,000, the discount on the issue of £3,000,000 stock, and by £78,000, the increased interest payable in the year in consequence of that issue and on India Bills. Some of the India Bills were issued for six months and replaced within the year by Bills for twelve months, involving an interest charge for eighteen months; and the rates payable on the Bills were also higher than anticipated. On the other hand, the payment on account of the annuities in purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be £53,200 less than estimated, and the Army Expenditure less by £345,700, due chiefly to the dislocation of the arrangements for the Indian Reliefs owing to the despatch of troops to South Africa, which caused reductions in the cost of the Troop Service and in the furlough allowances and pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India.

Section III.—The Budget Estimate of 1901-1902.

1901-1902. Statement of the gross figures.

187. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1901-1902 with that of 1900-1901:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1901-1902, better.	1901-1902, worse.
	£	£	£	£
REVENUE.				
India	69,978,300	71,795,300	1,817,000	...
England	177,500	396,600	219,100	...
TOTAL	70,155,800	72,191,900	2,036,100	...
EXPENDITURE.				
India—				
Imperial, Provincial and Local	53,297,100	53,539,700	...	242,600
Adjustment of Provincial, and Local Surplus or Deficit	—550,600	—182,600	...	368,000
NET	52,746,500	53,357,100	...	610,600
England	17,249,000	18,143,900	...	894,900
TOTAL	69,995,500	71,501,000	...	1,505,500
SURPLUS	160,300	690,900	530,600	...

1901-1902. General features.

188. Though famine expenditure unhappily will not cease next year, it is expected to amount to only about one crore of rupees, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 of over five crores: the Famine Insurance Grant will, however, be maintained at the fixed sum of one crore-and-a-half: so that the saving on this account affecting the surplus will amount to only 3½ crores. The Revenue next year is estimated to exceed the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901 by about two crores, the Railway earnings being taken net. On the other hand, the Expenditure Grants for next year have been largely increased. New expenditure to improve the efficiency of the Army has been sanctioned to the extent of over a crore-and-a-half: large increases of Imperial expenditure under other heads have been sanctioned; and grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues, aggregating 164½ lakhs, have been made to Local Governments to enable them to incur expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

A surplus of a little over a crore of rupees has been retained and devoted to increasing the capital expenditure on the construction of Railways and Irrigation Works.

189. In India an increase in total Revenue of ₹2,72,54,000 or £1,817,000, and an increase in total Expenditure of ₹36,40,000 or £242,600, are estimated. The improvement of ₹2,36,14,000 or £1,574,400 is divided thus, after the transfer from Imperial to Provincial of the grants-in-aid of ₹1,64,43,000 or £1,096,200, explained in paragraph 266: in the Imperial Sections of the Accounts ₹1,80,95,000 or £1,206,400, and in the Provincial-Local Section ₹55,19,000 or £368,000. The Revenues in England are estimated to exceed the last Budget Estimate by £219,100, and the Expenditure in England to exceed by £894,900, being an increase in net Sterling Expenditure of £675,800. The net improvement in the Imperial Section is, therefore, £530,600, which raises the surplus to £690,900.

190. The only important decreases in Revenue in India are :— *1901-1902. Decreases in Revenue in India.*

	₹
Mint	36,05,000
Army	20,66,000

and both of these are for the most part nominal rather than real.

191. The larger part of the decrease under Mint is due to the omission of any provision for profits on coinage next year, whereas a sum of 32 lakhs was entered in the last Budget Estimate. This omission does not mean that the Government of India expects that there will be no coinage of rupees in the coming year. On the contrary, it is certain that there will be some; but the Government is unable now to form any reliable estimate of the amount; and, as under the decision explained in paragraph 164, the item will not affect the surplus of the year, it has been thought best to make no entry either for the receipts or for the charge on the transfer of the net profits to the Gold Reserve Fund. *1901-1902. Mint Receipts.*

The issues of copper coin during the famine having been large, it is expected that there will be no net issue in the coming year This causes a decrease on the "Gain on copper coinage" of 4 lakhs, the amount taken for the head in the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901.

192. The decrease in Army Receipts is due to the absence of any provision for recoveries from His Majesty's Government of the value of horses sent to South Africa. *1901-1902. Army Rece*

193. The following are the more important increases of Revenue in India :— *1901-1902. Increases of Revenue in*

	₹
Land Revenue	13,79,000
„ due to Irrigation	6,62,000
Salt	13,92,000
Stamps	11,98,000
Excise	22,16,000
Provincial Rates	16,43,000
Customs	8,08,000
Forest	9,84,000
Interest	8,25,000
Telegraph	4,50,000
Railway Earnings—	
State + 2,24,48,000	
Guaranteed —30,99,000	1,93,49,000

194. The restriction of the famine to the one Province of Bombay accounts for the increases in Land Revenue and Provincial Rates. *1901-1902. Land Rev*

In Bombay we have to face a further decline, and the Estimates allow for a falling-off in the collections of ₹47,00,000 under Land Revenue including that due to Irrigation.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a decrease of ₹11,44,000 is expected: there were considerable arrear collections from the earlier famine to be collected this year. In Madras also a smaller diminution of ₹2,10,000 has been taken.

In all other Provinces there are substantial increases.

It may be mentioned that in Bombay, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, the Government of India substantially reduced the estimates proposed by the Local Governments. The Estimates of other Local Governments were accepted.

901-1902. 'alt Revenue.

195. The progress of the Revenue in the present year fully justifies the increase anticipated in Salt Revenue. The Estimate is for a total somewhat less than the probable collections this year.

901-1902. 'ustoms Revenue.

196. The same remarks apply to Customs Revenue. In this case the reduction below the probable collections of this year is substantial, as it was not considered prudent to assume that the very high level of the duties on some articles of the import tariff will be maintained next year. In particular the duties on sugar (ordinary duty and additional countervailing duty) are taken more than 15 lakhs lower than the probable collections this year.

901-1902. tamps and xcise Revenues.

197. Under Stamps and Excise, the Estimates assume that the improvement attained this year will be maintained next year, with a further improvement under Excise in the two Provinces—Bombay and the Central Provinces—where the receipts this year are abnormally low.

)01-1902.)rest Revenue.

198. The increase in Forest Revenue represents the usual increase under the head.

)01-1902. iterest Receipts.

199 The interest on the very large loans made to Native States this year accounts for ₹7,38,000 of the increase in Interest Receipts; and an increase in the overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies for the remainder.

01-1902. legraph ceipts.

200. The increase in Telegraph Receipts represents the normal progress of the Department moderately estimated.

01-1902. ilway rnings.

201. The Estimate for net Railway earnings has been taken slightly above the amount of the probable earnings this year. It is assumed that the normal increase will not much more than counterbalance the absence of the specially heavy traffic connected with the famine.

01-1902. creases in penditure in dia.

202. The following are the more important decreases in Expenditure in India:—

	₹
Famine Relief	3,99,14,000
Construction of Railways charged to Provincial and Local Revenues	6,30,000
Guaranteed Railway, Surplus Profits	9,33,000

)1-1902. mine Relief penditure.

203. Bombay is the only Province in which large famine expenditure is required next year. The Estimate of the Local Government is for ₹99,91,000. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces thinks that some small relief will be required before the rains come next year in one pergana of the Balaghat District, and also possibly in an adjacent corner of the Seoni District, and in one or two remote localities in other parts of the Province; and one lakh has been entered for the Central Provinces.

)1-1902. struction of ilways from vincial and al Revenues.

204. As explained in paragraph 181 above, the expenditure under this head is Local Expenditure for the extensions of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway by the Tanjore District Board. The estimated expenditure next year is ₹12,30,000, of which ₹5,88,000 will be charged to the loan which the Board has raised, and the remainder to this head against the Revenues of the Board.

1-1902. ment of plus Profits to aranteed lway mpanies.

205. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been acquired by the State, no payments of its surplus profits will be made next year; and the payments to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are expected to be less than in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901.

206. The following are the more important increases in Expenditure in India:— *1901-1902. Increases in Expenditure in India.*

	R
3.—Land Revenue	10,07,000
Post Office	6,74,000
Telegraph	6,96,000
Law and Justice, Courts	5,04,000
Police	17,56,000
Education	7,11,000
Medical	6,08,000
Political	12,21,000
Scientific and Minor Departments	13,32,000
Miscellaneous	23,67,000
Protective Irrigation Works	6,37,000
Railways, Working Expenses	1,00,02,000
„ Interest on Debt	10,77,000
„ Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	5,31,000
Irrigation, Working Expenses	5,54,000
„ Interest on Debt	3,91,000
Minor Irrigation Works	6,31,000
Military Works	16,65,000
Civil Works	79,66,000
Army	53,37,000

207. Practically every Province shows an increase in Land Revenue Expenditure. The returning prosperity of the Provincial Revenues of most Provinces and the grants-in-aid made from Imperial Revenues, enable the Local Governments to undertake new expenditure. *1901-1902. Land Revenue Expenditure.*

208. The Expenditure on the Post Office and Telegraph increases every year. The increases next year are above the normal amounts as reforms and improvements are contemplated in both Departments. *1901-1902. Post Office and Telegraph Expenditure.*

209. Improvement in the efficiency of the Police is a pressing need throughout India, and necessitates increased expenditure in every Province. But the main item of the large increase under this head occurs in Burma, R12,44,000. It is proposed to make a large increase to the Military Police in order to release detachments of the Army from frontier stations in Burma. *1901-1902. Police Expenditure.*

210. All Local Governments provide for increased Expenditure on Education, that being one of the objects to which it is desired to allot larger grants. *1901-1902. Education Expenditure.*

211. The largest increase in Medical Expenditure occurs in Bengal, R5,09,000, the cause being plague prevention: smaller increases occur in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma: there are decreases in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras. *1901-1902. Medical Expenditure.*

212. The cause of the increase in Political Expenditure is a provision of 15 lakhs made for arrears of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan's subsidy. Ordinarily provision is made only for a full year's subsidy, on the assumption that the arrears at the beginning and end of the year will be about the same. But the large arrears outstanding this year rendered a departure from the ordinary rule advisable for next year's Estimate. *1901-1902. Political Expenditure.*

213. The Census causes the increase under Scientific and Minor Departments. The amount entered in the Budget Estimate of this year on this account was R7,32,000, and the provision for next year is R18,10,000, making a total of R25,42,000. Other increases have also been allowed under this head by the Government of India and Local Governments. *1901-1902. Expenditure on Scientific and Minor Departments.*

214. The increase in Miscellaneous Expenditure is mainly due to the remission of the recovery of the famine loans mentioned in paragraph 172 above: the Bombay Government provides R13,75,000, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, R6,00,000 on this account. *1901-1902. Miscellaneous Expenditure.*

Fuller provision has also been made for remittance charges.

1901-1902. Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works.

215. Every effort is being made to push on the construction of Irrigation Works which promise to afford protection against famine, and the Estimates provide for expenditure on all the schemes which are likely to be ready for the commencement of work next year.

1901-1902. Railway Working Expenses.

216. The increase in the Working Expenses of Railways is required to earn the increased Revenue.

1901-1902. Irrigation Expenditure.

217. The increase in the Working Expenses of Irrigation Works is necessary to maintain and work the new canals on which Capital Expenditure is being incurred.

1901-1902. Railway and Irrigation Interest Charges.

218. The increase in the Railway and Irrigation interest charges is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure.

1901-1902. Expenditure, Minor Irrigation Works.

219. The importance of Minor Irrigation Works, as a subsidiary preventive of famine, is recognised by increased expenditure both from Imperial and Provincial Funds.

1901-1902. Civil Works Expenditure.

220. The restriction of expenditure in recent years has been specially felt in the case of Public Works; and the position now admits of largely increased expenditure both by the Imperial and Provincial Governments to provide some of the new buildings and communications which are everywhere required. Of the total increase of ₹79,66,000, the sum of ₹26,65,000 is in the Imperial Section, ₹47,50,000 in the Provincial Section, and ₹5,51 000 in the Local Section. Of the Provincial increase a portion may be diverted to other heads by Local Governments. When the grants-in-aid of 164½ lakhs, mentioned in paragraph 188, were made, additions, aggregating ₹25,63,000, being the amount available after raising the closing Provincial balances of the year to the prescribed minimum for each Province, were made by the Government of India to the Provincial grants for 45.—Civil Works, the Local Governments being at liberty either to spend the additions on Public Works or to reappropriate them for other expenditure.

1901-1902. Army Expenditure.

221. The Budget Estimate of this year provided for savings of ₹38,50,000 in consequence of the absence of troops in South Africa: the troops are still absent in Africa and other troops have been sent to China: it is probable that they will be absent for a part of next year; but it was not considered sufficiently certain that they will be absent for any prolonged period to justify the Government in taking credit for the savings in the Estimate. The Estimate of this year also provided for savings in consequence of the absence of three Native Regiments in Ceylon, Singapore, and Mauritius. As new regiments have been raised to replace these as well as two other new regiments required for service outside India, making five in all, there is no similar saving in next year's Estimate. This causes an increase of ₹8,85,000. On the other hand, the fall in prices admits of a decrease of 40 lakhs in the grant for the cost of food supplies, and the absence of special provision to replace horses sent to South Africa reduces the estimate for the purchase of remounts by ₹29,37,000. The net result of these figures is a decrease in the Army Expenditure from accidental causes of ₹22,02,000.

The addition of that sum to the increase of ₹53,37,000, shown in paragraph 206, gives a total increase of ₹75,39,000 to be explained. This is mainly the portion incurred in India of the new Expenditure for increasing the efficiency of the Army, aggregating about 160 lakhs, which the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has recently sanctioned. The remainder appears on the Home Estimates under Army £520,800, see paragraph 223 below, and in the Military Works Grant ₹17,75,000.

1901-1902. Revenue in England.

222. The Estimate of Sterling Revenue exceeds the Budget Estimate for the current year by £219,100. This is caused by the contributions to be paid by His Majesty's Imperial Government in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, namely, £130,000 towards the cost of the transport of Troops, and £100,000 towards the Military charges for Aden. On the Expenditure side payments to His Majesty's Imperial Government, amounting to about £27,500, are to be withheld, raising the total relief to Indian Revenues, as a result of the Commission, to £257,500.

223. There is an increase in Sterling Expenditure of £894,900. *1901-1902. Expenditure in England.*
The permanent loans of this year and next and a rise in the rate of interest for temporary loans increase the interest charges by £136,900. There is a net increase in the interest and annuity payments connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of £163,900, caused by the purchase of the Railway. Further receipts of capital cause a further increase in the interest payments on Railway Capital. The Army Expenditure shows an increase of £520,800, mostly under Ordnance Stores.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE (including that due to Irrigation)—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India General .	14,86,540	14,89,725	11,23,642	12,39,000	12,23,000	16,59,000
Central Provinces .	66,77,540	87,39,102	57,60,049	60,00,000	47,25,000	80,67,000
Burma . .	2,64,62,700	2,80,72,302	2,97,60,093	2,96,55,000	3,16,10,000	3,19,10,000
Assam . .	59,61,230	62,84,108	62,80,533	63,49,000	62,00,000	64,75,000
Bengal . .	3,97,82,190	4,04,47,854	4,12,01,234	4,09,00,000	4,12,00,000	4,12,86,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,71,96,780	6,75,46,330	6,58,10,585	6,55,88,000	6,54,82,000	6,44,67,000
Punjab . .	2,51,08,920	2,63,20,213	2,28,53,763	2,51,96,000	2,42,00,000	2,80,10,000
Madras . .	5,61,28,780	5,75,23,953	5,47,47,204	5,91,20,000	5,86,64,000	5,89,14,000
Bombay . .	4,76,79,120	4,82,57,124	4,05,91,344	4,78,04,000	4,30,92,000	4,31,04,000
TOTAL .	26,64,83,800	28,46,80,711	26,81,28,447	28,18,51,000	27,63,96,000	28,38,92,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . .	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,00,52,606	1,06,71,000	1,09,59,000	1,13,33,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue .	25,68,36,420	27,45,93,127	25,80,75,841	27,11,80,000	26,54,37,000	27,25,59,000
EXPENDITURE—						
India—						
District Administration . .	1,94,40,420	1,87,44,040	1,92,02,199	1,96,97,000	1,95,66,000	1,99,42,000
Other Charges .	2,24,21,510	2,17,82,698	2,20,19,206	2,34,02,000	2,28,92,000	2,41,64,000
TOTAL .	4,18,61,930	4,05,26,738	4,12,21,405	4,30,99,000	4,24,58,000	4,41,06,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges .	901	1,255	645	600	400	600

224. The effect of the famines are apparent in these figures. It will be observed that the total Revenue is taken for next year at an amount slightly below the Revenue realised in 1898-99. It was considered prudent to frame the total estimate cautiously in view of the expediency of leniency in Provinces just recovering from famine.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal—Sale of Opium	3,99,10,480	4,16,38,180	5,09,14,354	5,32,80,000	6,16,39,000	5,28,00,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	96,69,850	1,32,89,500	1,27,46,250	1,27,54,000	1,29,56,000	1,30,00,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	22,17,390	23,25,620	23,69,127	23,63,000	23,84,000	23,40,000
TOTAL	5,17,97,720	5,72,53,300	6,60,29,731	6,83,97,000	7,69,79,000	6,81,40,000
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium	2,15,72,470	2,14,33,650	2,35,16,902	2,40,00,000	2,45,00,000	2,40,00,000
Other Charges	22,89,740	22,76,040	23,60,322	25,38,000	23,38,000	25,38,000
TOTAL	2,38,62,210	2,37,09,690	2,58,77,224	2,65,38,000	2,68,38,000	2,65,38,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Other Charges	1,853	1,545	2,006	1,600	2,100	2,600
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,000	39,450	41,700	44,400	45,300	48,000
Average Price	R1,023	R1,055	R1,221	R1,200	R1,361	R1,100
Chests produced	45,500	44,075	51,719	...	52,443	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	36,080	40,696	50,715	...	57,858	...
Reserve, December 31	330	6,830	10,096	17,415	17,406	21,849
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	17,432½	24,000	25,492½	25,508	25,912	26,000
Rate of duty	R600 & 500	R500	R500	R500	R500	R500

225. As stated in paragraph 156, the prices realised at the sales of Bengal Opium in the present year have been high. The fluctuations in these prices being large from year to year and the state of affairs in China at present being such as to add a special element of uncertainty to this always uncertain head of Revenue, the Budget Estimate does not assume a continuance of these specially high prices, but takes the average price for next year at the moderate amount of R1,100 a chest. The price assumed in the Budget Estimate of this year was R1,200. The difference of R100 causes a decrease in the Estimate of next year as compared with that of this year of R44,40,000, most of which is counterbalanced by an increase in the quantity to be sold. The quantity of Bengal Opium taken as to be sold next year exceeds that taken in the Budget Estimate of this year by 3,600 chests yielding an increase, at the assumed price of R1,100 a chest, of R39,60,000. The monthly quantity to be sold up to December next has been finally fixed: the quantity to be sold in the remaining three months of the financial year will be fixed in June when the outturn of the poppy crop is known: for Budget purposes it is assumed that the present monthly quantity will continue till the end of the year.

The outturn of the crop in the current year was above the average, and the payments to the cultivators consequently exceeded the Budget Estimate by five lakhs. Next year provision is, as usual, made for an average crop.

The exports of Malwa Opium from Bombay in the current year are expected slightly to exceed those of the year 1899-1900 on which the Budget Estimate was based; and a continuance of this small improvement is assumed in the Estimate for next year.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Northern India (*a*)	1,94,78,100	2,04,07,302	1,94,65,699	1,95,58,000	1,99,50,000	1,97,32,000
Burma (*b*)	15,67,440	15,81,548	15,36,685	15,87,000	13,60,000	14,50,000
Bengal (*b*)	2,46,33,150	2,51,23,488	2,57,94,382	2,53,23,000	2,57,00,000	2,57,00,000
Madras (*a*)	1,72,69,610	1,99,84,130	1,85,50,392	1,85,88,000	1,89,06,000	1,90,86,000
Bombay (*a*)	2,29,93,950	2,39,02,245	2,24,09,786	2,26,20,000	2,33,50,000	2,31,00,000
TOTAL	8,59,42,250	9,09,98,713	8,77,56,944	8,76,76,000	8,92,66,000	8,90,68,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	47,30,150	46,53,139	49,66,747	52,96,000	50,64,000	54,14,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	468	258	640	200	500	700

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

226. As explained in paragraph 157, the Salt Revenue has improved considerably this year in spite of the famine, and there is every reason to expect that the greater part of the improvement will be maintained next year. The estimate for next year is a moderate estimate of what is now the normal Revenue from Salt.

The increase in expenditure occurs in Madras, where the Local Government is largely increasing its purchases in pursuance of the policy adopted in its Salt Administration. Those purchases will yield a return in future years.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,30,53,760	3,34,43,390	3,40,81,047	3,41,63,000	3,44,44,000	3,45,46,000
Commercial and other Stamps	1,45,60,340	1,36,26,220	1,39,08,324	1,39,95,000	1,48,16,000	1,47,68,000
Other Revenue	7,56,330	9,06,890	9,92,780	8,53,000	8,96,000	8,95,000
TOTAL	4,83,70,430	4,79,76,500	4,89,82,151	4,90,11,000	5,01,56,000	5,02,09,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	9,79,980	9,47,390	9,50,619	10,13,000	10,88,000	11,09,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England (Stores)	35,844	35,296	37,914	25,309	30,000	32,100

227. This head of Revenue has regained its normal position of improvement, and yields a considerable increase this year, which, it is estimated, will be maintained in the coming year.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Bengal	1,27,47,750	1,34,27,050	1,39,65,275	1,40,00,000	1,47,00,000	1,47,00,000
North-Western Provinces	45,14,960	56,84,850	63,69,842	63,50,000	69,00,000	67,50,000
Madras	1,46,19,450	1,36,77,420	1,34,13,799	1,29,36,000	1,37,00,000	1,37,00,000
Bombay	1,09,49,960	1,14,39,070	1,06,38,737	1,07,85,000	1,02,00,000	1,03,00,000
Other Provinces	1,20,62,420	1,32,05,830	1,35,11,472	1,32,19,000	1,38,55,000	1,40,56,000
TOTAL	5,48,94,540	5,74,34,220	5,78,99,125	5,72,90,000	5,93,55,000	5,95,06,000
CHARGES.	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	24,02,710	24,30,140	24,22,627	26,23,000	24,52,000	26,31,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	123	...	...	...	100	...

228. The decline in Excise Revenue anticipated in the Budget Estimate of this year in consequence of the famine has occurred in Bombay to more than the extent taken, and in the Central Provinces to nearly the extent taken. But there have been much larger increases in other Provinces. For next year it is estimated that the level of this year will be maintained in other Provinces, and that in Bombay and the Central Provinces there will be some recovery, there being signs of improvement in the later months of the present year in both these Provinces.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
District Local Funds	2,26,97,310	2,38,92,880	2,26,73,416	2,36,80,000	2,31,69,000	2,43,78,000
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	64,17,310	66,84,340	66,14,490	66,45,000	66,54,000	70,14,000
Village Service and Patwaris	67,83,990	72,06,980	67,96,679	73,61,000	71,07,000	78,52,000
Other Cesses	13,34,290	14,37,230	13,97,166	15,10,000	14,97,000	15,95,000
TOTAL	3,72,32,900	3,92,21,430	3,74,81,751	3,91,96,000	3,84,27,000	4,08,39,000
Charges	5,25,300	5,57,370	5,31,917	6,66,000	5,17,000	7,56,000

229. All Local Governments, except Bombay, expect increases of Revenue under this head next year.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORT DUTIES—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	3,57,280	3,47,390	3,08,447	3,28,000	2,91,000	2,93,000
Liquors—Spirits	60,60,880	63,66,060	64,91,422	71,45,000	70,37,000	70,61,000
Other sorts	5,52,240	5,86,610	5,63,822			
Articles of Food and Drink	38,70,630	35,36,810	32,08,450	32,26,000	44,31,000	35,81,000
Countervailing Sugar duties	...	...	8,51,750	7,66,000	19,08,000	12,08,000
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	10,69,330	10,77,070	10,01,257	11,14,000	9,93,000	10,60,000
Silver Bullion and Coin	43,38,990	28,67,800	24,32,265	20,63,000	14,54,000	15,00,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	22,24,240	19,85,530	17,09,047	19,98,000	20,94,000	21,35,000
Oils	55,60,150	48,59,460	44,45,273	45,66,000	49,85,000	47,53,000
Manufactured Articles	43,65,910	49,87,900	52,35,342	52,33,000	56,15,000	52,61,000
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	9,94,800	8,46,550	6,51,671	8,68,000	11,82,000	11,15,000
Cotton Goods	79,57,200	84,63,910	92,40,837	91,05,000	89,75,000	87,74,000
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,73,51,650	3,59,25,090	3,61,39,583	3,64,12,000	3,89,65,000	3,67,41,000
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	11,61,880	13,72,910	13,36,623	11,44,000	10,88,000	12,56,000
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Chiefly Rice	72,48,190	1,01,12,130	87,63,905	87,25,000	90,09,000	90,08,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,51,230	6,11,190	7,66,751	7,32,000	8,00,000	8,16,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,64,12,950	4,80,21,620	4,70,06,862	4,70,13,000	4,98,62,000	4,78,21,000
Charges	21,13,790	21,48,440	23,06,176	23,53,000	24,32,000	24,65,000

230. The above table shows a most satisfactory increase in the Customs Revenue. The most striking feature is the very large increase this year in the duties on sugar. The additional countervailing duties yield 11½ lakhs more than the Budget Estimate and 10¾ lakhs more than the actuals of 1899-1900. The ordinary five per cent duty on sugar appears under the head "Articles of Food and Drink" in which the increase is over 12 lakhs, nearly all of it being in the duty on sugar. The imports of sugar having been so abnormally large this year, it is not considered prudent to assume that these very large receipts will continue next year: the amount for the countervailing duty is, therefore, taken in the Budget Estimate of next year 7 lakhs lower than the Revised Estimate of this year, and that for "Articles of Food and Drink" 8½ lakhs less.

The duties on silver have declined considerably: we have not assumed any substantial recovery next year.

The duties on Oils, Manufactured Articles, and Raw Materials all show substantial increases, which we estimate to retain only partially next year.

The Export duties on rice show an increase of nearly 3 lakhs, which we estimate to retain next year, with the great restriction in the famine-stricken area.

On the other hand, there are declines, not serious, in the duties on Arms, Liquors, Chemicals, and Cotton Goods.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments . . .	44,44,940	43,62,540	43,84,515	43,70,000	44,87,000	44,66,000
Other Collections . .	1,45,09,710	1,48,59,370	1,51,19,901	1,52,07,000	1,51,33,000	1,50,93,000
TOTAL .	1,89,54,650	1,92,21,910	1,95,04,416	1,95,77,000	1,96,20,000	1,95,59,000
Charges . . .	3,22,780	3,28,120	3,32,364	3,44,000	3,36,000	3,64,000

231. The decrease of the Estimate for next year below the Revised Estimate for this year is due to the purchase by the Government of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: the income-tax on the surplus profits of that Railway Company now disappears.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,73,95,140	1,85,98,680	1,85,31,380	1,78,33,000	1,91,95,000	1,88,17,000
Expenditure . .	99,51,680	97,95,850	1,07,90,296	1,11,43,000	1,11,20,000	1,13,87,000
NET .	74,43,460	88,02,830	77,41,084	66,90,000	80,75,000	74,30,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling . . .	496,231	586,855	516,072	445,900	538,300	495,300
Expenditure in England . . .	4,172	7,421	10,822	9,000	1,900	1,200
NET REVENUE .	492,059	579,434	505,250	436,900	536,400	494,100

232. The net Revenue from Forests is recovering, though it is still a good deal below the amount obtained in 1898-99.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	84,06,810	1,01,46,264	83,47,226	92,60,000	89,31,000	1,00,85,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England . . .	20,190	29,867	49,334	10,000	51,000	10,000

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
Interest on Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	3,81,97,240	3,90,61,132	3,90,27,597	4,11,00,000	4,08,50,000	4,25,30,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,28,42,490*	*1,31,26,938*	*1,34,31,236*	*1,38,49,000*	*1,38,27,000*	*1,42,40,000*
Railways .	*4,07,90,090*	*4,29,27,622*	*4,50,90,125*	*4,64,37,000*	*4,65,82,000*	*4,77,36,000*
Balance charged to Interest . .	—1,54,35,340	—1,69,93,428	—1,95,13,764	—1,91,86,000	—1,95,59,000	—1,94,46,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling	—1,029,023	—1,132,895	—1,300,918	—1,279,100	—1,303,900	—1,296,400
England . . .	2,879,215	2,805,866	2,894,271	2,881,600	3,102,600	3,019,100
TOTAL .	1,850,192	1,672,971	1,593,353	1,602,500	1,798,700	1,722,700
Interest on other Obligations—	£	£	£	£	£	£
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15 = £1 .	218,029	215,282	223,203	234,500	232,000	243,100
Other items . .	125,459	129,295	131,542	124,800	131,900	133,600
TOTAL .	2,193,680	2,017,548	1,948,098	1,961,800	2,162,600	2,099,400
Debt outstanding, March 31—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sterling . . .	123,274,680	124,268,605	124,144,401	130,689,705	133,566,801	134,566,891
Rupee Debt—	R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent . .	5,19,62,640	5,07,61,960	4,95,61,850	4,80,61,960	4,83,61,850	4,71,61,850
3½ per cent . .	93,93,70,300	95,14,12,400	95,15,04,900	98,10,78,400	98,15,04,900	1,00,15,04,900
3 per cent . .	10,97,23,500	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,700	11,07,05,100	11,07,05,700	11,07,05,700
Other Debt . .	1,59,00,500	1,36,67,520	1,29,74,560	1,33,51,520	1,27,24,560	1,25,24,560
Savings Bank Balances	10,55,67,340	10,79,12,020	11,14,00,631	11,35,40,020	11,63,66,631	12,31,45,631

233. The explanations required regarding the Interest figures are given in paragraphs 185, 186, 199, and 218. The Revised Estimate for this year anticipates a net receipt of Savings Banks Deposits, apart from interest, of 9½ lakhs instead of the net withdrawal of 20 lakhs taken in the Budget Estimate. And the Estimate for next year takes credit for a net receipt of 20 lakhs.

POST OFFICE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,87,91,630	1,91,40,671	1,96,24,722	1,98,08,000	2,03,04,000	2,00,74,000
Expenditure . .	1,56,19,620	1,55,86,694	1,63,13,233	1,72,04,000	1,69,81,000	1,78,78,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . .	31,72,010	35,53,977	33,11,489	26,04,000	33,23,000	21,96,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling . . .	211,467	236,932	221,433	173,500	221,500	146,300
Net expenditure in England . .	107,165	111,013	95,365	100,700	97,400	98,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE	+104,302	+125,919	+126,068	+72,800	+124,100	+48,300

234. The decrease in the Estimate of Revenue for next year is due to intended reductions in the rates for parcels, inland and foreign, expected to involve for the first year a loss of revenue of about six lakhs of rupees. The normal increase partly counterbalances this reduction.

TELEGRAPH.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902. Budget.
India—						
Revenue Accounts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	1,30,28,230	1,06,96,792	1,23,93,431	1,20,00,000	1,32,00,000	1,24,50,000
Expenditure .	68,63,160	70,08,805	73,88,866	75,41,000	78,40,000	81,37,000
NET .	61,65,070	36,87,987	50,04,565	44,59,000	53,60,000	43,13,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in sterling .	411,005	245,865	333,638	297,300	357,300	287,600
Net expenditure in England .	81,093	62,492	71,142	73,800	59,100	63,900
	+329,912	+183,373	+262,496	+223,500	+298,200	+223,700
Capital Expenditure—						
India (converted at R15 = £1) .	54,437	54,828	61,479	64,200	38,600	70,900
England . .	96,127	92,430	95,126	166,600	177,500	192,000
	150,564	147,258	156,605	230,800	216,100	262,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	179,348	36,115	105,891	—7,300	82,100	—39,200

235. The increase in Revenue having been abnormally large this year, and being due to special causes, the estimate for next year, though in excess of the Budget Estimate of this year, is 7½ lakhs less than the Revised Estimate. Increased expenditure is necessary to enable the Department to cope with the increasing traffic.

MINT.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue . .	18,20,440	7,79,115	51,76,185	40,92,000	4,61,77,000	4,87,000
Expenditure . .	8,02,730	10,80,762	7,98,216	7,35,000	4,50,90,000	7,74,000
NET REVENUE .	10,17,710	—3,01,647	43,77,969	33,57,000	10,87,000	2,87,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£ 67,847	£ —20,110	£ 291,865	£ 223,800	£ 72,500	£ —19,100
Net expenditure in England . .	5,293	3,603	2,682	2,900	10,600	16,900
TOTAL NET REVENUE	62,554	—23,713	289,183	220,900	61,900	— 36,000

236. The very important changes affecting this head have been fully explained in paragraph 164.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
General Administration	1,58,80,160	1,58,14,295	1,59,60,801	1,59,42,000	1,62,19,000	1,61,84,000
Law and Justice. Courts .	3,13,24,810	3,07,27,343	3,12,13,533	3,18,53,000	3,18,87,000	3,23,57,000
Law and Justice. Jails .	1,11,87,030	1,02,88,204	1,02,60,188	1,10,13,000	1,19,19,000	1,11,47,000
Police . . .	4,23,28,550	4,17,95,480	4,27,62,727	4,39,63,000	4,36,82,000	4,57,19,000
Marine . . .	34,47,620	33,60,546	30,88,823	36,29,000	35,58,000	37,55,000
Education . . .	1,57,86,630	1,59,56,775	1,62,64,003	1,68,77,000	1,63,48,000	1,75,88,000
Ecclesiastical . .	17,35,790	16,97,403	17,07,796	18,20,000	17,18,000	18,43,000
Medical . . .	1,32,89,520	1,60,12,347	1,39,93,722	1,41,53,000	1,40,90,000	1,47,61,000
Political . . .	89,57,600	86,60,466	1,04,68,139	1,03,88,000	84,06,000	1,16,09,000
Scientific and Minor Departments . .	49,47,060	52,23,538	52,83,680	68,19,000	61,90,000	81,51,000
TOTAL INDIA .	14,88,84,770	14,95,36,397	15,10,03,412	15,64,57,000	15,40,17,000	16,31,14,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	257,745	252,496	320,023	254,200	255,400	252,400
Marine . . .	213,853	204,787	327,970	341,100	364,600	288,600
Other heads . .	72,871	60,461	67,701	63,700	77,800	43,600
TOTAL ENGLAND .	544,469	517,744	715,694	659,000	697,800	584,600

237. The only variation in these figures requiring notice which has not been explained in earlier paragraphs is the reduction in the Marine Expenditure in England. This is due to the completion of the construction of the R. I. M. vessel *Hardinge*, on account of which heavy payments have been made in the last two years.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Territorial and Political Pensions	42,78,710	41,36,446	39,83,365	40,41,000	39,21,000	39,45,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	7,630	15,949	9,660	9,000	8,000	9,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,04,85,950	1,06,59,923	1,10,86,006	1,12,52,000	1,13,85,000	1,16,46,000
Stationery and Printing	65,89,850	64,19,119	67,92,810	67,40,000	68,60,000	69,76,000
Exchange	...	...	12,14,240	...	49,000	...
Miscellaneous	19,28,780	21,40,491	23,67,536	21,30,000	29,61,000	44,97,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,30,90,900	2,33,71,928	2,54,53,617	2,41,72,000	2,51,84,000	2,70,73,000
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	187,640	259,009	282,881	247,500	252,500	252,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,901,744	1,942,917	1,965,402	1,987,500	1,962,200	1,983,000
Other Heads	90,702	84,309	107,341	87,000	115,000	92,100
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,180,086	2,286,235	2,355,624	2,322,600	2,329,700	2,327,600

238. Political pensions are decreasing slowly: Superannuation Allowances and Pensions are increasing steadily with additions to the pension list: Stationery and Printing Charges must increase with the growing needs of the administration of the country. The large increases in Miscellaneous Expenditure have been explained in paragraphs 172 and 214. As regards Exchange, it may be explained that the entries under the head XXIV.—Exchange or 31.—Exchange represent (1) the difference between the net Sterling Expenditure at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee and the actual average rate of the year, and (2) the difference between the amounts of remittances between England and India at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee and the rate at which the sums are brought to account under various contracts with Railway Companies and others. In the Revised Estimate of this year the transactions result in a small entry on the Expenditure side: next year they result in a larger entry on the Revenue side.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Famine Relief	5,32,56,080	4,00,541	3,11,23,771	5,00,25,000	6,33,76,000	1,01,11,000
Construction of Protective Railways	...	69,03,526	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,75,170	1,16,695	3,58,946	5,00,000	2,99,000	11,37,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	44,52,378	...	...	...	37,52,000
TOTAL	5,36,31,250	1,18,73,140	3,14,82,717	5,05,25,000	6,36,75,000	1,50,00,000
Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shown in the Railway Revenue Account	35,29,480	31,26,860	4 43,987	20,56,000	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	5,71,60,730	1,50,00,000	3,19,26,704	5,25,81,000	6,36,75,000	1,50,00,000

239. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief is distributed among the Provinces thus :—

	Actuals, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R	R
India, chiefly Ajmer .	15,09,965	17,54,000	21,12,000	20,000
Central Provinces .	1,54,49,192	1,80,00,000	2,86,32,000	1,00,000
Bengal . . .	13,724	4,68,000	3,02,000	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	69,657	2,00,000	41,000	...
Punjab . . .	23,51,647	37,26,000	24,39,000	...
Madras . . .	32,764	10,25,000	2,01,000	...
Bombay . . .	1,16,41,072	2,48,52,000	2,95,31,000	99,91,000
England converted into Rupees at R15 = £1	55,750	...	1,18,000	...
TOTAL .	3,11,23,771	5,00,25,000	6,33,76,000	1,01,11,000

240. The following table gives an estimate of the indirect expenditure and loss of revenue :—

	1899-1900, Accounts.	1900-1901, Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
	R	R	R
Loss of Revenue—			
Land Revenue . . .	1,90,85,000	1,30,27,000	41,50,000
Provincial Rates . . .	17,28,000	16,89,000	1,35,000
Other Heads . . .	47,02,000	27,22,000	8,70,000
	2,55,15,000	1,74,38,000	51,55,000
Deduct—Net Gain of—			
Railway Revenue .	*79,82,000*	*40,00,000*	...
Irrigation . . .	*11,14,000*	...	...
	1,64,19,000	1,34,38,000	51,55,000
Increase of Expenditure—			
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges	40,88,000	66,03,000	3,58,000
Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief .	2,05,07,000	2,00,41,000	55,13,000

241. The Budget allotments for increased agricultural advances connected with the famine were about 20 lakhs this year: additional allotments, aggregating 122 lakhs, were sanctioned during the year. The increase on this account in the Estimate of next year amounts to about 30 lakhs, chiefly in Bombay.

242. The loans to Native States to help them in dealing with famine relief in their territories have far exceeded the provision of 75 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 135 of Part II of the last Financial Statement. The loans actually sanctioned during the year amount to the large total of over four crores of rupees. This includes the large loan of two crores to the Hyderabad State, about a crore advanced to the Berar Administration, 65 lakhs to Bombay States, and 38 lakhs to Rajputana States.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
STATE RAILWAYS—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Gross Receipts	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,693	21,97,98,346	23,86,86,000	25,30,18,000	26,11,34,000
Working Expenses	9,20,12,021	9,98,52,913	10,72,17,062	11,98,28,000	12,59,19,000	12,98,30,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Revenue equivalent at ₹15 = £1	6,562,215	6,419,119	7,505,419	7,923,900	8,473,300	8,753,600
Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at ₹15 = £1	2,730,395	2,872,834	3,016,834	3,108,400	3,114,600	3,230,400
England	3,087,127	3,711,690	3,741,444	4,599,600	4,556,600	5,443,200
Net Result	144,693	—165,405	747,141	215,900	802,100	80,000
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Traffic Receipts converted at ₹15 = £1	1,467,595	2,055,115	1,907,215	1,191,600	1,202,400	985,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India converted at ₹15 = £1	90,075	270,962	351,959	200,900	210,000	131,700
England	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,172,336	1,590,300	1,589,500	1,015,100
Net Result	—777,264	—378,372	—617,080	—599,600	—597,100	—161,800
Other Receipts	9,926	29,439	27,407	27,500	25,900	33,700
Other Charges	86,659	105,827	80,712	129,200	74,700	116,700
&c.						
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government	98,257,493	101,571,314	104,019,530	110,910,114	111,209,630	113,272,230
Expenditure by Companies	29,611,183	31,503,812	33,291,657	35,385,951	35,230,057	37,371,357
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	1,550,000	1,550,000	2,557,917	4,158,000	4,333,817	5,583,817
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	...	...	...	50,000	250,000	975,000
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
TOTAL	129,418,676	134,625,126	139,869,104	150,504,065	151,023,504	157,502,404
Miles open on April 1	15,378	15,582	16,643	17,136	17,136	19,305
Guaranteed Railways—						
Miles open on April 1	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,627	2,612*	1,305

* Includes the mileage of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as it was a Guaranteed Railway for the first three months of the year.

243. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways in 1900-1901 is higher than the Budget Estimate by ₹82,41,000 or £549,400. The improvement is a very general one though it is most marked in the case of the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. It is due to a general development of traffic, to increased open mileage, and to heavy traffic in food stuffs consequent on famine.

244. The net receipts from State Railways in 1901-1902 are estimated at R42,05,000 or £280,300 more than the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901. This increase is due to the inclusion, under this head, of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the whole year, whereas this year it was a State Railway for nine months only: to large additions to the open mileage: to the consequent development of traffic; and to an expected return to normal conditions on the North-Western Railway, the only Railway on which there was an important decline in earnings this year. The increase in working expenses is due to increased traffic which causes in the other side the increase in earnings and to provision having been made for heavier repairs and renewal of rolling stock. The increase in interest and other charges in India is due to the progress of Capital outlay, and in England chiefly to provision having been made for a full year's interest and annuity payments in respect of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as against only a half-year's payments provided for in the Revised Estimate.

245. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways is R1,62,000 or £10,800 higher than the original Estimate, due almost entirely to an improvement in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the first three months of the year, during which period this line continued to be classed under this head. The Budget Estimate of net receipts for 1901-1902 is R32,61,000 or £217,400 lower than the Revised Estimate for the current year and is due to the exclusion of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which are now shown under "State Railways."

246. The decrease in the Budget Estimate of surplus profits and other charges for 1901-1902, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1900-1901, is due to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having become a State Railway.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	2,37,77,440	2,21,29,300	2,36,77,938	2,30,74,000	2,57,58,000	2,34,43,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	96,47,380	1,00,87,584	1,00,52,606	1,06,71,000	1,09,59,000	1,13,33,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	89,21,190	94,03,929	99,71,283	98,91,000	1,04,27,000	1,04,15,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,28,42,490	1,31,26,938	1,31,51,236	1,38,49,000	1,38,27,000	1,42,40,000
Net	+1,16,61,140	+96,86,017	+1,03,08,025	+1,00,05,000	+1,24,63,000	+1,00,91,000
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct	22,73,820	24,13,856	22,67,383	23,49,000	24,91,000	25,22,000
Expenditure	96,77,170	94,03,466	1,05,29,591	1,07,67,000	1,03,35,000	1,13,97,000
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	32,63,98,030	33,31,93,752	34,26,13,013	35,31,57,720	35,19,94,013	36,32,74,013

247. The Revised Estimate of receipts from Major Works is higher than the Budget Estimate by R29,72,000. The increase is due to the larger demand for water from the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in consequence of a failure of the rains, as well as to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal and the opening of the Jamrao Canal in Sind. The increase in the receipts from Minor Works occurs also in the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and is due to the same cause. The increased Revenue of 1900-1901 caused an increase in the collection charges, and damages by floods rendered special repairs necessary in the Punjab and Madras. The Budget Estimate of direct receipts from Major Works anticipates a decrease of R23,15,000. Seasonable rainfall has considerably reduced the area irrigated by the canals in Upper India during the present *rabi* season, except by the Chenab Canal, in the revenue of which an increase of R5,05,000 is expected. The increase in the indirect receipts is due to the further development of irrigation from the Chenab and Jamrao Canals.

248. The financial results obtained during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . During the year . .	70,71,840	97,06,074
Direct and Indirect . To end of year . .	34,83,46,160	35,80,52,223
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	3,26,50,990	3,41,68,793
Maintenance and Working	1,04,74,020	1,10,50,414
Net Revenue .	2,21,76,970	2,31,18,379
Interest	1,31,26,950	1,34,50,962
Net Profit .	90,50,020	96,67,417
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·37	6·46
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . During the year . .	6,85,160	10,00,482
Direct and Indirect . To end of year . .	5,36,09,630	5,45,95,085
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	58,44,310	53,23,076
Maintenance and Working	27,58,610	32,81,905
Net Revenue .	30,85,700	20,41,171
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	5·75	3·74

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.						
India—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Military Works .	1,05,95,397	1,13,26,765	1,20,71,699	1,15,09,000	1,05,00,000	1,31,74,000
Civil Works, Imperial	30,21,205	40,89,677	34,69,912	40,62,000	42,11,000	67,27,000
Civil Works, Provincial . . .	2,25,80,177	2,49,41,915	2,81,23,260	2,80,81,000	2,84,20,000	3,28,31,000
Civil Works, Local .	1,56,40,103	1,60,53,002	1,65,02,152	1,72,60,000	1,65,68,000	1,78,11,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,18,36,882	5,64,11,359	6,01,67,023	6,09,12,000	5,96,99,000	7,05,43,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Works .	69,633	52,531	31,782	13,400	39,000	16,800
Civil Works . .	80,866	99,043	91,735	88,600	92,600	95,200
TOTAL ENGLAND .	150,499	151,574	123,517	102,000	131,600	112,000
RECEIPTS.						
India . . R	62,26,319	65,91,962	61,77,332	62,48,000	62,94,000	62,22,000
England . . £	28,911	30,519	29,058	27,300	25,500	25,600

249. The expenditure on Imperial Military Works in India is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R10,09,000, while that in England has been increased by R3,84,000. The grant of the year was increased by R2,20,000 transferred from the Military Estimates for expenditure on certain mobilization works, but a lapse of R7,48,000 on the total grant is anticipated. A special addition of R17,75,000 has been made to the Budget grant for 1901-1902: this is part of the large new expenditure mentioned in paragraph 221, as having been sanctioned to increase the efficiency of the Army. It is given for the following purposes:—

	R
The new Cordite Factory . . . . . (in addition to 2 lakhs provided from the ordinary grant)	6,00,000
The new Gun Carriage Factory . . . . . (in addition to 2 lakhs from the ordinary grant)	2,20,000
Mounted Infantry Schools	2,50,000
Accommodation for a third Howitzer Battery . . .	5,00,000
Coast Defence Electric Lights	75,000
A new Small Arms Factory	50,000
Accommodation for increase in personnel of the Sub-Marine Mining Establishment in India	80,000

250. The expenditure on Imperial Civil Works during 1900-1901 is expected to be more than the Budget Estimate by R1,49,000; the increase being due to special grants having been sanctioned during the year for the Military Secretariat, Calcutta, and for the purchase of a site for the Bagdad Residency. The Budget grant for 1901-1902 is higher than that for 1900-1901 by R26,65,000, special grants having been allotted for new public offices at Calcutta, Simla, Chittagong, and Bangalore, and a further contribution having been made towards the Simla Extension project. The expenditure on Provincial Civil Works during 1900-1901 is expected to be more than the Budget Estimate by R3,39,000, while that on Local Civil Works is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by R6,92,000. The Provincial Budget Estimates for 1901-1902 exceed those of the

present year by the large amount of R47,50,000. This is possible in consequence of the returning prosperity of most of the Provinces and of the special contributions made from Imperial as mentioned in paragraph 188.

The Budget grant for 1901-1902 for Local Civil Works is slightly in excess of that for 1900-1901, as in Bengal and Madras it has been found possible to devote additional funds to the construction of roads and other works.

ARMY SERVICES.

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1901-1902, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India—						
Effective Services—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Regimental Pay and Allowances.	8,27,82,180	8,13,00,170	7,85,49,869	7,86,35,000	7,18,33,000	8,35,47,000
Commissariat	3,74,75,520	3,62,16,420	3,73,06,113	4,45,91,000	3,95,07,000	4,29,32,000
Ordnance	85,20,060	82,71,720	74,33,281	88,68,000	69,46,000	1,16,17,000
Other Heads	6,56,23,780	3,97,70,180	2,99,59,440	3,19,93,000	3,32,14,000	3,13,27,000
	19,44,01,540	16,55,58,490	15,32,48,703	16,40,87,000	15,15,00,000	16,94,23,000
Non-effective Services	92,23,850	93,32,840	91,15,539	91,79,000	91,68,000	91,80,000
Total India	20,36,25,390	17,48,91,330	16,23,64,242	17,32,66,000	16,06,68,000	17,86,03,000
England—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—						
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	729,719	764,400	739,423	700,000	700,000	760,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India.	98,390	107,875	93,645	108,000	55,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	195,800	203,833	217,265	230,000	193,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	228,944	276,556	130,794	250,000	80,800	250,000
Other Heads	49,388	29,513	58,285	41,000	47,000	39,600
Stores for India—						
Clothing	177,184	190,574	138,215	204,600	191,000	216,700
Ordnance and Miscellaneous.	269,377	281,890	189,874	643,800	626,000	1,148,000
Other Heads	80,580	65,284	71,237	103,000	79,300	62,500
	1,829,382	1,920,225	1,638,738	2,280,400	1,972,100	2,814,800
Non-effective Services—						
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for services in India	506,847	527,523	556,901	569,000	553,200	600,000
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,771,591	1,756,045	1,725,197	1,710,000	1,690,000	1,670,000
Other Heads	136,407	138,111	140,108	148,300	146,700	143,700
	2,414,845	2,421,679	2,422,206	2,427,300	2,389,900	2,413,700
Total England	4,244,227	4,341,904	4,060,944	4,707,700	4,362,000	5,228,500
Receipts—	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	80,93,320	83,87,271	95,38,586	99,11,000	1,19,82,000	78,45,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	46,402	57,133	83,577	43,500	35,300	266,800

251. With regard to the Expenditure in 1900-1901, it may be mentioned that from the large savings that have accrued by the absence of the Indian Contingents in South Africa and China, the Government of India has sanctioned special new expenditure with the object of improving the efficiency of the Army. Among the more important of these measures are the following :—

Purchase of six batteries of German guns and an additional 20,000 Lee-Enfield rifles at a cost of £262,000.

300 artillery horses have been procured for £18,000.

The equipment of four general hospitals of the Field Army has been completed at a cost of £9,000.

£10,000 have been incurred for 10 miles of light tramway material and for railway sidings and water-supply arrangements at rest-camps.

£24,000 have been spent on light railway material.

The acquisition of land for tactical instruction has cost £6,000.

The grant of compensation to Australian shippers of horses has cost £10,000, and bounties to British soldiers extending their colour service has involved an expenditure of £15,000.

£12,000 have been spent on account of the addition of a howitzer battery to the Field Artillery in India, and £7,000 on temporarily increasing the Native Army reserves.

The total cost of all these measures exceeds £425,000.

With regard to the Expenditure of next year, those causes of increase may first be stated which are beyond the control of the Government of India. In the Budget for next year it has been assumed that there will be no savings owing to the despatch of troops out of India without replacement, and as compared with the current year's Budget there will be an increase of £316,000 on this account. The rise in price of metals and home stores accounts for an increase of about £100,000. The abatement of famine in many parts of the country gives, on the other hand, a reduction of £267,000, so that the net addition to the expenditure due to unavoidable causes may be approximately taken at £149,000.

The Government of India has also deemed it necessary to sanction several measures involving new expenditure for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army. Foremost comes the re-armament of the Native Army, for which £395,000 have been provided. £105,000 have been set aside for the reorganisation of the Transport Service.

The purchase of 81 maxim guns for the Field Army and coast defences will cost about £34,000, and the purchase of new 10-pr. guns for mountain batteries in India will cost £27,000.

The addition of two howitzer batteries to the Field Army and of one company of Royal Garrison Artillery accounts for an increase of £79,000.

The formation of five schools for mounted infantry in India will involve an expenditure of £43,000, while £26,000 represent the increase due to the addition of one British officer per regiment of Native Infantry in India and of eight officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department.

Provision has also been made for the following :—

Two 6″ B. L. guns for the re-armament of Choki Point battery, £11,000; purchase of 18 machine guns of different patterns for trial, £8,000; provision of Grenfell sights for the Field Artillery, £8,000; improvement of the equipment of field batteries and ammunition column units in India, £18,000; provision of cordite ammunition for 6″ B. L. guns of coast defences, £8,000; for increasing the popularity and improving the efficiency of the Volunteer Forces in India, £7,000; Bandolier equipment for the Field Army, £13,000; augmentation of the submarine mining establishments £7,000; and the purchase of 294 horses for the artillery, £25,000.

The total cost of the measures involving new expenditure exceeds £944,000, in addition to £118,000 provided in the Military Works Estimates.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

252. The expenditure on Railway Construction for which the Government of India undertakes any financial responsibility or gives any direct guarantee will be ₹8,30,75,000 in the current year and ₹10,32,44,000 in 1901-1902, the amount having been ₹8,96,77,803 in 1899-1900 and ₹7,30,84,000 in the Budget Estimate of this year. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' Agency in each of the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-1902 is as follows :—

	1899-1900, Accounts.	1900-1901, Revised Estimate.	1901-1902, Budget Estimate.
Expenditure in England.	£	£	£
1. State Lines	605,337	648,000	1,478,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	678,000	337,200	510,500
3. Extensions of ditto	62,865	117,700	50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	866,742	788,400	1,076,400
TOTAL	2,212,944	1,891,300	3,114,900
Equivalent in rupees of Expenditure in England.	₹	₹	₹
1. State Lines	90,80,060	97,20,000	2,21,70,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rates	95,39,622	43,87,000	70,22,000
3. Extensions of ditto at prescribed rates	9,42,992	17,63,000	7,50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	1,25,43,200	1,18,21,000	1,61,58,000
TOTAL	3,21,05,874	2,76,91,000	4,61,00,000
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines	4,33,47,940	3,94,16,000	4,22,46,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments)	—*52,25,032*	—*14,97,000*	—*26,91,000*
3 Extensions of ditto (ditto)	32,68,819	—3,89,000	20,50,000
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways	1,48,55,890	1,73,99,000	1,51,12,000
5 Branch Lines on firm guarantee	13,24,312	4,55,000	4,27,000
TOTAL INDIA	5,75,71,929	5,53,84,000	5,71,44,000
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000

253. The figures in the above table do not include the expenditure of Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a direct guarantee, nor that of other Companies whose transactions are outside the Government accounts. Including this expenditure and also the expenditure from Provincial and Local Revenues and from loans raised by Local Boards on local lines, the total expenditure on Railway Construction in the three years may be stated as follows :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Total as in table in paragraph 252	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	37,63,193	5,80,000	3,92,000
Railways outside Government accounts	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000
Provincial and Local State lines	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000
GRAND TOTAL	9,88,90,841	8,76,43,000	11,02,34,000

254. The following are the details of the Expenditure on State lines :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
Expenditure by State Agency—	R	R	R
Open lines—			
North-Western	35,08,520	51,78,000	62,83,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	—9,884	—2,000	
Peshawar Railway do.	...	—2,31,000	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	15,23,774	9,76,000	15,30,000
Eastern Bengal	32,11,945	26,56,000	42,85,000
Warora Colliery	—57,939	—52,000	—10,000
East Coast	8,60,239	7,40,000	3,81,000
Stores transactions	—5,80,350	—2,48,000	1,80,000
Umaria Colliery	—9,38,457		
Hyderabad-Shadipalli		24,000	1,53,000
TOTAL	75,17,848	90,41,000	1,28,02,000
Lines under construction—			
Teesta Bridge	8,91,531	4,50,000	22,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	2,96,575	4,000	
Godavari Bridge	20,49,480	4,00,000	
Indus Bridge	1,33,401	— 25,000	11,000
Kaunia-Dhubri	3,63,154	17,05,000	22,00,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	9,42,349	3,98,000	5,000
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	37,88,129	19,16,000	4,21,000
Nowshera-Dargai	7 45,974	7,69,000	16,000
Agra-Delhi Chord	31,982	12,000	...
Khushalgarh-Kohat		4,60,000	20,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway, doubling line and Extension of Chitpore terminus			20,00,000
Hyderabad-Rahuki			13,000
TOTAL	92,42,575	60,89,000	66 88,000
Expenditure by Agency of Companies –			
Open lines—			
East Indian Railway (including extensions)	1,98,82,502	1,69,70,000	1,87,50,000
Rajputana-Malwa	11,50,566	27,44,000	21,24,000
Tirhoot	8,41,476	20,00,000	5,00,000
Bhopal	49,882	50,000	2,50,000
Dhond and Manmad	1,04,430	33,000	2,00,000
South Indian	5,34,698	3,75,000	12,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—231	6,000	...
Palanpur-Deesa	...		4,000
Wardha Coal	...		5,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	40,21,000	10,58,000
TOTAL	2,25,63,323	2,61,99,000	2,40,91,000
Lines under construction—			
Assam-Bengal — Land	36,082	75,000	10,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction	99,17,357	7,22,000	82,90,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong jetties	2,01,069	—15,000	45,000
Hajipur-Katihar extension	24,36,442	30,88,000	20,16,000
Madura-Pamban	1,90,750	15,72,000	35,00,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British section	3,22,554	7,70,000	20,00 000
Ditto —Native State section		15,95,000	49,44,000
TOTAL	1,31,04,254	78,07,000	2,08,35,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,24,28,000	4,91,36,000	6,44,16,000

255. The following are the details of the expenditure on the Old Guaranteed Companies and their extensions :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway .	41,49,383	13,98,000	28,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	—4,26,226	5,04,000	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions .	31,96,455	—15,77,000	...
Madras Railway . .	5,91,433	9,88,000	15,31,000
Madras Railway Extensions	10,15,356	29,51,000	28,00,000
TOTAL .	85,26,401	42,64,000	71,31,000

256. The details of the figures under other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways are the following :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Asam-Bengal . .	...	83,78,000	...
Bengal Central . .	1,07,764	2,50,000	1,50,000
Bengal-Nagpur . .	1,75,049	10,17,000	1,02,51,000
Bengal-Nagpur Extensions	1,68,95,945	70,87,000	72,00,000
Burma Railways . .	78,14,726	97,85,000	96,74,000
Indian Midland (including Saugor-Katni) . .	19,47,492	17,29,000	31,00,000
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	—2,969	3,74,000	2,95,000
Mysore . . .	1,76,822	2,20,000	2,00,000
Southern Mahratta .	2,84,261	3,80,000	4,00,000
TOTAL .	2,73,99,090	2,92,20,000	3,12,70,000

257. The details of the Expenditure on Branch lines having a direct guarantee are :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur .	6,87,176	3,80,000	2,70,000
Hardwar-Dehra . .	6,37,136	75,000	1,57,000
TOTAL .	13,24,312	4,55,000	4,27,000

258. The following are the details of Branch lines without a guarantee :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	R	R	R
Ahmedabad-Parantij .	—4,256	...	32,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur .	3,46,050	2,50,000	1,23,000
South Behar . . .	9,82,172	55,000	—8,000
Tapti Valley . . .	24,39,227	2,75,000	2,45,000
TOTAL .	37,63,193	5,80,000	3,92,000

259. The Railways outside Government Accounts shown above are the following :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	35,01,900	4,12,000	11,60,000
Kalka-Simla . .	7,09,000	8,17,000	24,04,000
Bengal Dooars . .	12,03,600	24,86,000	17,98,000
TOTAL .	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000

260. The expenditure on the Provincial and Local State lines is distributed as follows :—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
	₹	₹	₹
Jorhat and Cherra-Companyganj lines . .	3,488	3,000	6,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet .	27,001	2,70,000	12,30,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	4,856	...	..
TOTAL .	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000

IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION.

261. The figures are :—

Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget, 1900-1901.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
₹	₹	₹	₹
89,69,400	1,00,00,000	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

The expenditure during the current year will probably fall short of the Budget Estimate by ₹9,92,000. The progress of works has been slower than anticipated in all Provinces except Madras. In order to provide for an adequate rate of progress on the large projects, now in hand, the Budget Grant for 1901-1902 has been fixed at ₹1,00,00,000 as in the current year.

262. The following table shows the projects included in the programme of this and next year, and the amounts to be spent on each :—

NAME OF PROJECT.	Expenditure in 1900-1901.	Expenditure in 1901-1902.
	₹	₹
Mandalay canal	9,00,000	7,00,000
Shwebo „	1,44,000	8,00,000
Bari Doab „	2,50,000	5,57,000
Chenab „	7,50,000	7,35,000
Jhelum „	33,97,000	24,98,000
Desert „	3,33,000	3,97,000
Jamrao „	9,25,000	5,61,000
Other projects	23,09,000	37,52,000
TOTAL .	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

Section VI.—Provincial Finance.

263. In view especially of the grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues, aggregating 164½ lakhs, which have been mentioned more than once in this Statement, it is proposed in this Section to give some figures and explanations relating to the Provincial Revenues and Expenditure of the several Provinces.

264. The current Provincial Settlements were arranged in 1897, to have effect for the five years 1897-98 to 1901-1902. In estimating the figures for each Settlement the Provincial heads of Revenue and Expenditure are taken at amounts representing the normal Revenue and Expenditure at the stage of growth existing at the time, future increases of Expenditure being left to be met from future increases of Revenue. A fixed adjustment is made, either by deduction or by addition, of the amount required to place the Revenue in equilibrium with the Expenditure. The following table shows for each Province the Estimate of the Settlement, the opening Provincial balance on April 1, 1897, the Revenue and Expenditure in each year since 1897-98, and the closing balance of each year :—

	Estimate for the Settlement of 1897-98 to 1901-1902.	Accounts.			Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
Central Provinces—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		...				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	84,35,000	89,85,000	88,10,000	83,47,000	93,16,000	1,06,24,000
Total Expenditure .	84,35,000	89,85,000	86,87,000	84,70,000	93,16,000	98,24,000
Closing Balance .	...	...	1,23,000	...	...	8,00,000
Burma—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		31,22,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	2,93,81,000	3,15,97,000	3,41,00,000	3,47,20,000	3,61,96,000	3,63,24,000
Total Expenditure .	2,93,81,000	2,99,03,000	2,99,85,000	3,21,15,000	3,53,79,000	3,85,53,000
Closing Balance .	...	48,16,000	89,31,000	1,15,45,000	1,23,62,000	1,01,33,000
Assam—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		9,41,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	66,43,000	71,62,000	89,34,000	71,53,000	70,98,000	74,74,000
Total Expenditure .	66,43,000	76,18,000	80,67,000	79,68,000	72,86,000	72,87,000
Closing Balance .	...	4,88,000	13,55,000	5,40,000	3,52,000	5,39,000
Bengal—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		39,54,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	4,43,49,000	4,65,69,000	4,74,76,000	4,73,90,000	4,82,87,000	4,81,43,000
Total Expenditure .	4,43,49,000	4,96,01,000	4,52,81,000	4,66,89,000	4,79,01,000	5,03,47,000
Closing Balance .	...	9,22,000	31,17,000	38,18,000	42,04,000	20,00,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		...				
Total Revenue, including adjustments	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,77,81,000	3,64,77,000	3,69,29,000	3,58,29,000
Total Expenditure .	3,42,62,000	3,52,97,000	3,44,95,000	3,57,23,000	3,64,05,000	3,81,79,000
Closing Balance .	...	...	32,86,000	40,40,000	45,64,000	22,14,000
Punjab—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		5,23,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	1,90,28,000	1,95,58,000	2,07,00,000	1,87,24,000	2,02,98,000	2,28,55,000
Total Expenditure .	1,90,28,000	1,95,81,000	1,95,46,000	2,03,78,000	2,02,98,000	2,18,55,000
Closing Balance .	...	5,00,000	16,54,000	...	...	10,00,000
Madras—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		22,95,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	3,10,61,000	3,16,20,000	3,36,38,000	3,14,94,000	3,24,65,000	3,60,31,000
Total Expenditure .	3,10,61,000	3,31,97,000	3,20,31,000	3,32,52,000	3,29,43,000	3,41,20,000
Closing Balance .	...	7,18,000	23,25,000	5,67,000	89,000	20,00,000
Bombay—						
Balance on April 1, 1897 . . .		17,56,000				
Total Revenue, including adjustments .	4,16,53,000	4,26,96,000	4,60,23,000	4,24,32,000	4,59,67,000	4,86,12,000
Total Expenditure .	4,16,53,000	4,39,92,000	4,50,19,000	4,39,36,000	4,59,67,000	4,66,12,000
Closing Balance .	...	5,00,000	15,04,000	...	...	20,00,000

265. The circumstances of the years during which the present Settlement has been current have been of an abnormal character, and have affected Provincial Revenues most unfavourably. The famine of 1896 and 1897 affected the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bombay most severely, Madras, Bengal, and the Punjab seriously, and Burma slightly. The famine of 1899 and 1900 has affected Bombay and the Central Provinces most severely, the Punjab very seriously, and some of the other Provinces slightly. Assam, though unaffected by either famine, suffered very severely from the great earthquake of June 1897. All Provinces have had to incur heavy expenditure on plague preventive measures.

To enable the Local Governments to cope with those calamities, it was necessary for the Government of India to come to the aid of Provincial Revenues. The great bulk of the expenditure on famine relief was specially treated as Imperial, and, in addition, the Government of India has in the past four years from 1897-98 to 1900-1901 made the following special grants-in-aid of Provincial Revenues :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	R	R	R	R
Central Provinces	7,72,000	5,00,000	19,32,000	34,15,000
Assam	8,00,000	18,00,000	...	...
Bengal	...	17,00,000	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,27,000	10,00,000	...	...
Punjab	...	5,00,000	95,000	5,98,000
Madras	...	16,96,000	3,49,000	...
Bombay	12,18,000	48,75,000	34,37,000	64,79,000

These amounts are included in the total Provincial Revenues of the several years in the table in paragraph 264, a fact for which allowance must be made in drawing any deductions as to the progress of Provincial Revenues in the period.

266. The strain thrown on Provincial Revenues has been so great that these grants of the past have not been sufficient to place all the Provinces in a satisfactory financial position, or to enable them to undertake even a moderate portion of the many useful measures involving expenditure which want of funds have compelled them to postpone. The evil of excessive economy, hampering the progress of the numerous and vital interests for which Provincial Revenues are allotted, is so great that the Government of India has decided to devote a considerable portion of the anticipated Imperial surplus of 1901-1902 to giving further aid to Provincial Revenues. The following grants-in-aid are accordingly provided in the Estimates of next year :—

	R
Central Provinces	26,89,000
Assam	2,00,000
Punjab	12,40,000
Madras	32,14,000
Bombay	91,00,000
TOTAL	1,64,43,000

These amounts also are included in the total Revenues for the year 1901-1902 in the table in paragraph 264.

267. The grants are to be devoted, first, to restoring the closing balance to the minimum prescribed for each Province, and, in the second place, to increasing the grants for Provincial Expenditure. The effect of raising the balance to the minimum will be to allow the Local Governments to devote all their current Revenues to Expenditure.

268. The following is a short account of the present financial condition of each Province, from which the reasons for making the grants will be apparent.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

269. This small Province has been severely tried during the whole of the period under review, having suffered from two very serious famines almost in succession, the first of which had been preceded by three or four distinctly unfavourable seasons. The estimates of expenditure next year after elimination of the special expenditure of 6 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 214, are all moderate, and could not be further restricted. The grant-in-aid required to avoid a *minus* closing balance was R16,64,000: this has been increased to R26,89,000 which, after restoring the Provincial closing balance to the prescribed minimum of 8 lakhs, admitted of an increase of R2,25,000 to the grant proposed by the Chief Commissioner under 45.—Civil Works, raising that grant to R19,45,000, as compared with R15,00,000, the amount taken for the head in the Settlement in 1897.

The Revenues, without the special grants-in-aid, have every year been below the standard of 1897, and the expenditure has been restricted so as to prevent its increasing above that standard at anything like the normal rate of increase.

BURMA.

270. The Provincial Revenues of Burma are in a most prosperous condition. The Revenues have increased very much above the standard of 1897, and the Lieutenant-Governor is in the fortunate position of finding difficulty in usefully spending all the funds at his disposal. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R53,47,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R88,00,000. There is no question of this Province requiring aid from Imperial Revenues.

ASSAM.

271. The large cost of repairing the damages caused by the earthquake constitutes the sole reason for Assam requiring aid from Imperial Revenues. The Provincial Revenues show a fairly satisfactory increase over the standard of 1897, and similar increases of expenditure have been possible.

The estimates, as submitted by the Chief Commissioner, resulted in a closing balance slightly above the prescribed minimum of 5 lakhs; but to secure that result he had restricted the grant for Civil Works 2½ lakhs below what he considered to be required for the proper continuance of the work of repairing earthquake damages. A grant-in-aid of R2,00,000 was made, and the grant under 45.—Civil Works was increased by R2,50,000 to R16,05,000, as compared with the Settlement estimate of R14,35,000.

BENGAL.

272. This Province has quite recovered from the effects of the famine, and has entered on what promises to be a period of prosperity. The Revenues have increased considerably above the standard of 1897, and the expansion of Expenditure (after 1897-98, in which year the expenditure on Famine Relief increased the Provincial Expenditure) has not yet kept pace with the improvement; and the opening balance of 1901-1902 will be R22,04,000 in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. But the Bengal Government proposes, and has been allowed, to spend, in addition to the current Revenues, the whole of this excess

next year, so that the closing balance will be just the minimum. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R32,44,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R48,64,000. Bengal stands in no need of aid from Imperial Revenues.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

273. The position of this Province is very similar to that of Bengal, and the same remarks apply, except that the Provincial Revenues were not able to bear any part of the famine expenditure in 1897-98, and the increases above the standard have not been quite so great as in Bengal. The opening balance of 1901-1902 will be R25,64,000 in excess of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs, and the Local Government proposes to spend next year almost the whole of the excess in addition to the current Revenues. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R27,80,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R48,62,000. The Revenue for next year has been cautiously estimated. This Province also stands in no need of Imperial assistance.

PUNJAB.

274. The Punjab Provincial finances have been very seriously crippled by the two famines, in spite of the very great restrictions in expenditure which the Local Government effected in view of the calamities. In the first year of the new Settlement the Revenues increased slightly above the standard of 1897, but there has been practically no further increase since: the Local Government in view of the very favourable prospects of the present season takes a sanguine view and estimates for a large increase of Revenue next year, and it is to be hoped that its anticipation will prove correct, though that is the most doubtful of all the figures in this Financial Statement. The Provincial balances have been exhausted. The estimates proposed by the Local Government for next year resulted in a surplus of R6,59,000—an amount insufficient to raise the balance to the prescribed minimum of 10 lakhs—and the Local Government, in view of the urgent need for larger expenditure, asked permission to spend the surplus instead of devoting it to building up again the Provincial balance. The grant-in-aid for this Province was fixed at R12,40,000—an amount which will enable the Local Government to spend all the current Revenues and close the year with the prescribed minimum. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R27,40,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R37,33,000.

MADRAS.

275. The Provincial Revenues in Madras have increased moderately above the standard of 1897, but the Expenditure has increased in a greater proportion; and the financial position is consequently unsatisfactory. On the estimates, as submitted by the Madras Government, the grant-in-aid required to avoid a *minus* closing balance next year was R6,14,000 and it was decided to make a special grant-in-aid of R32,14,000—an amount which will enable the Local Government to spend over 13 lakhs in addition to the current Revenues and to close the year with the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R22,00,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R34,05,000.

BOMBAY.

276. The two famines have hopelessly disorganised the Provincial finances of Bombay: special grants from Imperial have been required in every one of the four years of the current Settlement; and, unlike all other Provinces, an era of more hopeful future prospects has not yet dawned on Bombay: we must wait for the next monsoon before we can look forward to any improvement in its Provincial finances. In addition to bearing as Imperial, as in the past, all the direct famine expenditure in 1901-1902, it was necessary to make a grant-in-aid of R62,48,000 to avoid a *minus* closing balance. The Government of India decided to increase this grant to 91 lakhs, which admits of an addition of 8½ lakhs to the very restricted grant for 45.—Civil Works proposed in view of the need for economy by the Local Government, and will still enable it to close the year with the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs, provided that the estimates are realised. In the presence of severe famine it is difficult to say with confidence that the estimates will be realised, but they have been framed with caution. The Settlement estimate for 45.—Civil Works was R31,66,000: the grant for 1901-1902 is R36,17,000.

Section VII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

277. The following are the details of the transactions of the Home Treasury in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1900-1901 and in the Budget Estimates for 1901-1902:—

	Budget, 1900-1901.	Revised, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,440,000	13,540,000	16,500,000
Permanent Debt incurred	5,922,400	8,922,400	1,000,000
Temporary Debt ,,	5,000,000	5,500,000	5,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
(*a*) for discharge of debt	1,774,200	177,800	2,166,400
(*b*) ,, expenditure	1,766,500	1,198,800	1,612,600
Deposits and Advances (net)	2,500	—58,900	71,600
Remittances from India—			
(*a*) Net Recoveries in connection with the war in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force	...	1,386,300	304,000
(*b*) Release of gold held on Currency account in England (net)	500,000	1,500,000	...
(*c*) Gold received from India (net sale-proceeds)	...	3,988,000	500,000
Add—Opening Balance	2,223,668	3,330,943	3,717,543
TOTAL	33,629,268	39,445,343	30,872,143
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	17,071,500	16,961,400	17,747,300
Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	913,500	654,800	1,483,900
Redemption of Railway Liabilities	5,922,400	5,922,400	...
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
(*a*) for discharge of debt	1,774,200	177,800	2,166,400
(*b*) ,, expenditure	1,463,600	1,246,400	1,639,500
Temporary Debt discharged	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Remittances to India—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances (net)	—370,000	—562,000	28,400
(*b*) Family and other Remittances (net)	332,500	294,000	200,700
(*c*) Purchase of Silver	...	6,033,000	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,021,568	3,717,543	2,605,943
TOTAL	33,629,268	39,445,343	30,872,143

1900-1901. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

278. In framing the Budget Estimates of the current year it was assumed that the cash balance in the Home Treasury on the 1st of April 1900 would be £2,223,668, and that the Secretary of State would sell Bills on India to the extent of £16,440,000 during the year. The Estimate also provided for the release of £500,000 of the gold held on Currency account in the Bank of England, and for a net addition of £500,000 to the Temporary Debt by the issue of India Bills. The issue of a permanent Sterling Loan was not contemplated, but the raising in England of funds for the expenditure of Railway Companies was expected to result in a net receipt by the Secretary of State of £672,900. With these several receipts and a reduction of £202,100 in the cash balance of the Home Treasury, it was intended that the Secretary of State should meet the net disbursements in England on account of Government Expenditure and Miscellaneous Family and other Remittances which in March last were estimated at £18,315,000.

The actual cash balance on the 1st April 1900 was higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate of the current year by £1,107,275. Of this improvement, a sum of £663,600 was due to the repayments by the Imperial Government on account of Indian Expenditure in connection with the war in South Africa having been larger than was assumed in the Revised Estimate. There was also a decrease of £376,653 in the net disbursements of the Home Treasury as compared with the Revised Estimate of 1899-1900, and the receipts from the sale of Council Bills were higher by £67,022.

The large increase of the Famine Expenditure in India during the current year and the heavy demands for famine loans to Native States and to agriculturists, in excess of the liberal provision made on these accounts in the Budget Estimate, imposed a severe strain on the Indian treasury balances, and it was found necessary to restrict the drawings of the Secretary of State. The Revised Estimate of Council Bills is now placed at £13,500,000 or less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate by £2,940,000. A decline of £158,500 in the net receipts by the Secretary of State on account of the Capital of Railway Companies is also anticipated in the Revised Estimate of 1900-1901. On the other hand, the net disbursements at the Home Treasury for Government Expenditure and the deposit and ordinary remittance transactions of the year are estimated to be less than the Budget by £345,900, and it is expected that the recoveries from the Imperial Government on account of the charges incurred in India in connection with the war in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force will amount to £1,386 300. Nothing was entered on the latter account in the Budget Estimate as the long continuance of field operations in South Africa was doubtful, and the expedition to China was not contemplated when the estimates were framed.

The heavy demands for rupees in India have necessitated large purchases of silver, and the payments in England on this account are now estimated at £6,033,000. To cover these payments, gold to the extent of about four millions has been remitted from India in instalments from October 6, 1900, to March 9, 1901, £3,988,000 being entered as the receipts during the currrent year by the sale in England of the gold remitted; and the gold held in London on April 1, 1900, on account of the Currency Department, £1,500,000, has been released. Of the latter amount, £500,000 were entered in the Budget Estimate; the improvement in the receipts of the Home Treasury due to this cause is, therefore, £1,000,000.

The only payment of gold to the Bank of England on Currency account during the current year has been a sum of £100,000, which was set apart and held under the Act, VIII of 1900, in December 1900. This amount was a few weeks later released to be used for the purchase of silver, and at present no reserve of gold is held in England on account of the Indian currency note circulation.

The result of the several variations from the Budget Estimate above explained is a reduction of £2,411,300 in the balances of the Home Treasury during the current year. When it was known that there would be so large a reduction, it became necessary to raise a public loan in England, and in July last the Secretary of State invited tenders for India 3 per cent Stock for £3,000,000. The loan was issued at the fixed price of 95½ per cent; the applications received amounted to over five million pounds sterling.

The closing cash balance of the current year is now estimated at £3,717,543, or higher than that taken in the Budget Estimate by £1,695,975, being the difference between the reduction in the balances of £2,411,300 above explained and the sum of the public loan of £3,000,000, and of the increase of £1,107,275 in the cash balance on the 1st of April 1900.

279. The Budget programme provided for the issue of £5,000,000 of India Sterling Bills, of which £4,500,000 were in renewal of Temporary Debt the liability for which would fall within the current financial year. An addition to the Temporary Debt of £500,000 has been made as contemplated in the Budget Estimate. But of the Bills issued in September 1900 a sum of £500,000 was borrowed for a period of six months, and the liability for discharge falls, therefore, within the present financial year. A further issue of £500,000 in renewal of these Bills has, therefore, been made, raising the gross amount issued and

1900-1901. *Temporary Sterling Loa*

discharged during 1900-1901 to £5,500,000 and £5,000,000, respectively. The results of these Temporary Loans have been as follows:—

Month of Issue.	Amount endered.	Amount accepted.		Average rate of interest per cent per annum.
	£	£		£ s. d.
June 1900 .	588,000	2,000,000	for twelve months.	3 6 2
September „ .	290,000	1,000,000	ditto	3 16 7
		500,000	for six months.	3 16 2
November „ .	545,000	1,000,000	for twelve months.	3 17 9
March 1901 .	547,000	1,000,000	ditto	3 12 0

The rates of interest payable on the temporary loans continue to rule high. The stringency in the London Money Market accounts for this as well as for the low price at which the India Stock was issued.

280. The net issues to Railway Companies in England during 1900-1901 are now estimated at £47,600 against a net receipt of £302,900 taken in the Budget Estimate, or an increase of £350,500 in the net outgoings. The usual details are as follow: —

	Budget.	Revised.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	363,500	773,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	174,200	600,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,100
TOTAL	540,700	1,376,600
ISSUES.		
For Discharge of Debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,200,000	45,000
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	574,200	132,800
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	703,400	789,700
(*b*) Guaranteed Railways	760,200	456,700
TOTAL .	3,237,800	1,424,200

The decrease of £2,164,200 in the receipts on account of Subscribed Capital is made up as follows:—

Debentures renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital—	£
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	155,000
Indian Midland Railway	1,000,000
Madras Railway	321,400
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway . . .	120,000
	1,596,400
Receipts on account of Capital, less by—	
Bengal Central Railway	20,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	45,000
Indian Midland Railway . . .	370,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	112,000
Madras Railway	20,800
	567,800
TOTAL .	2,164,200

The conditions obtaining in the London Money Market led to postponement, as far as possible, of the raising of fresh Capital by Railway Companies.

281. The bulk of the decrease of £217,200 in the Revised Estimate of drawings for expenditure on stores, etc., is caused by the withdrawals on account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, after the purchase of the undertaking, having been shown under the Remittance Account between England and India instead of under the Capital Account of Railway Companies as provided for in the Budget Estimate.

282. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to whom advances are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustments in India by debit to the Railway accounts:—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
Advances for Purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	1,000,000	839,900
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	90,000	154,300
South Indian Railway	62,000	100,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway	130,000	172,800
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	199,700
TOTAL	1,282,000	1,466,700
East Indian Railway Debentures (net)	1,600,000	1,775,500
South Indian Railway Debentures	50,000	250,000
Transfer fees, etc.	2,000	3,200
TOTAL	1,652,000	2,028,700
Net Remittance from India	370,000	562,000

The Budget Estimate provided for the issue of £2,199,700 of Debentures by the East Indian Railway Company, of which £599,700 were for the discharge or exchange of Debentures expiring in February 1901. The Company issued £1,000,000 of Debenture Stock in April last, which realised £951,300; a further issue, in the last quarter of the year, of £926,000 realized £850,200: the bulk of the Debentures which it was intended to discharge have been renewed and only £26,000 will be discharged. The South Indian Railway Company have issued £200,000 of Debentures in excess of the amount entered in the Budget Estimate, to meet the expenditure on the Madura-Paumben and the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways.

The aggregate advances for purchase of stores is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £184,700. This is due to the Budget provision for withdrawals by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been made under the Capital Account of Railway Companies as already explained in paragraph 281.

1900-1901. Family and Other Remittances.

283. The Family and Other Remittances are now expected to result in a net payment of £294,000, or £38,500 less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate. The repayments in England of advances of various kinds made in India will be larger, and the disbursements on account of Indian money orders and remittances by the Administrators General less, than was anticipated in March last.

1901-1902. Home Treasury Ways and Means.

284. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury on account of Government Expenditure and the Ordinary Remittance, Deposit and Railway Companies' transactions are estimated at £19,415,600 during 1901-1902. Of this, it is proposed to provide £16,500,000 by the sale of Bills on India, and £1,000,000 by the issue of India Stock. The balance of £1,915,600 will be met in the following way, namely:—

(1) £500,000 of the sum spent by the Secretary of State in the purchase of silver this year will be reimbursed to the Home Treasury by a further remittance of gold from India of that amount.

(2) It is estimated that a sum of £304,000 will be recovered from the Imperial Government on account of the expenditure incurred in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force and the war in South Africa.

(3) The cash balance of the Home Treasury will be drawn upon to the extent of £1,111,600. As stated in paragraph 278, the balance on the 1st April 1901 is estimated at £3,717,543. The reduction of this amount taken in the Budget Estimate provides for a closing cash balance of £2,605,943 on the 31st March 1902.

ry Loans.

285. No increase to the Temporary Debt is contemplated, but it is proposed to issue India Bills for £5,000,000 during 1901-1902 to replace Bills of a corresponding amount which will fall due.

286. The Budget programme of the Secretary of State's drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt is announced with the usual reservation, and no pledge is given that it will be adhered to.

INDIA.

287. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

	1900-1901.				1901-1902.	
	Budget Estimate.		Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	25,84,78,000	17,231,800	27,90,27,000	18,601,800	27,65,73,000	18,438,200
2. Rupee Loan	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	2,00,00,000	1,333,300
3. Temporary Debt	...	...	45,29,000	301,900	—45,29,000	—301,900
4. Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Banks Deposits (net)	29,70,000	198,000	55,56,000	370,500	75,38,000	502,500
5. Profits of Rupee coinage transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund	...	...	4,39,50,000	2,930,000	...	...
6. Other Items (net)	39,10,000	260,600	64,33,000	428,900	1,76,59,000	1,177,200
7. Remittances from Secretary of State—						
(a) *Purchase of Silver in England*	...	...	9,04,95,000	6,033,000	...	...
(b) *Other Remittances (net)*	1,15,29,050	768,600	48,85,000	325,700	29,08,000	193,900
Add—Opening Balance	13,23,20,040	8,821,369	12,63,87,405	8,425,827	16,23,41,405	10,822,727
Total	43,92,07,040	29,280,369	59,12,62,405	39,417,627	48,24,90,405	32,165,927
Outgoings.						
8. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	82,59,000	550,600	—3,87,000	—25,800	27,40,000	182,600
9. Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works	95,62,000	637,500	1,79,28,000	1,195,200	1,80,33,000	1,202,200
10. *Issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay (net)*	1,23,23,000	821,600	1,54,72,000	1,031,500	1,55,81,000	1,038,800
11. Rupee Debt discharged	15,50,000	103,300	14,50,000	96,700	14,00,000	93,300
12. Payments of Gold Reserve Fund for Investment	...	...	1,80,00,000	1,200,000	2,00,00,000	1,333,300
13. Loans to Municipalities, etc. (net)	90,52,000	603,400	5,08,41,000	3,389,500	—9,21,000	—61,400
14. Remittances to Secretary of State—						
(a) *Railway Companies' Remittances (net)*	55,50,000	370,000	84,30,000	562,000	—4,26,000	—28,400
(b) *Release of Currency Gold held in England*	75,00,000	500,000	2,25,00,000	1,500,000	...	...
(c) *Remittance of Gold from India for purchase of Silver*	...	...	5,98,20,000	3,988,000	75,00,000	500,000
(d) *Issues in connection with the War in South Africa and the China Expeditionary Force*	47,60,000	317,300	3,71,91,000	2,479,400	86,26,000	575,000
15. *Council Bills*	4,16,47,000	16,700,800	10,76,70,000	13,178,400	25,24,51,000	16,830,200
Add—Closing Balance	13,60,04,040	9,066,969	16,23,41,405	10,822,747	15,75,94,405	10,500,327
Total	43,92,07,040	29,280,369	59,12,62,405	39,417,627	48,24,90,405	32,165,927

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

288. The actual cash balances in the treasuries on the 1st of April 1900 were less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by more than 59 lakhs. The excess of Revenue over the Expenditure chargeable to Revenue is now expected to exceed the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by 8,05 lakhs: the causes of this improvement have been explained in the preceding Sections of this Statement. The expenditure of Local Governments chargeable to Provincial balances will be less than the Budget Estimate by 86 lakhs. The Capital Outlay of the Government shews an increase of about 84 lakhs, and the issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay an increase of about 31 lakhs, additional grants having been sanctioned to hasten the progress of Railway Construction. The main points, however, to be noticed in a comparison between the Revised and Budget Estimates of the expiring year are (1) the heavy disbursements on account of loans, principally famine loans to Native States and to agriculturists; (2) the payment of about 3,72 lakhs on account of recoverable expenditure in connection with the Indian contingents employed in China and South Africa on Imperial Service; and (3) the large profit which has accrued on the heavy coinage of rupees. The gain on the last account is estimated at more than 4,39 lakhs, and that amount will be credited to the newly constituted Gold Reserve Fund; but, as explained in paragraph 164 of this Statement, only 1,80 lakhs will be converted into gold during the current year, and this is the amount shewn in the Statement in paragraph 287 as the portion of the Gold Reserve Fund paid for remittance to London. The balance of the profit, 2,59 lakhs, has been temporarily utilized for the grant of famine loans by the Government, but will be paid gradually to the Gold Reserve Fund. In the Revised Estimate the famine loans to Native States are taken at more than 4 crores, while only 75 lakhs were provided in the Budget Estimates. Additional allotments for loans to agriculturists were sanctioned during the year to the extent of 1,22 lakhs. To enable the Government to meet these large additional rupee outgoings it was necessary to curtail the sale of Council Bills during the first nine months of the year. The result is that the payments for Bills are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by 4,70 lakhs.

1900-1901. General Summary

289. This restriction of the Secretary of State's resources, coupled with the heavy disbursements in England for the purchase of silver for coinage, rendered it necessary otherwise to strengthen the Home Treasury balances. This was done partly by the issue of the sterling loan, partly by setting free the whole balance of the gold which the Bank of England held on Currency Account on the 1st of April 1900, namely, £1,500,000, and partly by remittances of gold to England during the course of the year to the extent of about £4,000,000. The gold so remitted has been sold by the Secretary of State and the proceeds credited to the Home Treasury in repayment of the outgoings for the purchase of silver bullion.

290. The pressing demand for rupees caused the Government to purchase in India about 15 lakhs worth of silver for coinage, and over 45 lakhs worth was obtained from the Gwalior Durbar. It was arranged with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia that the value of the silver should be treated as a temporary loan to the Government repayable in full in September 1901. This explains the two entries of ₹45,29,000 against the third line "Temporary Debt" in the table in paragraph 287.

1900-1901. Temporary Debt.

291. In the last Financial Statement it was announced that the Government of India contemplated raising a rupee loan of three crores during 1900-1901. A 3½ per cent loan for this amount was accordingly issued. Tenders were opened on the 4th of July last. The results of the loan were:—

1900-1901. Rupee Loan.

Month of issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.
	₹	₹	₹ a. p.
July 1900 . .	3,98,10,400	3,00,00,000	94 0 1·17

292. The year 1901-1902 is expected to open with a cash balance of 16,23 lakhs, and the surplus of Revenue in India is estimated at about 27,66 lakhs. The Capital Outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works is estimated at 1,80 lakhs, the issues to Railway Companies for Capital Outlay at 1,56 lakhs, and the Expenditure chargeable to the Provincial balances of the Local Governments at 27 lakhs. The disbursements on account of the Secretary of State's sales of

1901-1902. Main Features

Bills on India are estimated at 25,25 lakhs, and it is proposed to pay a further portion, two crores, of the Gold Reserve Fund for remittance to London, in reduction of the balance of 2,59 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 288. Gold of the value of 75 lakhs of rupees will be remitted to England in repayment of the balance of the Secretary of State's outgoings during 1900-1901 for the purchase of silver bullion, and it is estimated that the disbursements in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force and the troops absent in South Africa will amount to 86 lakhs. The temporary loan from the Gwalior Durbar of 45 lakhs will be repaid. Inclusive of the Deposit and other Remittance transactions of the year, the net outgoings from the treasuries in India are placed at 3,23 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, of which it is expected that about 75 lakhs will be counterbalanced by an increase in the "Unfunded Debt" consisting principally of Savings Bank Deposits. A rupee loan of two crores is entered in the Estimates. The balance of 48 lakhs it is proposed to meet by a reduction in the cash balances.

Savings Banks, etc.

293. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 :—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	R	R	R
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	36,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	— 8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—58 11,000	34,66,000	—23,45,000
1897-98	—65 71,000	32,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	— 8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	33,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901, Budget	—12,31,000	35,17,000	22,86,000
1900-1901, Revised	14,86,000	34,80,000	49,66,000
1901-1902, Budget	31,33,000	36,46,000	67,79,000

294. The Savings Bank Accounts consist mainly of the Post Office Banks, but the transactions of the various departmental Provident Funds and the Regimental Savings Banks are also included.

295. In preparing the Budget Estimate of the current year, a net withdrawal from the Post Office Savings Banks of 20 lakhs, apart from interest, was assumed, but the transactions of the first eight months of the year resulted in a net increase in the deposits of over 30 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that there will be an increase in the net deposits of over 9 lakhs on account of the Post Office Banks.

296. The cessation of famine is likely to lead to larger deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks in the immediate future, and in the Budget Estimates of 1901-1902 a net deposit of 20 lakhs, apart from interest, is anticipated.

297. The other Savings Bank Accounts included in the figures in the above table do not shew any important variations.

Loans by Government.

298. The transactions during the year 1900-1901 under the head of Loans granted by the Government were seriously affected by the famine. The net disbursements are now expected to amount to R5,08,41,000 against R90,52,000 entered in the Budget Estimate.

299. The total provision for loans next year is taken at 1,10 lakhs, but the recoveries are expected to exceed this amount by about 9 lakhs, due to the repayments in connection with the heavy disbursements made during the current year. Of the gross provision of 1,10 lakhs, a sum of 45 lakhs is for agricultural advances in the Bombay Presidency, where famine lingers.

1901-1902. New Rupee Loan.

300. According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise a new loan in India of two crores of rupees, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Section VIII.—Summary.

301. The principal features in this Statement are :—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1899-1900 closed with a surplus of £2,774,623.

(*b*) 1900-1901—

(1) The Revised Estimates of 1900-1901 show a total Revenue of £75,166,000, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £73,525,600, and a surplus of £1,640,400, an amount higher by £1,480,100 than the surplus estimated last March.

(2) There has been a very large coinage of rupees in the current year, which will amount to about 17 crores in the 12 months. The gross profits on the coinage amount to £3,055,000 and are shown as a Mint Receipt. But this does not affect the surplus as it has been decided to devote the profits to the formation of a Gold Reserve Fund, and the net profits, £2,930,000, are shown as a Mint charge for transfer to the Gold Reserve Fund. Of this, the amount held in gold for investment is £1,200,000 leaving a balance of £1,730,000 to be converted into gold gradually as surplus receipts allow.

(3) The expenditure on Famine Relief has exceeded the Budget Estimate by £880,000, and the collections of Land Revenue, Provincial Rates and Tributes have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by £474,000.

(4) The Army Expenditure has been less than the Budget Estimate by nearly £1,200,000, chiefly in consequence of the absence of troops in China and South Africa.

(5) The Opium Revenue has exceeded the Budget Estimate by over £500,000. The net Railway traffic earnings have exceeded the Estimate by over £500,000. And Irrigation and most other heads of Revenue also yield substantial increases.

(6) Loans to Native States affected by famine exceeding 4 crores of rupees, and additional allotments for agricultural advances amounting to 122 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

(7) A loan of £3,000,000 was issued in England and a loan of three crores of rupees in India.

(8) The drawings of Council Bills in 1900-1901 are now expected to be £13,500,000, as compared with the Budget Estimate of £16,440,000.

(*c*) 1901-1902—

(1) The Budget Estimates of 1901-1902 show a total Revenue of £72,191,900, a total Expenditure charged to Revenue of £71,501,000, and a surplus of £690,900.

(2) Though it is probable that coinage of rupees will be necessary next year, nothing is entered in the Estimates on this account, as the amount of the coinage is uncertain and the entries would not affect the surplus. It is hoped that £1,333,300 of the arrear profits of coinage balance of £1,730,000 will be converted into gold for remittance before the end of the year.

(3) The expenditure on Famine Relief will amount to about a crore of rupees, almost all in Bombay. As the Famine Insurance Grant will be maintained at the fixed sum of 1½ crores or £1,000,000, the saving under this head, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1900-1901, will amount to 3½ crores of rupees or 2⅓ millions sterling.

(4) The net Railway traffic earnings, and the other Revenue heads are expected to yield two crores of rupees or 1⅓ millions sterling more than in the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901.

(5) Grants to Local Governments in aid of Provincial Revenues exceeding £1,000,000, new Military Expenditure exceeding £1,000,000, and other considerable increases of expenditure have been sanctioned.

(6) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £1,000,000 in England and of two crores of rupees in India are announced as contemplated for capital expenditure on Railway and Irrigation Works, and the drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,500,000.

(*d*) The following table shows the capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works:—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
RAILWAYS.	₹	₹	₹
Included in the Government Programme	8,96,77,803	8,30,75,000	10,32,44,000
Branch lines not on firm guarantee	37,63,193	5,80,000	3,92,000
Railways outside Government accounts	54,14,500	37,15,000	53,62,000
Provincial and Local State lines .	35,345	2,73,000	12,36,000
TOTAL RAILWAYS .	9,88,90,841	8,76,43,000	11,02,34,000
Irrigation Works . . .	89,69,400	90,08,000	1,00,00,000

March 20, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1899-1900
Revised Estimates . . .	1900-1901
Budget Estimates . . .	1901-1902

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged t

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—		£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	A	17,205,056	18,078,700	17,695,800	18,170,600
Opium	„	4,401,982	4,559,800	5,132,000	4,542,700
Salt	„	5,850,463	5,845,100	5,951,100	5,937,900
Stamps	„	3,265,476	3,267,400	3,343,700	3,347,300
Excise	„	3,859,942	3,819,300	3,957,000	3,967,100
Customs	„	3,133,791	3,134,200	3,324,100	3,188,000
Other Heads	„	5,937,620	6,019,000	6,039,900	6,223,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	43,654,330	44,723,500	45,443,600	45,376,900
Interest	A	605,815	627,300	646,400	682,300
Post Office	„	1,308,315	1,320,500	1,353,600	1,338,200
Telegraph	„	832,673	804,200	890,100	834,200
Mint	„	345,071	272,800	3,078,500	32,500
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,185,044	1,177,500	1,238,000	1,209,700
Miscellaneous	„	557,826	544,200	526,500	573,800
Railways	„	17,587,845	17,131,500	18,096,200	18,427,600
Irrigation	„	2,399,862	2,406,200	2,613,900	2,486,500
Other Public Works	„	440,880	443,900	443,100	440,400
Receipts by Military Department	„	719,483	704,200	834,100	789,800
TOTAL REVENUE	...	68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	72,191,900

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

Revenue of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,424,087	7,657,100	7,608,500	7,769,8[illegible]
Interest	„	1,948,098	1,961,800	2,162,600	2,099,4[illegible]
Post Office	„	1,182,247	1,247,700	1,229,500	1,289,9[illegible]
Telegraph	„	726,782	811,500	808,000	873,4[illegible]
Mint	„	55,908	51,900	3,016,600	68,5[illegible]
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	10,782,588	11,089,600	10,965,600	11,458,8[illegible]
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4,052,531	3,934,100	4,008,600	4,132,5[illegible]
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	2,098,848	3,368,300	4,245,000	1,000 00[illegible]
Railway Revenue Account	„	16,511,089	17,616,900	17,940,000	18,592,4[illegible]
Irrigation	„	2,263,475	2,300,4[illegible]0	2,306,000	2,405,5[illegible]
Other Public Works	„	4,137,008	4,248,000	4,129,700	4,858,1[illegible]
Army Services	„	14,885,226	16,258,800	15,073,200	17,135,3[illegible]
Special Defence Works	„	874	...	6,800	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	66,068,761	70,546,100	73,499,800	71,683,6[illegible]
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	296,754	...	122,000	315,10
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.	„	*502,974*	*550,600*	*96,200*	*492,7[illegible]*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	...	65,862,541	69,995,500	73,525,600	71,501,[illegible]
SURPLUS	...	2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	690,9[illegible]
TOTAL	...	68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	72,191,9[illegible]

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of th

	For details, *vide* Statement,	Receipts. Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimat 1901-1902.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	690,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	C	872,238	2,054,200	1,230,000	1,663,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	...	7,819,100	10,825,700	2,240,000
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	„	...	500,000	801,900	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	274,078	198,000	370,500	502,500
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	...	2,025,000	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	...	...	...	111,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	...	...	...
Capital Account of Local Boards	„	...	...	19,600	...
Remittances (net)	„	217,396	118,800	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	19,067,022	16,440,000	13,500,000	16,500,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	23,205,357	27,290,400	30,413,100	21,708,000
Opening Balance—India	...	11,177,669	8,821,369	8,425,827	10,822,727
England	...	3,145,768	2,223,668	3,330,943	3,717,543
TOTAL	...	37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870	36,248,270

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements. Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	597,960	666,700	600,500	666,700
Outlay on State Railways	"	2,437,712	884,300	1,249,500	2,019,400
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	2,596,190	2,572,900	2,328,700	2,709,500
Charge involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	...
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	5,631,862	10,046,300	10,101,100	5,395,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	121,298	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	...	...	...	301,900
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	455,244	287,500	...	267,100
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	706,194	503,100	2,665,500	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	153,665	100,300	724,000	49,800
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	...	...	...	19,600
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	960,600	277,800
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,703,761	16,309,800	13,178,400	16,830,200
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	25,772,024	27,247,000	27,629,600	23,142,900
Closing balance—India	...	8,425,827	9,066,869	10,822,727	10,500,327
England	...	3,330,943	2,021,568	3,717,543	2,605,943
TOTAL	...	37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870	36,248,270

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1899-1900. India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	India. (Rupee Figures.) Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at Rs.15=£1).	England.	Total.	Revised India. (Rupee Figures.) Imperial.	Revised India. (Rupee Figures.) Provincial and Local.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹
I.—Land Revenue	14,29,00,724	11,51,75,117	17,205,056	...	17,205,056	14,23,29,000	12,31,08,000
II.—Opium	6,60,29,731	...	4,401,982	...	4,401,982	7,69 79,000	...
III.—Salt	8,68,24,947	9,31,997	5,850,463	...	5,850,463	8,84,06,000	8,60,000
IV.—Stamps	1,25,30,035	3,64,52,116	3,265 476	...	3,265,476	1,28,08,000	3,73,48,000
V.—Excise	3,89,72,521	1,89,26,601	3,859,942	...	3,859,942	3,97,95 000	1,95,60,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	18,063	3,74,63,688	2,498,783	...	2,498,783	6,000	3,84,21,000
VII.—Customs	4,64 96,306	5.10,556	3 133,791	...	3,133,791	4 93,12,000	5,50,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,08,92,463	86,11,953	1,300,295	...	1,300,295	1,09,15,000	86,35,000
IX.—Forest	94,95,720	90,35,660	1,235,425	...	1,235,425	98,33,000	93,62,000
X.—Registration	21,69,031	21,52,299	288,089	...	288,089	23,49,000	23,34,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	92,25,416	...	615,028	...	615,028	86,75,000	...
Total	42,55,54,960	22,92,59,987	43,654,330	...	43,654,330	44,14,77,000	24,01,78,000
XII.—Interest	62,24,865	21,22,301	556,481	49,334	605,815	71,06,000	18,25,000
XIII.—Post Office	1,94,93,669	1,31,053	1,308,315	...	1,308,315	2,01,92,000	1,12,000
XIV.—Telegraph	1,23,93,431	...	826,229	6,444	832,673	1,32,00,000	...
XV.—Mint	51,76,185	...	345,079	12	345,091	4,61,77,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	74,089	34,66,173	236,017	...	236,017	63,000	34,07,000
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3,24,898	30,78,684	226,905	...	226,905	3,00,000	33,44,000
XVII.—Police	12,878	42,49,965	284,190	...	284,190	12,000	44,71,000
XVIII.—Marine	5,45,802	15,01,013	136,454	...	136,454	5,71,000	17,43,000
XIX.—Education	23,966	23,50,931	158.326	...	158,326	24,000	24,40,000
XX.—Medical	1,906	9,13,809	61,048	1,521	62,569	3,000	9,10,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,40,132	10,61,209	80,090	493	80,583	1,18,000	11,36,000
Total	11,23,671	1,66,21,784	1,183,030	2,014	1,185,044	10,91,000	1,74,51,000
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,04,252	5,16,780	114,735	90,026	204,761	11,58,000	4,97,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	4,00,304	4,94,578	59,659	...	59,659	4,04,000	5,01,000
XXIV.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	10,2°,776	33,44,943	291,581	1,825	293,406	7,97,000	32,13,000
Total	26,33,332	43,56,301	465,975	91,851	557,826	23,59,000	42,11,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	21,92,38,357	5,56,539	14,652,993	2.0	14,653,223	25,26,85,000	3,30,000
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,86,08,228	...	1,907,215	...	1,907,215	1,80,36,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)	3,95.755	...	26,384	1,023	27,407	3,65,000	...
Total	24,82,42,340	5,56,539	16,586,592	1,253	16,587,845	27,10,86,000	3,30,000
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,64,78,163	71,99,775	1,578,529	...	1,578,529	1,83,56,000	74,02,000
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,00,52,606	...	670,174	...	670,174	1,09.59.000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	6,59,569	16,07,814	151,159	...	151,159	8,77,000	16,14,000
Total	2,71,90,338	88,07,589	2,399,862	...	2,399,862	3,01,92,000	90,16,000
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,21,705	...	34,780	...	34,780	5,43,000	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,09,921	55,45,706	377,042	29,058	406,100	1,30,000	56,21,000
Total	6,31,626	55,45,706	411,822	29,058	440,880	6,73,000	56,21,000
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	86,56,127	...	577,075	66,015	643,090	1,11,18,000	...
Non-Effective	8,82,459	...	58,831	17,562	76,393	8,64,000	...
Total	95,38,586	...	635,906	83,577	719,483	1,19,82,000	...
TOTAL REVENUES	75,82,03,003	26,74,01,320	68,373,621	263,543	68,637,164	84,55,35,000	27, 87,44,000

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.						
				INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)						
Total India (converted into £ at Rs.=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	Total India (converted into £ at Rs.=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Revised Estimates 1900-1901.
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
17,695,800	...	17,695,800	—382,900	13,95,43,000	13,30,16,000	18,17),600	...	18,17),600	+91,900	+474,8
5,132,000	...	5,132,000	+572,200	6,81,40,000	...	4,542,700	...	4,542 700	—17,100	—589,3
5,951,100	...	5,951,100	+106,000	8,81,97,000	8,71,000	5,937,900	...	5,937,900	+92,800	—13,2
3,343,700	...	3,343,700	+76,300	1,28,39,000	3,73,7 ,000	3,347,300	...	3,347,300	+79 900	+3,6
3,957,000	...	3,957,000	+137,700	3,99,09,000	1,95,97,000	3,967,100	...	3 967,100	+147,800	+10,1
2,561,800	...	2,561,800	—51,200	...	4,08,39,000	2,722,600	...	2,722,600	+109, 00	+160,8
3,324,100	...	3,324,100	+189,900	4,72,72,000	5,49,000	3 183,000	...	3,183,000	+53,800	—136,1
1,308,000	...	1,308,000	+2,800	1,09,21,000	86 38,000	1,304 000	...	1,304.000	—1,200	—4,0
1,279,600	...	1,279,600	+90,800	96,39,000	91,78,000	1,254,400	...	1.254.400	+65,600	—25,2
312,200	...	312,200	+18,700	22,69,000	22,52,000	301,400	...	301,400	+7,9 0	—10,8
578,300	...	578,300	—40,200	96,13,000	...	640,900	...	640 900	+22,400	+62,6
45,443,600	...	45,443,600	+720,100	12,83,42,000	25,23,10,000	45,376,900	..	45,376 900	+633,400	—66 7
595,400	51,000	646 400	+19,100	80,61,000	20,24,000	672,300	10,000	682,300	+55,000	+35,9
1,353,600	...	1,353,600	+33,100	1,99,67,000	1,07,000	1,338,200	...	1,338,200	+17,700	—15,4
880,000	10,100	890,100	+85,900	1,24,50,000	...	830,000	4,200	834,200	+30,000	—55,9
3,078,500	...	3,078,500	+2,805,700	4,87,600	...	32,500	..	32,500	—240,300	—3,046,0
231,300	...	231,300	—15,600	68,000	31,57,000	235,000	...	235,000	—11,900	+3,7
242,900	...	242,900	+28,400	3,25,000	30 71,000	226,400	...	226,400	+11,900	—16,5
298,900	...	298,900	+8,700	13,000	44,34,000	296,500	...	296,500	+6,300	—2,4
154,300	...	154,300	+39,300	2,35,000	16,83,000	127 900	...	127,900	+12,900	—26,4
164,200	...	164,200	+5,200	21,000	25,01,000	168,100	...	168,100	+9,100	+3,9
60,900	1,500	62,400	+1,600	3,000	9,30,000	62,200	1,500	63,700	+2,900	+1,3
83,600	400	84,000	—7,100	1,22,000	12,56,000	91,800	300	92,100	+1,000	+8,1
1,236,100	1,900	1,238,000	+60,500	7,87,000	1,73,32,000	1,207,900	1,800	1,209,700	+32,200	—28,3
110,300	85,500	195,800	—7,500	11,53,000	5,23,000	111,800	84,500	196,300	—7,000	+5
60,400	...	60,400	+4,500	3,98,000	5,15,000	60,900	...	60,900	+5,000	+5
...	...	...	—12,100	2,40,000	...	16,000	...	16,000	+3,900	+16,0
267,300	3,000	270,300	—2,600	12,49,000	32,23,000	298,100	2,500	300,600	+27,700	+30,3
438,000	88,500	526,500	—17,700	30,40,000	42,61,000	486,800	87,000	573,800	+29 600	+47,3
16,867,700	200	16,867,900	+955,500	26,08,11,000	3,20,000	17,408,700	200	17,408,900	+1,496,500	+541,0
1,202,400	...	1,202,400	+10,800	1,47,75,000	...	985,800	...	985,000	—206,600	—217,4
24,300	1,600	25,900	—1,600	4,90,000	...	32,700	1,000	33,700	+6,200	+7,8
18,094,400	1,800	18,096,200	+964,700	27,6 ,76,000	3,20,000	18,426,400	1,200	18,427,600	+1,296,100	+331,4
1,717,200	...	1,717,200	+179,000	1,66,56,000	67,87,000	1,562,900	...	1,562,900	+24,700	—154,3
730,600	...	730,600	+19,200	1,13,33,000	...	755,500	...	755,500	+44,100	+24,9
166,100	...	166,100	+9,500	9,46,000	15,76,000	168,100	...	168,100	+11,500	+2,0
2,613,900	...	2,613,900	+207,700	2,89 35,000	83,63,000	2,486,500	...	2,486,500	+80,300	—127,4
36,200	...	36,200	+1,100	5,42,000	...	36,100	...	36,100	+1,000	—1
383,400	25,500	408,900	+100	1,13,000	55,67,000	378 700	25,600	404,300	—4,500	—4,6
419,600	25,500	445,100	+1,200	6,55,000	55,67,000	414,800	25,600	440,400	—3,500	—4,70
741,200	18,300	759,500	+128,900	69,82,000	...	465,500	248,300	713,800	+83,200	—45,7
57,600	17,000	74,600	+1,000	8,63,000	..	57,500	18,500	76,000	+2,400	+1,4
798,800	35,300	834,100	+129,900	78,45,000	...	523,000	266,800	789,800	+85,600	—44,3
74,951,900	214,100	75,165,000	+5,010,200	78,66,45,000	29,02,84,000	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,900	+2,036,100	—2,974,1

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE charged to the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					REVISED
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at Rs.15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES).
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	20,21,886	8,34,147	190,402	...	190,402	23,69,000	8,55,000
2.—Assignments and Compensations	53,23,362	1,05,42,025	1,057,692	...	1,057,692	50,67,000	1,04,38,000
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—							
3.—Land Revenue	10,68,201	4,01,53,204	2,748,094	645	2,748,739	11,24,000	4,13,34,000
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,58,77,224	...	1,725,148	2,006	1,727,154	2,68,38,000	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	45,56,225	4,10,522	331,116	640	331,756	46,52,000	4,12,000
6.—Stamps	—2,95,991	12,46,610	63,375	37,914	101,289	—3,30,000	14,18,000
7.—Excise	16,00,722	8,21,905	161,509	...	161,509	16,26,000	8,26,000
8.—Provincial Rates	...	5,31,917	35,461	...	35,461	...	5,17,000
9.—Customs	8,48,478	14,57,698	153,745	208	153,953	8,50,000	15,82,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,66,694	1,05,670	22,153	...	22,158	1,70,000	1,66,000
11.—Forest	56,26,783	51,63,513	719,353	10,822	730,175	57,94,000	53,26,000
12.—Registration	12,31,412	12,25,557	163,799	...	163,799	12,84,000	12,78,000
TOTAL	4,80,24,996	6,25,52,778	7,371,852	52,235	7,424,087	4,94,44,000	6,41,52,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,18,57,742	71,69,855	2,601,839	4,072,798	6,674,637	3,34,22,000	74,28,000
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,50,90,125*	...	*3,006,008*	*1,178,527*	*4,184,535*	*4,65,82,000*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*78,23,948*	*56,27,288*	*896,749*	...	*896,749*	*81,72,000*	*56,55,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—2,10,56,331*	15,42,567	*—1,300,918*	2,894,271	1,593,353	*—2,13,32,000*	17,73,000
14.—Interest on other Obligations	52,73,525	46,374	354,060	85	354,745	54,11,000	44,000
TOTAL	*—1,57,82,806*	15,88,941	*—946,258*	2,894,356	1,948,098	*—1,59,21,000*	18,17,000
15.—Post Office	1,50,20,978	12,82,255	1,086,882	95,365	1,182,247	1,56,50,000	13,31,000
16.—Telegraph	83,11,045	...	551,070	172,712	726,782	84,20,000	...
17.—Mint	7,98,216	...	53,214	2,694	55,908	4,50,00,000	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	66,01,165	93,59,636	1,064,053	320,023	1,384,076	66,40,000	95,79,000
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	2,69,398	3,09,44,135	2,080,902	769	2,081,671	2,50,000	3,16,37,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	14,60,308	87,99,880	684,013	...	684,013	16,00,000	1,03,19,000
20.—Police	6,90,680	4,20,63,047	2,850,848	448	2,851,296	6,44,000	4,30,38,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	12,86,654	18,02,109	205,922	327,970	533,892	15,94,000	19 64,000
22.—Education	1,76,664	1,60,87,939	1,084,267	1,852	1,086,119	1,70,000	1,61,72,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	17,07,796	...	113,853	211	114,064	17,18,000	...
24.—Medical	5,21,040	1,34,72,682	932,915	11,689	944,604	4,01,000	1,36,89,000
25.—Political	97,71,013	0,97,126	697,876	23,960	721,836	76,12,000	7,94,000
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	31,37,337	21,46,343	352,245	28,772	381,017	39,52,000	22,38,000
TOTAL	2,56,30,455	12,53,72,957	10,066,894	715,694	10,782,588	2,45,17,000	12,94,30,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	39,83,365	...	265,558	11,452	277,010	39,21,000	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,660	...	644	282,881	283,525	8,000	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	8,12,716	1,02,73,290	739,067	1,965,402	2,704,469	7,98,000	1,05,87,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	12,76,607	55,16,203	452,854	59,700	51?,554	10,79 000	57,81,000
31.—Exchange	12,14,240	...	80,949	...	80 949	49,000	...
32.—Miscellaneous	4,01,558	19,65,978	157,835	36,189	194,024	6,53,000	23,08,000
TOTAL	76,98,146	1,77,55,471	1,696,907	2,355,624	4,052,531	65,08,000	1,86,76,000
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	3,06,22,931	4,45,090	2,071,201	3,717	2,074,918	6,20,39,000	6,19,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,58,946	...	23,930	...	23,930	2,99,000	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL††	3,09,81,877	4,45,090	2,095,131	3,717	2,098,848	6,29,38 000	6,19,000
Carried over	12,66,82,977	20,89,97,492	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,27 ,089	19.07,16,000	21,60,25,000

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.				REVISED ESTIMATES, 1900-1901.			
	INDIA.				INDIA.			
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs.15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at Rs.15=£1.	England.	TOTAL.
	₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
State Railways Interest on Debt	4,32,54,372	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,281	4,14,11,000	2,760,800	1,054,000	4,014,800
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	18,05,553	120,370	218,884	339,254	21,71,000	144,700	218,900	363,600
TOTAL	4,50,90,125	3,006,008	1,178,527	4,184,535	4,35,82 000	3,105,500	1,272,900	4,378,400

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902 as compared with Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.
				India (Rupee Figures).		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
£	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£	£	£
214,900	...	214,900	+ 23,600	20,76,000	8,01,000	191,800	...	191,800	+ 500	—23,100
1,033,700	...	1,033,700	—18,800	52,63,000	1,04,85,000	1,049,900	...	1,049,900	—2,600	+ 16,200
2,830,600	400	2,831,000	—42,900	12,49,000	4,28,57,000	2,940,400	600	2,941,000	+ 67,100	+ 110,000
1,789,200	2,100	1,791,300	+ 20,500	2,65,38,000	...	1,769,200	2,600	1,771,800	+ 1,000	—19,500
337,600	500	338,100	—15,100	49,75,000	4,39,000	360,900	700	361,600	+ 8,400	+ 23,500
72,500	30,000	102,500	+ 9,700	—3,30,000	14,39,000	73,900	32,100	106,000	+ 13,200	+ 3,500
163,400	100	163,500	—11,400	17,35,000	8,96,000	175,400	...	175,400	+ 500	+ 11,900
34,500	...	34,500	—9,900	...	7,56,000	50,400	...	50,400	+ 6,000	+ 15,900
162,100	200	162,300	+ 5,300	8,54,000	16,11,000	164,300	400	164,700	+ 7,700	+ 2,400
22,400	...	22,400	—500	1,83,000	1,81,000	24,300	...	24,300	+ 1,400	+ 1,900
741,300	1,900	743,200	—8,700	59,43,000	54,44,000	759,100	1,200	760,300	+ 8,400	+ 17,100
170,800	...	170,800	—700	12,97,000	12,91,000	172,600	...	172,600	+ 1,100	+ 1,800
7,573,000	35,200	7,608,200	—48,900	4,97,85,000	6,62,00,000	7,732,200	37,600	7,769,800	+ 112,700	+ 161,600
2,723,400	4,375,500	7,098,900	+ 204,500	3,48,85,000	76,45,000	2,835,300	4,386,000	7,221,300	+ 326,900	+ 122,400
3,105,500	*1,272,900*	*4,378,400*	—9,700	*4,77,36,000*	...	*3,182,400*	*1,366,900*	*4,549,300*	—180,600	—170,900
921,800	...	*921,800*	+ 1,400	*85,70,000*	*56,70,000*	*949,300*	...	*949,300*	—26,100	—27,500
-1,303,900	3,102,600	1,798,700	+ 196,200	-2,14,21,000	19,75,000	-1,296,400	3,019,100	1,722,700	+ 129,200	—76,000
363,700	200	363,900	+ 4,600	56,04,000	43,000	376,500	200	376,700	+ 17,400	+ 12,800
—940,200	3,102,800	2,162,600	+ 200,800	-1,58,17,000	20,18,000	—919,900	3,019,300	2,099,400	+ 137,600	—63,200
1,132,100	97,400	1,229,500	—18,200	1,65,05,000	13,73,000	1,191,900	98,000	1,289,900	+ 42,200	+ 60,400
561,300	246,700	808,000	—3,500	92,00,000	...	613,300	260,100	873,400	+ 61,900	+ 65,400
3,006,000	10,600	3,016,600	+ 2,964,700	7,74,000	...	51,600	16,900	68,500	+ 16,600	—2,948,100
1,081,300	255,400	1,336,700	+ 19,700	66,69,000	95,15,000	1,078,900	252,400	1,331,300	+ 14,300	—5,400
2,125,800	300	2,126,100	+ 1,900	2,69,000	3,20,88,000	2,157,100	700	2,157,800	+ 33,600	+ 31,700
794,600	...	794,600	+ 60,400	15,02,000	96,45,000	743,100	...	743,100	+ 8,900	—51,500
2,912,100	1,300	2,913,400	—18,100	6,60,000	4,50,59,000	3,047,900	900	3,048,800	+ 117,300	+ 135,400
237,200	364,600	601,800	+ 18,700	16,75,000	20,80,000	250,300	288,600	538,900	—44,200	—62,900
1,089,900	2,600	1,092,500	—34,300	1,79,000	1,74,09,000	1,172,600	1,700	1,174,300	+ 47,500	+ 81,800
114,500	600	115,100	— 6,500	18,43,000	...	122,900	400	123,300	+ 1,700	+ 8,200
939,300	5,700	945,000	—8,700	4,94,000	1,42,67,000	984,100	5,200	989,300	+ 35,600	+ 44,300
560,400	24,900	585,300	—121,300	1,08,95,000	7,14,000	773,900	6,700	780,600	+ 64,000	+ 195,300
412,700	42,400	455,100	— 25,800	56,14,000	25,37,000	543,400	28,000	571,400	+ 90,500	+ 116,300
10,267,800	697,800	10,965,600	—124,000	2,98,00,000	13,33,14,000	10,874,200	584,600	11,458,800	+ 369,200	+ 493,200
261,400	20,800	282,200	+ 1,400	39,45,000	...	263,000	10,700	273,700	—7,100	—8,500
500	252,500	253,000	+ 4,900	9,000	...	600	252,500	253,100	+ 5,000	+ 100
759,000	1,962,200	2,721,200	—16,500	8,18,000	1,08,28,000	776,400	1,983,000	2,759,400	+ 21,700	+ 38,200
457,300	69,200	526,500	+ 22,300	11,56,000	58,20,000	465,100	59,900	525,000	+ 20,800	—1,500
3,300	...	3,300	+ 3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	—3,300
197,400	25,000	222,400	+ 59,100	5,74,000	39,23,000	299,800	21,500	321,300	+ 158,000	+ 98,900
1,678,900	2,329,700	4,008,600	+ 74,500	65,02,000	2,05,71,000	1,804,900	2,327,600	4,132,500	+ 198,400	+ 123,900
4,217,200	7,900	4,225,100	+ 890,100	1,01,04,000	7,000	674,100	...	674,100	—2,660,900	—3,551,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,900	...	19,900	—13,400	11,37,000	...	75,800	...	75,800	+ 42,500	+ 55,900
...	...	...	...	37,52,000	...	250,100	...	250,100	+ 250,100	+ 250,100
4,237,100	7,900	4,245,000	+ 876,700	1,49,93,000	7,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	—2,368,300	—3,245,000
27,516,000	6,528,100	34,044,100	+ 3,922,100	11,17,40,000	22,34,83,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	—1,429,700	—5,351,800

Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			
India.			
Amount in Rupees	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	England.	Total.
R	£	£	£
4,54,03,000	3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900
23,33,000	155,500	218,900	374,400
4,77,36,000	*3,182,400*	*1,366,900*	*4,549,300*

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate 1901-1902
Indian Midland Railway	£ 29,599	...	...

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE charged to the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.					REVISED	
	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA. (RUPEE FIGURES.)	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R
Brought forward	12,06,82,907	20,89,97,492	21,978,692	6,292,397	28,271,089	19,67,16,000	21,60,25,000
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	10,67,90,452	4,26,610	7,147,804	...	7,147,804	12,56,62,000	2,57,000
Interest on Debt	4,32,84,572	...	2,885,638	959,643	3,845,281	4,44,11,000	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,718,591	1,718,591	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	18,05,553	...	120,370	218,884	339,254	21,71,000	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,62,383	...	10,826	844,326	855,152	1,36,000	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	51,51,000	...	343,400	...	343,400	30,28,000	...
Interest	1,28,387	...	8,559	2,172,336	2,180,895	1,22,000	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	5,31,339	40,094	38,096	...	38,096	2,91,000	2,000
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	6,34,671	4,571	42,616	...	42,616	7,93,000	35,000
TOTAL	15,84,88,357	4,71,275	10,597,309	5,913,780	16,511,089	17,66,14,000	2,94,000
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	59,56,777	40,14,506	664,753	...	664,753	62,64,000	41,63,000
Interest on Debt	78,23,948	56,27,288	896,749	...	896,749	81,72,000	56,55,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	37,86,269	67,23,301	700,638	1,335	701,973	33,63,000	69,59,000
TOTAL	1,75,66,994	1,63,65,095	2,262,140	1,335	2,263,475	1,77,99,000	1,67,77,000
Other Public Works—							
44.—Military Works	1,20,71,699	...	804,780	31,782	836,562	1,05,00,000	...
45.—Civil Works	34,69,912	4,46,25,412	3,206,355	91,735	3,298,090	42,11,000	4,49,88,000
45 A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues	...	35,345	2,356	...	2,356	...	2,73,000
TOTAL	1,55,41,611	4,46,60,757	4,013,491	123,517	4,137,008	1,47,11,000	4,52,61,000
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,32,48,703	...	10,216,580	1,638,737	11,855,317	15,15,00,000	...
Non-Effective	91,15,539	...	607,703	2,422,206	3,029,909	91,68,000	...
TOTAL	16,23,64,242	...	10,824,283	4,060,943	14,885,226	16,06,68,000	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	874	874	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	47,46,44,111	27,04,94,619	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,761	56,65,08,000	27,83,57,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	44,51,317	296,754	...	296,754	...	18 30,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*75,44,616*	*502,974*	...	*502,974*	...	*14,43,000*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	47,46,44,111	26,74,01,320	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,541	56,65,08,000	27,87,44,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1899-1900.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.		
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	R	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	2,74,85,632	1,832,375	605,337	2,437,712
49.—Irrigation Works	88,12,240	587,483	10,477	597,960
TOTAL	3,62,97,872	2,419,858	615,814	3,035,672
51.—Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...

Revenues of India, in India and in England—concluded.

ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1900-1901.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1901-1902, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.
				India. (Rupee Figures.)		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		
Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.					
£	£	£	£	₹	₹	£	£	£	£	£
17,516,000	6,528,100	34,044,100	+3,922,100	11,17,40,000	22,34,83,000	22,348,200	6,344,100	28,692,300	—1,429,700	—5,351,800
8,394,600	...	8,394,600	+406,100	12,95,95,000	2,35,000	8,655,300	...	8,655,300	+666,800	+260,700
2,960,800	1,054,000	4,014,800	+5,700	4,54,03,000	...	3,026,900	1,148,000	4,174,900	+165,800	+160,100
...	2,357,100	2,357,100	—53,200	...	...	...	2,995,200	2,995,200	+584,900	+638,100
144,700	218,900	363,600	+4,000	23,33,000	...	155,500	218,900	374,400	+14,800	+10,800
9,100	926,600	935,700	+6,700	6,25,000	95,000	48,000	1,081,100	1,129,100	+200,100	+193,400
201,900	...	201,900	+9,400	19,54,000	...	130,300	...	130,300	—62,200	—71,600
8,100	1,589,500	1,597,600	—1,100	21,000	...	1,400	1,015,100	1,016,500	—582,200	—581,100
19,500	...	19,500	—59,000	8,66,000	52,000	61,200	...	61,200	—17,300	+41,700
55,200	...	55,200	+4,500	8,00,000	33,000	55,500	...	55,500	+4,800	+300
11,793,900	6,146,100	17,940,000	+323,100	18,15,97,000	4,15,000	12,134,100	6,458,300	18,592,400	+975,500	+652,400
695,200	...	695,200	+35,800	61,00,000	43,45,000	696,400	...	696,400	+37,000	+1,200
921,800	...	921,800	—1,400	85,70,000	56,70,000	949,300	...	949,300	+26,100	+27,500
688,100	900	689,000	—28,800	35,61,000	78,21,000	758,800	1,000	759,800	+42,000	+70,800
2,305,100	900	2,306,000	+5,600	1,82,31,000	1,78,36,000	2,404,500	1,000	2,405,500	+105,100	+99,500
700,000	39,000	739,000	—41,700	1,31,74,000	...	878,300	16,800	895,100	+114,400	+156,100
3,279,900	92,600	3,372,500	—9,600	67,27,000	5,06,42,000	3,824,600	95,200	3,919,800	+537,700	+547,300
18,200	...	18,200	—67,000	...	6,48,000	43,200	...	43,200	—42,000	+25,000
3,998,100	131,600	4,129,700	—118,300	1,99,01,000	5,12,90,000	4,746,100	112,000	4,858,100	+610,100	+728,400
10,100,000	1,972,100	12,072,100	—1,147,500	16,94,23,000	...	11,294,800	2,814,800	14,109,600	+890,000	+2,037,500
611,200	2,389,900	3,001,100	—38,100	91,80,000	...	612,000	2,413,700	3,025,700	—13,500	+24,600
10,711,200	4,362,000	15,073,200	—1,185,600	17,86,03,000	...	11,906,800	5,228,500	17,135,300	+876,500	+2,062,100
...	6,800	6,800	+6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	—6,800
50,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800	+2,953,700	51,00,72,000	29,30,24,000	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683,600	+1,137,500	—1,816,200
122,000	...	122,000	+576,400	...	47,26,000	315,100	...	315,100	+368,000	—208,400
96,200	...	96,200		...	74,66,000	407,700	...	407,700		
56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600	+3,530,100	51,00,72,000	29,02,84,000	53,357,100	18,143,900	71,501,000	+1,505,500	—2,024,600

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1901-1902.			
India.		England.	Total.	India.		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.		
₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
90,22,000	601,500	648,000	1,249,500	81,21,000	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,400
89,06,000	593,700	6,800	600,500	99,12,000	660,800	5,900	666,700
1,79,28,000	1,195,200	654,800	1,850,000	1,80,33,000	1,202,200	1,483,900	2,086,100
...	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	...	...	...	...

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of th*

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	68,373,621	263,543	68,637,164	74,951,900	214,100	75,166,000	71,795,300	396,600	72,191,900
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			2,774,623			1,640,400			650,900
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	1,534,087	4,861	1,539,818	1,033,500	3,100	1,036,600	799,100	2,600	801,700
Net			0			0			0
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	273,933	601,005	874,038	34,300	1,373,500	1,407,800	53,400	3,776,400	3,829,800
Net			872,238			1,230,000			1,663,400
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	...		...	3,000,000		...	1,000,000	
Debentures and Debenture stock of the G. I. P. Ry.	...	...		...	5,922,400		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	...	...		2,000,000	...		1,333,300	...	
Total	...	...	...	2,000,000	8,922,400	10,922,400	1,333,300	1,000,000	2,333,300
Net			0			10,825,700	...		2,240,000
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	301,900	5,500,000	5,801,900		5,000,000	5,000,000
Net			0			801,900			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	95,424	...		101,400	...		101,700	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,783,241	...		2,878,000	...		2,984,400	...	
Total	2,878,665	...	2,878,665	2,979,400	...	2,979,400	3,086,100	...	3,086,100
Net			274,078			370,500			502,500
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	296,754	...		122,000	...		315,100	...	
Appropriation for Reduction of Debt	...	...		...	...		250,100	...	
Excluded Local Funds	618,583	...		861,900	...		600,300	...	
Railway Funds	52,716	...		43,500	...		52,800	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	53,515	...		8,800	...		9,200	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,319,927	...		19,435,900	4,300		15,138,800	...	
Advances	8,719,058	...		8,384,000	434,500		3,416,100	71,600	
Suspense Accounts	113,201	...		80,500	...		7,600	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	3,279	...		2,400	...		53,300	...	
Miscellaneous	1,097	...		3,200	...		...	...	
Total	24,178,130	...	24,178,130	28,942,200	438,800	29,381,000	19,843,300	71,600	19,914,900
Net			0			2,025,000			0
Carried over	97,239,336	7,369,409		110,243,200	16,451,900		96,910,500	10,247,200	

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	49,675,915	16,392,846	66,068,761	56,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800	53,539,700	18,143,900	71,683,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	296,754	...	296,754	122,000	...	122,000	315,100	...	315,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*502,974*	...	*502,974*	*96,200*	...	*96,200*	*497,700*	...	*497,700*
Total	49,469,695	16,392,846	65,862,541	56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600	53,357,100	18,143,900	71,501,000
Excess of Expenditure charged to Revenue, over Revenue—									
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	587,483	10,477	597,960	593,700	6,800	600,500	660,800	5,900	666,700
Outlay on State Railways	1,837,375	605,337	2,442,712	601,500	648,000	1,249,500	541,400	1,478,000	2,019,400
Outlay on Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	2,523,570	1,612,468	4,136,038	2,118,900	1,246,400	3,365,300	1,871,700	1,639,500	3,511,200
Net			2,596,190			2,328,700			2,705,500
Charge involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities—									
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	...		5,922,400	5,922,400	...	...	...
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	2,700	2,700	...	177,800	177,800	...	2,166,400	2,166,400
Net			0			0			0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c Stock	...	...			...			...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...			...			...	
Oude and Rohilkhund Railway Debenture Stock	...	1,200			...			...	
E. I. Railway Debentures	...	100			...			...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	887	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	1,407	...		1,000	...		700	...	
4 p. c. Loans	90,790	...		95,700	...		89,300	...	
3½ p. c Loans	12,040	...		5,000	...		3,300	...	
7 s. per cent.	14,867	...		...	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	7	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	119,998	1,300	121,298	96,700	...	96,700	93,300	...	93,300
Net			121,298			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,500,000	6,500,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	301,900	5,000,000	5,301,900
Net			0			0			301,900
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	258	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	75,836	...		81,700	...		76,100	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,528,493	...		2,527,200	...		2,507,500	...	
Total	2,604,587	...	2,604,587	2,608,900	...	2,608,900	2,583,600	...	2,583,600
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	502,974	...		96,200	...		497,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds	614,865	...		855,400	...		589,500	...	
Railway Funds	50,730	...		52,700	...		42,800	...	
Sinking Funds	48,333	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	14,290,134	...		17,591,300	...		16,381,500	...	
Advances	9,007,351	2,583		8,243,800	497,700		2,660,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	116,312	...		18,900	...		6,800	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	92	...		...	...		3,100	...	
Total	24,630,791	2,583	24,633,374	26,858,300	497,700	27,356,000	20,182,000	...	20,182,000
Net			455,244			0			267,100
Carried over	81,768,499	45,127,711		89,228,100	30,674,600		79,511,800	28,433,700	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of th*

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward . .	97,239,336	7,369,409		110,243,200	16,451,900		96,910,500	10,247,200	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	138,837	...	138,837	303,000	...	303,000	230,500	...	230,500
Net .			0			0			111,200
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	430,660	...	430,660	542,100	...	542,100	564,700	...	564,700
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Account of Local Boards . . .	...	...	...	19,600	...	19,600	19,600	...	19,600
Net .			0			19,600			0
Remittances –									
Inland Money Orders .	18,304,669	...		19,333,300	...		20,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		2,223,300	...		994,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	567,102	...		385,900	...		324,300	..	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	321,440	...		406,700	...		426,700	...	
Telegraph . .	58,451	...		46,300	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,244,255	...		1,304,800	...		1,024,500	...	
Public Works . .	...	...		878,600	...		2,429,500	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by –									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . . .	568,919	...		713,800	...		360,900	...	
Military . .	10,467,143	...		11,307,900	...		11,400,500	...	
Public Works . .	186,048	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions .	1,284,903	1,010,585		1,492,700	2,054,700		2,305,900	2,277,500	
Other „ .	2,457,278	1,589,761		7,381,500	7,870,700		358,100	957,500	
Total .	36,460,508	2,600,346	39,060,854	45,474,800	9,925,400	55,400,200	39,606,600	3,235,000	42,841,600
Net .			217,396			0			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	19,067,022	19,067,022	...	13,500,000	13,500,000	...	16,500,000	16,500,000
Total Receipts .	134,269,341	29,036,777		156,582,700	39,877,300		137,331,900	29,982,200	
Opening Balance .	11,177,669	3,145,768		8,425,827	3,330,943		10,822,727	3,717,543	
GRAND TOTAL .	145,447,010	32,182,545		165,008,527	43,208,243		148,154,627	33,699,743	

Fort William,

vernment of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1899-1900.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	81,768,499	25,127,711		89,228,100	30,674,600		79,591,800	28,433,700	
oans and Advances by Imperial Government .	845,031	...	845,031	2,968,500	...	2,968,500	119,300	...	119,3
Net .			705,194			2,665 500			
oans and Advances by Provincial Governments	584,325	...	584,325	1,266,100	...	1,266,100	614,500	...	614,5
Net .			153,665			724,000			49,8
apital Account of Local Boards . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,200	...	39,2
Net .			0			0			19,6
emittances —									
Inland Money Orders .	18,278,962	...		19,333,300	...		20,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	13,402	...		2,222,500	...		994,700	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	587,451	...		385,900	...		324,300	...	
let payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	321,451	...		406,700	...		426,700	...	
Telegraph .	57,755	...		46,300	...		...	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,244,255	...		1,304,800	...		1,024,500	...	
Public Works .	...	...		778,600	...		2,429,500	...	
et Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		5,500	...	
Marine . . .	563,836	...		713,800	...		330,900	...	
Military . . .	10,407,443	...		11,307,900	...		11,400,500	...	
Public Works . .	274,478	...		...	...		...	...	
emittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions .	1,007,917	1,287,571		2,054,700	1,492,700		2,277,500	2,305,900	
Other ,,	1,302,557	2,430,320		8,990,200	7,323,400		1,239,200	354,200	
Total .	35,119,507	3,723,891	38,843,458	47,544,700	8,816,100	56,360,800	40,459,300	2,660,100	43,119,4
Net .			0			960,600			277,8
retary of State's Bills aid	18,703,761	...	18,703,761	13,178,400	...	13,178,400	16,830,200	...	16,830,20
tal Disbursements .	137,021,183	28,851,602		154,185,800	39,490,700		137,654 300	31,093,800	
Closing Balance .	8,425,827	3,330,943		10,822,727	3,717,543		10,500,327	2,605,943	
AND TOTAL .	145,447,010	32,182,545		165,008,527	43,208,243		148,154,627	33,699,743	

A. F. COX. I. F. FINLAY

—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Prcvincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£
unts, 1899-00											
nce at end of 98-99 . .	1,15,041	5,57,709	1,00,65,957	17,46,852	51,26,292	47,58,231	32,70,771	56,20,613	45,56,414	3,58,17,880	2,387,859
ed in 1899-00	...	...	26,52,116	...	9,34,571	8,64,630	...	...	...	44,51,317	296,754
it in 1899-00 .	11,920	2,76,233	...	8,68,506	...	...	19,84,459	21,20,549	22,82,949	75,44,616	502,974
nce at end of 99-00 . .	1,03,121	2,81,476	1,27,18,073	8,78,346	60,60,863	56,22,861	12,86,312	35,00,064	22,73,465	3,27,24,581	2,181,639
ised Estimate, 1900-1901.											
ance at end of 99-00 (by ccounts).	1,03,121	2,81,476	1,27,18,073	8,78,346	60,60,863	56,22,861	12,86,312	35,00,064	22,73,465	3,27,24,581	2,181,639
ded in 1900-01 . .	...	...	6,05,000	...	6,46,000	5,75,000	...	...	4,000	18,30,000	122,000
nt in 1900-1901	17,000	1,67,000	...	3,64,000	...	...	3,45,000	5,50,000	...	14,43,000	96,200
ance at end of 00-1901 .	86,121	1,14,476	1,33,23,073	5,14,346	67,06,863	61,97,861	9,41,312	29,50,064	22,77,465	3,31,11,581	2,207,439
dget Estimate, 1901-1902.											
ance at end of 00-1901 (by evised Estimate) . .	86,121	1,14,476	1,33,23,073	5,14,346	67,06,863	61,97,861	9,41,312	29,50,064	22,77,465	3,31,11,581	2,207,439
ded in 1901-1902	31,000	8,07,000	...	25,000	...	...	10,01,000	9,50,000	19,12,000	47,26,000	315,100
ent in 1901-1902	...	...	26,55,000	...	22,07,000	26,04,000	...	...	...	74,56,000	497,700
ance at end of 01-1902 .	1,17,121	9,21,476	1,06,68,073	5,39,346	44,99,863	35,93,861	19,42,312	39,00,064	41,89,465	3,03,71,581	2,024,839

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
INANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
March 20, 1901.

Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1899-1900. £	Accounts, 1899-1900. £	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901. £	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901. £	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. £	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. £
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	17,172,568		17,658,100		18,135,800	
2. Forest	1,232,685		1,275,900		1,251,900	
3. Tributes from Native States	614,588		577,700		640,500	
	19,019,841		19,511,700		20,028,200	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*755,728*		*754,000*		*760,900*	
Net	—	18,264,113	—	18,757,700	—	19,267,300
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,673,937		3,340,400		2,770,600	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*3,348*		*3,400*		*3,400*	
Net	—	2,670,589	—	3,337,000	—	2,767,200
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	5,830,752		5,929,800		5,915,800	
2. Stamps	3,225,920		3,305,500		3,310,700	
3. Excise	3,840,346		3,936,900		3,948,400	
4. Provincial Rates	2,495,458		2,558,300		2,719,300	
5. Customs	3,070,627		3,242,500		3,123,100	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,292,729		1,300,900		1,296,700	
7. Registration	287,164		311,400		300,500	
	20,042,996		20,585,300		20,614,500	
Deduct,—						
Assignments	*298,616*		*276,300*		*285,600*	
Net	—	19,744,380	—	20,309,000	—	20,328,900
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	307,616	—	106,500	—	—40,700
		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,700
Excess of Expenditure over Income		—		—		—
	—	40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,700

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1899-1900. £	Accounts, 1899-1900. £	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901. £	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901. £	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. £	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902. £
I.—Debt Services	—	1,342,283	—	1,516,200	—	1,417,100
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	14,165,743		14,239,100		16,345,500	
2. Military Works	801,782		702,800		859,000	
3. Special Defence Works	874		6,800		—	
Total	—	14,968,399	—	14,948,700	—	17,204,500
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	2,748,739		2,831,000		2,941,000	
2. Forest	730,175		743,200		760,300	
3. Other Heads	969,925		994,100		1,055,000	
Total	—	4,448,839	—	4,568,300	—	4,756,300
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	...		...		164,800	
Telegraph	...		...		39,200	
	...		...		204,000	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Railway	76,756		156,200		...	
Irrigation	136,387		307,900		81,000	
Post Office	120,068		124,100		48,300	
Telegraph	105,891		82,100		...	
	445,102		670,300		129,300	
Net	—	—445,102	—	—670,300	—	74,700
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	9,597,544		9,727,600		10,249,100	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,513,138		3,526,700		3,554,000	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	2,098,848		4,245,000		1,000,000	
4. Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial or Local Revenues)	2,356		18,200		43,200	
5. Civil Works	2,891,990		2,963,600		3,515,500	
	18,103,876		20,481,100		18,361,800	
Add or Deduct,—						
Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*—206,220*		25,800		*—182,600*	
Total	—	17,897,656	—	20,506,900	—	18,179,200
		38,212,075		40,869,800		41,631,800
Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,774,623		1,640,400		690,900
		40,986,698		42,510,200		42,322,700

H. J. BRERETON,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B., on Military, Military Works, and Marine Expenditure for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are the following:—

I.—Indian Military Estimates.
II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.
III.—Military Works Estimates.
IV.—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in the order given above. But I will preface my examination of them, as usual, with some explanation of the more important measures which have been carried out or initiated during the past year.

3. Taking the Indian and the Home (India) Military Estimates together, the expenditure for the year 1901-1902 is estimated to exceed the amount provided in the Budget for 1900-1901 by £791,100. This figure, however, does not give the true increase to military expenditure in the coming year, as compared with the provision in the Budget of the current year. To arrive at the true figure abnormal causes of variation must be eliminated. In the first place, the excess provision amounting to £266,666, which was provided in the Budget for the current year to meet the expected rise in the cost of food supplies for men and animals, must be thrown out. Again, the savings amounting to £280,000 on account of the absence of the troops lent for service in South Africa and the Colonies must be taken into consideration as, in the Budget for next year, full provision has been made for the established strength. For the first time, also, a credit of £230,000 has been afforded in the Home Estimates for 1901-1902 in consequence of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Throwing out the above items, the increase in the Budget for next year comes to £1,008,000.

4. Some of the reasons which make this increase necessary are similar to those which were indicated by me in my memorandum of the 21st March last year; but, in addition to these, we have had brought home to us, by the striking lessons of the war in South Africa, the urgent need for improvement in many directions. Following the plan pursued in 1899 we drew up last autumn a list of our more pressing military requirements, and selected from this such items as we could at that moment make provision for, from savings due to the absence from India of troops in South Africa and China, or for which we foresaw the possibility of making provision in the coming year. Lately, we have further prepared a similar and more complete list from which selections have again been made, up to the limit of our financial resources. The savings referred to have supplemented to an important degree the funds ordinarily available so that in one way and another the year under review has seen an exceptionally large number of important military measures carried through, or at least instituted and put in a fair way towards completion.

5. Some of the principal of these measures I will briefly enumerate, dividing them into the following headings: Field Army, Frontier Defence, Frontier Railways, Internal Defence, Coast Defence, Ordnance Factories, and General requirements.

Field Army.

6. Foremost among the requirements of the field army is the introduction of the ·303" rifle for all troops. This important measure is being pushed forward as much as possible, but unfortunately for us in India the very large demands on the manufacturing establishments in England consequent on the South African war have prevented the contractors from fulfilling their promises, and it is inevitable that the completion of the re-armament should be somewhat delayed. No less important is the improved armament of our artillery. Various improvements which were introduced experimentally in England eighteen months

or so ago have now successfully withstood the severe test of field service and are being adopted in our field batteries; they include the "spade" brake and the "Grenfell" sight, both of which have been found very satisfactory in South Africa. The year has passed without our being able to obtain any new guns for our mountain batteries, but a satisfactory type of gun has at length been decided on at home, and we hope to complete this very necessary measure next year at a cost of ₹4,00,000 (£26,600). Further, intended improvements to the artillery branch are an increase of 594 horses to field batteries costing ₹5,40,000 (£36,000), half of which has been met from savings; an increase to the establishments of mountain batteries at an initial cost of ₹3,50,000 (£23,300), and an annual expenditure of ₹6,37,000 (£42,460); and an addition of three howitzer batteries, two of which will we hope be provided next year. The necessity for an extended use of machine guns is another evident result of the South African war, and we are obtaining immediately sufficient Maxims to give two each to all regiments of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the field army, as well as to all other British regiments in India. These guns, sixty-eight in number, will cost ₹3,42,000 (£22,800). At the same time we are obtaining several machine guns of other descriptions from England for thorough trial, at a cost of ₹1,66,000 (£11,060).

7. I mentioned last year an important increase of 92 British officers to the Native army. The necessity of a further step in the same direction has now been recognized, and we propose to add another officer to every Native infantry regiment, or a total further increase of 133 officers. The cost of this for a whole year will be about ₹6,00,000 (£40,000), half of which sum only has been entered in the Estimates of 1901-1902.

8. The increased use of mounted infantry must be a distinct feature in future warfare, and provision for the training of such troops has therefore become very necessary. With this object we propose to form five schools of instruction and have provided ₹9,00,000 (£60,000) in the estimates of the coming year for the purpose.

9. In matters of equipment two items resulting from the experience of the South African war are the issue of a number of Zeiss and other binoculars and telescopes to mounted troops, and the adoption of a bandolier for the carriage of ammunition. The pattern in the latter case has not yet been decided on, but we have provided two lakhs (£13,300) in the estimates which will suffice for the first two divisions of the field army.

10. Turning to the important question of transport, the reorganization which I alluded to in my memorandum of March last could not be adopted in its entirety owing to the large expenditure involved, and we have been obliged to content ourselves with a scheme which will at least give us a definite organization and one which will be capable of rapid development and expansion on mobilization. This scheme has been approved by the Secretary of State, and the cadres of mule corps, cart trains, and camel corps, which are its salient feature, are being formed. The eventual cost of the organization will be nineteen-and-a-half lakhs annually (£130,000), and fifteen-and-three-quarter lakhs (£105,000) have been provided on this account in the Estimates of 1901-1902. Meanwhile the necessities of the supply branch of the Commissariat-Transport Department will be partly met by an addition of eight officers and eight probationers, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

11. Other measures towards increasing the preparedness and efficiency of the field army are the provision of equipment required from England for four more general hospitals, costing ₹50,000 (£3,300); the organization of a corps of military staff clerks, involving extra expenditure to the extent of ₹56,000 (£3,700); an increase to the annual allowance of practice ammunition for field artillery, costing ₹63,000 (£4,200); and a similar increase at a cost of ₹68,000 (£4,530) for native infantry on their being rearmed with the ·303" rifle.

Frontier Defence.

12. Under the headings Frontier Defence and Railways fall the construction of a new fort at Drosh which is nearly finished; the completion of the Khyber defences, which have been handed over to the Khyber Rifles; the provision of additional water-supply and accommodation for the garrison, and the completion of the defences at the Malakand. Under the same heading is a road from Kohat to Peshawar which is being executed by the Public Works Department

at a cost of R2,47,000 (£16,460); about one-third of this work is already completed. Then it has been decided to make a 2-foot 6-inch railway from Khushalgarh to Kohat and Thal, the formation as far as Kohat being for a 5-foot 6-inch gauge in view of the eventual bridging of the Indus. The work was begun in January and is being pushed on rapidly. The Nowshera-Dargai Railway to which I alluded last year is practically completed and is attracting a good amount of traffic. *Frontier Railways.*

13. The rearmament of the volunteers which is an important item under the heading Internal Defence is perforce delayed for the unavoidable reason which retards the rearmament of the field army, but we hope to give at least a percentage of volunteers the ·303" rifle before very long. In the same category is the addition of a company of garrison artillery to the army in India, which we have recommended. *Internal D*

14. In connection with Coast Defence some long-deferred requirements have been taken in hand during the past year, although the more pressing needs of the land forces have compelled a further postponement of other measures which must before long receive attention. We are about to supply the 6-inch guns of the defences at Bombay with cordite ammunition at a cost of R1,37,000 (£9,130) and in 1902-1903 similar provision will be made for the guns of that calibre in the Karachi and Hughli defences. We have provided a lakh and seventy thousand rupees (£11,300) in the estimates of 1901-1902 for the provision of breech-loading guns for the Rangoon defences instead of the 40-pounder muzzle-loading guns now mounted there. A number of new machine guns have also been ordered for all coast defence works at a cost of R1,66,000 (£11,060). Not the least important measure for the better security of our coast defences is the establishment at the fortress of Aden of an ordnance workshop, fitted up with all necessary machinery to admit of repairs to the guns, etc., in the defences there being executed on the spot. This necessary work has been put in hand and will, it is hoped, be completed next year. To assist in the defence of important seaports we propose to make arrangements for the more efficient training of volunteers; and with the same object in view the establishment of regular troops employed on submarine mining will be increased next year. *Coast Defen*

15. Many of the measures mentioned above have thrown extra work on, or have shown the necessity for increasing the capacity of, our ordnance factories, and some large items of extra expenditure in the present and coming years are the result of the increasing necessity that India should be as far as possible independent of England in the matter of warlike stores. This is shown particularly clearly in the difficulty which we are experiencing in obtaining our requirements of rifles to rearm the native troops. At the same time our manufacturing establishments have so improved of late years that we propose to establish a small-arms factory in India. This measure will, however, take some time to carry out and the expenditure on it in 1901-1902 will be trifling. The lyddite filling factory at Kirkee which I referred to last March will, I hope, soon be working; the new cordite factory at Wellington has progressed during the year, and we hope that the preliminaries for the central gun-carriage factory which is to be built at Jubbulpore will soon be completed. *Ordnance Factories.*

16. We now come to my final heading, general requirements of the army, which includes a number of very important measures. I have only sufficient space to allude in the briefest way to the following. We propose to introduce an improved system of recruiting in Madras, through the agency of special staff officers, a measure which has already proved most satisfactory in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay. The cost of this will be only some R44,000 (£3,000) a year. An expenditure of R83,000 (£5,530) a year has been sanctioned on improving the pay and prospects of warrant officers of the Indian army departments, a class whose duties are generally arduous and who are often entrusted with great responsibility. The system of training regimental orderlies to supplement our small staff of nurses in military hospitals has been so successful that we are expending a further R12,000 (£800) so as to provide extra duty pay for a larger number of men so trained. A most important measure in the interests of the health of the British army is the substitution of a metal tank to be packed on mules, for the carriage of drinking water, instead of the time-honoured *pakhal* and *massak*, both of which are constant sources of danger and probably of disease in barracks; and equally important from the point of *General requirement*

view of efficiency as well as of the prevention of disease, is the gradual introduction in British regiments of patent cooking stoves, with a view to allowing of all cooking being done—as is the case in England and the Colonies—by soldier cooks. Last year an experiment was tried of sending sickly soldiers for short sea trips, and we propose to extend this useful practice in 1901-1902; I hope that the results may materially benefit the British troops in India. Further measures with a similar object are the extension of the employment of medical officers on special sanitary and bacteriological research work; the gradual development of our system of dairies; the completion of installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters at two stations; continued experiments in incineration; and efforts to arrive at a satisfactory system for the removal of rubbish and thorough cleansing of cantonments. We have given much attention during the year to the question of mechanical punkah-pulling, the adoption of which is, we consider, most desirable. A number of experiments have been made, with the result that those systems which will allow of combined lighting of barracks and punkah-pulling by electricity seem likely to be the most satisfactory. We have decided to obtain the assistance of an expert adviser in the matter, and we have provided four lakhs (£26,600) in next year's estimates in the hope of being able to instal a satisfactory system at some stations at least in the course of 1901-1902. In connection with the usual peace training of troops, the annual grant for camps of exercise and instructions was reduced in the current year's estimates from one lakh to 75,000 rupees. For next year we have been able to increase the amount to two lakhs (£13,300). Finally, I should mention an increase of seven officers to the Army Veterinary Department in India, which for some years past has been unequal to the numerous duties required of it.

17. The last-mentioned item brings me to one or two points which are worthy of notice, although they do not fall under the various categories into which I have divided the foregoing measures. I referred last year to the large numbers of horses which we were purchasing to replace those sent with troops to South Africa. These extra purchases have been trained partly by batteries of artillery in this country and the remainder at temporary remount depôts which were established at Umballa and Bangalore. The result of these arrangements is that we are now in a position to supply trained horses to the cavalry regiments and batteries of the Indian establishment now in South Africa as soon as ever the course of events shall permit of their return to India. The supply of horses and ordnance mules to the army has again been hampered by the prevalence of contagious disease at the Hapur Depôt to which I alluded in my memorandum of March last. The origin of the disease which is diagnosed by the Imperial Bacteriologist as lymphangitis, is traced by that gentleman definitely to the ship-load of Italian mules imported in 1899. The important question of remounting the army and of improving the breed of horses in India has been under consideration during the past cold weather by a commission of which Major-General Tyler, Inspector General of Artillery, was President, and I hope that their report may be of assistance in the future consideration of these much discussed problems.

18. A measure which is of considerable Imperial as well as of Indian importance is the raising of five new regiments of native infantry to replace those serving in certain colonial garrisons. The employment of native regiments in these places enables the Imperial Government to withdraw the British troops hitherto required there, but it is not advisable that the Indian army should be permanently reduced on this account, and the Secretary of State has accordingly agreed to a corresponding increase, the whole cost of which will be borne by the Imperial Government.

19. The past year has seen a continuance of that assistance which I said in March last we had been able to render to the army in South Africa. A large number of officers of the Indian Staff Corps are still serving there, many in very responsible posts, and a great number with distinction and credit, as has already been shown in the published despatches of the Generals in the field. We have also sent great quantities of supplies, including as many as 200,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 180,000 helmets and 100,000 warm coats, other garments in lesser numbers, considerable numbers of tents as well as hospital equipment, food-stuffs, etc.

20. But in addition to this we have had to fit out and despatch a considerable expedition of our own, and one to which special interest attaches, as the regiments of the Indian army which compose it have for the first time in history fought side by side with the allied forces of the other great powers of the world. The expeditionary force to China which was despatched in July and August last, under Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, consists of one cavalry and four infantry brigades and line of communication troops, numbering in all about 20,000 officers and men, 11,000 transport, hospital, and other non-combatants, 4,000 coolies for pack work, and 9,500 horses and transport animals. The despatch of the force was effected without a hitch notwithstanding the adverse circumstances at Calcutta of great heat and a strike among the Chinese carpenters. Forty-seven transports were chartered and fitted, thirty-two at Calcutta, and fifteen at Bombay in addition to the use of the Royal Indian Marine ships *Clive*, *Canning*, and *Dalhousie*. The whole arrangements reflect very great credit on Captain Goodridge, Director, Royal Indian Marine, Captain Wilson, Deputy Director (who directed the whole of the first preparations in the absence of the Director in South Africa), and the dockyard staffs of Bombay and Calcutta. Since the expedition started large quantities of food-stuffs have been despatched to China, as well as a very complete supply of warm clothing. Statements have appeared in the press to the effect that our Native soldiers have been insufficiently clad during the great cold of the winter in North China. Such rumours are without foundation. Ample supplies were sent of warm under-clothing, blankets, Balaclava caps, gloves, mittens, poshtins, thick overcoats, etc., and I have ascertained from Sir A. Gaselee, in reply to a special enquiry, that what was provided left nothing to be desired. Special attention was also paid to the medical arrangements: besides a liberal supply of field hospitals, a hospital ship was fitted out (for the first time in Indian waters) and this was supplemented by the munificence of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia who has supplied, fitted out and maintained another ship, the *Gwalior*, entirely at his own expense. His Highness as well as His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and Colonel Sir Partab Singh of Jodhpore have personally taken part in the campaign, and for the first time on record we have regiments of Imperial Service Troops joining with the regular troops of the Indian army in an over-sea expedition.

The special Commissioners, Colonels Hutchinson and Wingate, who were directed to report on compensation for dearness of provisions, commissariat procedure and accounts, to whom I alluded in March last, extended their enquiries to other matters connected with commissariat administration and have submitted admirable reports, from which we shall derive much benefit in the improvement of the system. Their proposals are now under consideration. A committee is now sitting on the whole subject of the system under which the accounts of the army and its departments are prepared; another committee has considered the question of increasing the powers of General Officers Commanding Districts, and a third has dealt in great detail with matters connected with the expenditure and accounting for hospital stores, etc. A number of the recommendations made by the latter have already been adopted, and I hope that business will be much accelerated thereby. I am also able to record with satisfaction a very large reduction, especially by the Commissariat Department, in the numbers of reports and returns hitherto in use.

As this is the last memorandum on the estimates which I shall have the honour of laying before the Council, I have attached a paper, which may be of some interest, showing the principal improvements in the efficiency of the army and our defences since 1885. I now turn to the details of the various estimates.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The revised Indian military estimates for 1900-1901, compared with the budget for the year, show a net saving of ₹1,46,69,000 caused by an increase in receipts of ₹20,71,000 and a decrease in expenditure of ₹1,25,98,000.

4. The increase in receipts is chiefly due to credits on account of the value of animals and stores sent to China, the cost of which is debitable to the Imperial Government.

5. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under :—

(*a*) There is a decrease of R40,00,000 on account of the pay and subsistence of the force sent to China, India being relieved of all expenditure in connection therewith.

(*b*) The budget assumed that the Indian Contingent sent to South Africa in 1899-1900 would return or be replaced by the middle of the current year, but as this prospect has not been realised, the provision made for the last six months becomes a saving (R39,50,000).

(*c*) The difference between the credits taken by debit to Imperial Government for local stores issued from stock to the South Africa, China, and Jubaland Forces, and the amounts likely to be spent on their replacement, accounts for a net decrease of R21,00,000.

(*d*) An increase of R47,30,000 was anticipated owing to rise in prices of food supplies for men and animals, but this is not now expected to be fully realised as rates have somewhat fallen. The probable saving on this account is put at R14,80,000.

(*e*) A sum of R3,93,000 has been appropriated from the Indian estimates to meet the cost of supplementary demands from England.

(*f*) Smaller expenditure is anticipated to the extent of (i) R8,60,000 for army reliefs and commissariat services, (ii) R6,00,000 for regimental pay and allowances, (iii) R5,69,000 for medical establishments, supplies and services, (iv) R5,00,000 under the Remount Department grant, (v) R1,13,000 for barrack supplies and services, and (vi) R1,00,000 for army and garrison staff.

(*g*) The military estimates will be relieved of the pay and allowances of officers and others deputed on plague duty, which are debitable to the Civil Department (R1,90,000), while a saving of R1,35,000 is anticipated on account of exchange compensation allowance.

6. On the other hand, there have been increases in expenditure, the more important of which are the following :—

(*a*) More sea transport charges due chiefly to chartering of transports to convey details to England (R13,25,000).

(*b*) Cost of special expenditure to be incurred *in India* against the military estimates from savings due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa (R12,00,000).

(*c*) In the Ordnance Department the expenditure is expected to show an increase of R2,55,000, while the deduction of R4,25,000 made in the Indian estimates to counterbalance an excess provision in the Home estimates accounts for an increase to that extent.

(*d*) Some minor increases are (i) R1,44,000 on account of special services and military operations due chiefly to expenditure in connection with the blockade of the Mahsud Waziris; (ii) additional grants-in-aid to cantonment funds, R1,01,000; (iii) new cantonment general hospitals, R95,000; (iv) improvement of the equipment of the field artillery in India, R1,36,000; and (v) expenditure in connection with the contingent sent from India to take part in the Commonwealth celebrations at Sydney, R1,09,000.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

7. The estimates for 1901-1902, in the net, amount to R17,07,58,000, or R74,03,000 more than the budget for 1900-1901. This is due to a decrease in receipts of R20,66,000 and an increase in expenditure of R53,37,000.

Comparison—
Budget for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1901-1902.

8. The decrease in receipts is accounted for by the fact that a special credit of R20,57,000 was taken in the budget for 1900-1901 for the value of horses forming the peace complement of the units despatched to South Africa, which was chargeable to the Imperial Government.

9. The more important causes of the increase in expenditure are the following:—

(*a*) In the Budget for 1900-1901 a deduction of ₹38,50,000 was made on account of the absence of the Indian Contingent on service in South Africa, whereas no such deduction has been made for next year.

(*b*) A deduction was similarly made on account of Native infantry regiments serving in the Colonies, but as new regiments have been raised to replace them the necessary provision appears in next year's estimates (₹8,85,000).

(*c*) Larger provision for reorganisation and improvement of the commissariat-transport service, for purchase of transport animals, and for grass farms, ₹11,54,000.

(*d*) Larger provision for ordnance establishments and stores chiefly on account of the cordite and central gun-carriage factories, and in connection with the re-armament of the Native army and improvement of field artillery equipment, ₹7,00,000.

(*e*) The addition of two howitzer batteries and of one company royal garrison artillery accounts for an increase of ₹10,23,000; for the re-armament of the Native army an additional sum of ₹4,16,00 has been provided.

(*f*) The formation of five schools for mounted infantry in India involves an expenditure of ₹6,50,000, while ₹3,86,000 represents the increase due to the addition of one British officer per regiment of Native infantry in India and of eight officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department.

(*g*) Provision has also been made for the following:—₹2,03,000 for the completion of new 10-pounder mountain battery guns. ₹2,84,000 for railway works and water-supply for mobilisation rest-camps, ₹2,00,000 for bandolier equipment for units of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the field army, ₹1,24,000 for "Grenfell" sights for field artillery, ₹1,20,000 for purchase of machine guns and pack mountings for trial, and ammunition and components for "pompoms," ₹1,03,000 for increasing the popularity and efficiency of the volunteer force, ₹1,09,000 for improvement of submarine mining defences, and ₹88,000 for electric lights for coast defences at Bombay and Rangoon.

10. Among other causes of increased expenditure may be mentioned the following: Larger provision for an additional native mountain battery and for increased establishments (₹97,000), increased regimental pay and allowances (₹2,00,000), provision for full authorised reserves for the Native army (₹1,98,000), no deduction having been made as in the current year's budget for excess provision in the home estimates (₹4,25,000), improved sanitation of the Rangoon Cantonment sudder bazar (₹1,04,000), increased provision for camps of exercise and volunteer corps (₹2,01,000).

11. The foregoing increases will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain decreases, the more important of which are the following:—

(*a*) Lower prices for food supplies for men and animals, ₹40,00,000.

(*b*) The provision for purchase of remounts and their road expenses is ₹29,37,000 less, as special provision was made in 1900-1901 for replacement of horses sent to South Africa and other requirements.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,707,700, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,362,200 or £345,700 less than the Budget Estimate.

2. This saving of £345,700 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901, is chiefly due to the dislocation of the arrangements regarding Indian reliefs resulting in smaller payments on account of furlough allowances and pay, during the voyage, of British forces serving in India, and

"Indian Troop Service;" to decrease in the payments for stores, furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and retired pay, etc., of British forces for service in India.

The net figures of the Revised Estimate show a saving of £337,500 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901, due to a decrease in expenditure of £345,700 as explained above, and a decrease in receipts of £8,200.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

Comparison—Budget for 1900-1901 and Estimate for 1901-1902.

The receipts and expenditure for 1901-1902 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	248,300	2,814,800	2,566,500
Non-effective	18,500	2,413,700	2,395,200
TOTAL .	266,800	5,228,500	4,961,700

The receipts for 1901-1902 include contributions to be made to the extent of £230,000 by the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the transport of troops, and of military charges for Aden, and in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; and compared with the Budget for 1900-1901 they show an anticipated total increase of £223,300. The total gross expenditure for 1901-1902 is higher by £520,800 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year. This amount is chiefly accounted for by the increased provision for ordnance and other army stores and to the expected return of troops from South Africa, and the resumption of transfers to the Army [illegible] the de.

The [illegible] of which charges on account of effective services, as estimated in the coming year, are [illegible]de payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India (£760,000); furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£250,000); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports (£19,000); miscellaneous (£20,600); and stores for India (£1,427,200).

The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£600,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£22,700); pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service (£1,670,000), miscellaneous pensions, etc. (£84,000), and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions (£37,000).

The net expenditure for 1901-1902 is more by £297,500 than that for the preceding year, and, as explained above, this is due to an increase of £223,300 in receipts and £520,800 in gross expenditure.

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure, the Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 amounted to R1,15,09,000 (£767,267); the revised estimate of expenditure is taken at R1,05,00,000 (£700,000). There will, therefore, have been less expenditure in India of R10,09,000 (£67,267), which is due mainly to the transfer of funds to meet additional expenditure in England on stores and to an anticipated lapse of R7,48,000 (£49,867) on grants for works.

2. The Budget Estimate for 1901-1902, excluding English expenditure, is R1,31,74,000 (£878,267) or R16,65,000 (£111,000) more than that of 1900-1901. The difference is due to a special grant of R17,74,900 (£118,327)

being allowed for certain works which have been recognized by the Government of India as being of special urgency and importance.

3. The main heads of expenditure in the Military Works estimate amount to the following sums, in round figures:—

	R
For original works, including those in progress and those to be commenced . . .	62,88,000 (£419,200)
„ repairs	34,63,000 (£230,867)
„ establishments and tools and plant . .	29,62,000 (£197,467)
„ Barrack Department establishment supplies and tools and plant	8,12,000 (£54,133)

4. Expenditure, amounting to R3,50,800 (£23,387), will be incurred on water-supply projects, R1,22,370 on sanitary works, R3,17,000 (£21,133) for coast and inland fortifications, and R1,74,000 for works on the North-West Frontier: R4,00,000 (£26,667) will be spent on the installation of mechanical punkah-pulling in barracks, and provision has been made in the budget for R8,00,000 (£53,333) for the cordite factory in the Nilgiris, R4,20,000 (£28,000) for the central gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore, and also R3,00,000 (£20,000) for renewals of buildings, etc. The remaining works consist of those for new hospitals, barracks, etc., and will provide for the ordinary requirements of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Remount, and Marine Departments.

Excluding renewals, provision is made for 99 new works, of which 55 are in progress and 44 have yet to be commenced. A sum of R5,35,000 (£35,667) is provided for minor works costing less than R2,500 each.

IV.—Marine.

Revised Estimates, 1900-1901.

Comparison—
Revised for 1900-1901
and
Budget for 1900-1901.

The net total of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1900-1901 was R14,20,000 (£94,667), the Revised Estimate stands at R10,23,000 (£68,200), showing a decrease of R3,97,000 (£26,467).

The decrease is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial service. Also to larger deductions on account of recoveries for dockyard labour in connection with the China Expeditionary Force, and to reduced expenditure on repairs and on coal for His Majesty's ships of war in Indian seas, counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure under other heads owing to the troopships having been kept working throughout the year and to large local purchases of coal to meet requirements usually met by importing coal from England.

Estimates, 1901-1902.

Comparison—
Budget for 1900-1901
and
Estimate for 1901-1902.

The net total of the Marine Estimate for 1901-1902 is R14,40,000 (£96,000) against R14,20,000 (£94,667), the total of the Budget for 1900-1901 showing an increase of R20,000. This is caused by an increase in expenditure amounting to R75,000 (£5,000), due to the addition of the *Hardinge* to the establishment of vessels of the Royal Indian Marine and to other causes, counterbalanced by increased receipts of R56,000 (£3,733).

APPENDIX.

Statement of important measures of improvement in the army and in the defence of India since 1885.

1885.

Increase to the strength of the army.

In 1885 the permanent establishment of British troops was increased by the addition of—

Cavalry	1,332
Artillery	1,373
Infantry	7,952
TOTAL	10,657

The strength of the Native Army was increased by—

Cavalry	4,704
Infantry	11,968
Artillery, approximately	3,000
TOTAL	19,672

The approximate cost was calculated at £1,196,800 a year, excluding non-effective charges.

Increase and redistribution of garrison batteries.

Six companies of garrison artillery were added to the Indian establishment, and two of these were located at Roorkee and one each at Barrackpore, Bombay, Karachi, and Quetta. The garrison companies in India were redistributed in 1892.

The cost was approximately R3,18,000 initial, R9,12,000 annual.

Equipment of mountain batteries with 2·5-inch R. M. L. guns.

It was decided to re-arm the mountain batteries, and eventually all mountain batteries were gradually equipped with the 2·5-inch R. M. L. gun. It has now been decided to re-arm the mountain batteries with a new 10-pounder gun at a cost of R4,05,000.

Special defence works.

The question of improving the coast and frontier defences of India was taken up vigorously in 1885. Schemes were prepared by the Defence Committee and approved by the Secretary of State, and the cost of the proposed works was spread over a number of years. A new head of account called the "special defence works" was accordingly opened and special defence divisions formed at the various ports and on the frontier for the execution of the works. In 1890, after a general forecast of the expenditure on special defence works had been submitted to the Secretary of State, His Lordship's sanction was received to a total expenditure against Indian revenues of five crores and three lakhs, including the moiety of the cost of the works at Aden.

The works were practically completed in 1897 at an expenditure chargeable to Indian revenues of R4,08,00,850, *viz.* :—

	R
On works, including establishments and tools and plant	2,67,11,391
On armaments, floating defences, etc.	1,40,89,459
TOTAL	4,08,00,850

In addition, a sum of ₹11,78,435 was charged to the Home Government for a share of the cost of the Aden defences, and a sum approximating 50 lakhs was allowed for establishment charges for carrying out the works, tools and plant, etc.

Coast defences of India.

Designs for the principal defensive works at Aden were elaborated in 1883, were put in hand in the latter part of 1884 and were in progress until 1897. In 1885 the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to proposals for the defence of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, and Rangoon. In 1890 it was finally decided that the expenditure on coast defence works should be limited to ₹3,13,26,818,* including the cost of armament and floating defences. Special arrangements were made for the execution of the works which were completed in 1897 at a cost of ₹2,69,62,203 as shown below:—

	₹
* Works	1,54,47,600
Armaments and floating defences	1,58,79,218
TOTAL .	3,13,26,818

These sums do not take account of expenditure on establishment, tools and plant:

PORTS.	Works.	Armaments and floating defences.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹
Aden (excluding Imperial share)	27,85,138	16,28,941	44,14,079
Karachi .	16,15,929	16,66,171	32,82,100
Bombay .	96,73,111	39,98,567	1,36,71,678
Hooghly .	6,08,388	14,07,120	20,15,508
Burma .	9,42,848	18,40,612	27,83,460
General .	6,45,286	1,50,092	7,95,378
TOTAL	1,62,70,700	1,06,91,503	2,69,62,203

The expenditure on works, besides providing the necessary batteries complete with arrangements for range and position-finding, etc., at the various ports, includes the cost of the following additional works:—At Aden, barracks for three batteries of Royal Artillery (₹5,93,663); at Karachi, a new lighthouse (₹1,11,865) and the removal of deep-water point and the extension of the east groyne (₹3,50,000); at Bombay, a wet basin (₹15,41,018); and in the Hooghly, land communications and new jetty (₹2,39,240), also a harbourage for two torpedo boats (₹1,27,501); at Rangoon, the protection of Syriam Bank against erosion which was threatening the battery (₹2,96,188), and accommodation for one garrison battery of Royal Artillery (₹1,07,363) at this place.

The outlay on armaments represents the provision of 10-inch B.-L. guns, 6-inch B.-L. guns, quick-firing guns, and R. C. machine guns with the necessary ammunition.

The floating defences comprise seven 1st class torpedo-boats, two torpedo gun-boats, and two turretships at Bombay re-armed with breech-loading guns.

Frontier defences of India.

Proposals for providing defence works on the North-West Frontier of India were submitted to the Secretary of State for the first time in 1885, although in 1883 and 1884 large proposals were made—and in some cases the work begun—for strategic railways and roads. In 1887 sanction was obtained to revised proposals, and in 1890 the Secretary of State finally sanctioned an expenditure of ₹1,88,47,312 * on both works and armament.

	₹
* Works	1,39,09,200
Armament	49,38,112
TOTAL .	1,88,47,312

These frontier defences may be divided into three main groups, those in advance and rear of the Bolan pass and Peshin plateau, those for the defence of the Khyber pass and its debouchure, and thirdly those for strengthening certain important strategical points in rear and for the protection of our supply depôts.

The works have been completed and the armament provided, the final outlay being—

	R
On works	1,04,40,691
„ armament	33,97,956
TOTAL	1,38,38,647

Strategic Railways, Roads, and Bridges.

The expenditure on these has been R14,44,87,000 or £9,632,467.

Appointments and Organisation.

(Commissariat-Transport Department.)

Consequent on the recommendations of the Army Organisation Commission, the appointment of Commissary General-in-Chief was created in 1885. No change was made at that time in the status of the Commissariat Departments of the three Presidencies, but that of Bengal was divided into two circles, each under a Commissary General. In 1889 all three administrations were brought under the Government of India; and in 1899, with the introduction of a system of promotion for officers by length of departmental service, the former separate lists for each Presidency were amalgamated into one list for all future appointments.

1886.

Formation of reserves for the Native Army.

In 1886 a plan to provide a reserve for the Native Army was sanctioned by which men passing into the reserve, still belonged to their respective regiments. Reservists are required to do an annual training, and when called up for service rejoin their regimental depôts.

The scheme was limited at first to the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force, and subsequently extended in 1887 to the Madras and Bombay Armies.

Two reserve forces were originally formed:—the active reserve and the garrison reserve; the former was limited to 218 men per battalion of infantry in Bengal, and 160 per battalion in Madras and Bombay, and the following in the artillery:—

Native mountain artillery—

Gunners 22
Drivers 34 } per battery.

British mountain batteries—

Native Drivers 34 per battery.

The garrison reserve was abolished in 1892.

In 1899 the reserve per regiment was raised to—

In infantry regiments of the Punjab and Bengal Commands, exclusive of Gurkha battalions and local corps. In Burma battalions of Madras infantry, excluding the 10th Burma (Gurkha) Rifles. In the 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry.	280 reservists per regiment.
In the corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners	250 reservists.
In regiments of the Bombay Command, including the Bombay Sappers and Miners, but excluding the 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Bombay Infantry and local corps.	160 reservists per regiment.
In regiments of the Madras Command, including the Corps of "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners but excluding the Burma battalions of Madras Infantry.	60 reservists per regiment.

Raising of military police in Bengal and Bombay for service in Burma.

The military police force required for the pacification of Burma was raised in India in 1886 and 1887.

In March 1886 a force of 3,000 was raised in Northern India.

In July 1886 two additional police battalions were raised and in October 1886 the raising of 2,000 additional military police was ordered.

In December 1886 4,000 additional police was raised.

In 1887 a military police battalion of 500 men was raised and another force of 4,000 police.

In 1888 three additional levies were raised as follows :—

Shan States Levy	600 Punjabis.
Mogaung Levy	500 Gurkhas and hillmen.
Chin Levy	400 Punjabis and 200 Hindustanis.

The total number of Indian police sanctiond for Upper Burma amounted to about 18,500. The military police in Burma is a highly efficient force.

Mobilisation of the army.

A general mobilisation committee was formed in 1886, and it was decided that the plan of mobilisation should be by "army corps" for service beyond the frontier, and "divisions" or "brigades" of all arms, according to circumstances, for service within the frontiers of India, or beyond sea.

This was changed in 1890 to the system of mobilisation by divisions. The basis of the plan is mobilisation by stations, *i.e.*, certain stations are detailed from which the troops will be withdrawn in order to form the field army. Obligatory garrisons for all India have been laid down.

Special grants have been made from time to time to facilitate mobilisation arrangements.

Raising of additional Native mountain batteries.

To provide for the requirements of Burma, two additional Native mountain batteries were raised in 1886, at an approximate cost of ₹3,20,000 initial and ₹2,80,000 annual.

Water-supply of cantonments.

Special attention has been given to the subject of the water-supply of cantonments, and for some years nine lakhs of rupees were expended annually on works of this class. The following important projects have been carried through since 1886:—Chakrata, Peshawar, Mhow, Allahabad, Dum-Dum, Lucknow, Agra, Dagshai, Subathu, Murree, Rawal Pindi, Bangalore, Meerut, Quetta, Secunderabad. The mobilisation camps have been provided with supplies of piped water.

I

Enlargement of the arsenal at Rawal Pindi.

In January 1887, in connection with the scheme for the defence of the North-West Frontier, the Secretary of State sanctioned such extension of the Rawal Pindi arsenal as appeared to the Government of India to be necessary. A scheme for providing the additional accommodation required to fully meet existing or immediately prospective conditions was drawn up and sanctioned in May 1888, and the enlargement was completed in 1891-92 at a cost of ₹1,41,000. A further extension of the arsenal was sanctioned in 1898 on the recommendation of a special committee and is being carried out at an estimated cost of ₹1,98,930.

Scheme of regimental institutes.

In 1887, with a view to increase the comfort and well-being of the British soldier in India, it was decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to combine, improve and develop the reading and general recreation rooms and the canteens and

refreshment shops which were then maintained for British troops in India under th designation of regimental institutes. A scale of accommodation was laid down and th scheme has been carried out as far as funds have permitted.

Amalgamation of the Supply and Transport Branches, Commissariat Department.

The Supply and Transport Branches of the Commissariat Departments in th three Presidencies were amalgamated in February 1887.

1888.

Reorganisation of the commands and staff in India.

The reorganisation of the commands and staff in India was carried out in 1888 The principal changes introduced were:—

The Generals' commands were reduced from 33 to 30 and were divided into 1s class districts commanded by Major-Generals, and 2nd class districts commandec by Colonels with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

The larger stations were placed under the command of Colonels on the Staff.

The divisional and district staff (musketry staff excluded) in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's Departments were amalgamated, the combinec duties being performed by officers designated "District Staff Officers, 1st class," and "District Staff Officers, 2nd class." These designations have since been altered tc Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. The estimatec saving by the above measures was R2,21,052.

Introduction of improvements in the organisation of the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1888 the conditions of service in the Hyderabad Contingent were improved:

(i) The establishment of British officers was increased from four to six per regiment (subsequently increased in 1890 to eight).

(ii) The artillery, cavalry and infantry, respectively, were linked together.

(iii) The rates of good-conduct pay and pensions and half-mounting allowance were assimilated to those in force for the regular army.

Transfer of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The question of the transfer of the administration of the Horse-Breeding Department from the Military to the Revenue and Agricultural Department was considered by a conference at Delhi in 1888, and the transfer was carried out in 1889.

Re-armament of the turretships and provision of seven torpedo and two gun-boats for coast defences.

In 1888 8-inch B.-L guns were substituted for the old 10-inch M.-L. guns on board the turretships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala*, which form part of the defences of Bombay, costing, with sundry alterations to the ships, £47,430.

Provision of gun-boats for Bombay and torpedo-boats for the several ports in India, and transfer of the India defence vessels to the control of the Admiralty.

In 1886—88 two additional gun-boats were sanctioned for Bombay, costing £130,000, as well as seven torpedo-boats for the several Indian ports, costing about £89,000.

The last of these arrived in India in July 1889. In 1891 the vessels referred to were handed over to the control of the Admiralty under certain conditi

Organisation of Mounted Infantry in Upper Burma.

n 1889 325 British and 680 Native mounted infantry were raised for service in Burma.

Engineer Field and Siege Parks.

n 1889 measures were taken to complete the engineer field parks at Rawal Pindi and Quetta and to keep this equipment separate from all other stock and ready for immediate ssue when required. Similar precautions have since been taken as regards the field ark units at Karachi.

Re-armament of Royal Horse and Field Artillery in India.

In 1889 horse and field batteries were re-armed with 12-pounder B.-L. guns, and during 1897—99 sanction was accorded to the substitution of pole for shaft draught in batteries of horse and field artillery and the conversion of field artillery guns to take 15-pounder projectiles at an estimated cost of six lakhs. Cordite ammunition was gradually introduced for these services at an eventual cost of £46,500. In 1900 the introduction of the spade brake, the tray system of carrying ammunition, and the assimilation of all carriages and wagons to one pattern with pole draught was sanctioned for field artillery at a cost of R12,59,740.

Reorganisation of the establishment of officers of the Military Accounts Department.

This was undertaken to meet the requirements of the second circle of military accounts and audit in the Bengal Presidency, and also to provide travelling inspectors of accounts. Consolidated rates of salaries were introduced.

Extension of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore.

To enable the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore to undertake the manufacture of the fuzes used with the new 12-pounder B.-L. guns and to carry out the repairs of these guns, it became necessary to extend the foundry. The work was put in hand n 1889 and completed during 1892-93 at a cost of R1,72,000.

1890.

Amalgamation of the three Staff Corps.

(*a*) In 1890 the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps were amalgamated as he Indian Staff Corps under Royal Warrant, dated 28th January 1891.

(*b*) The "General List" of cavalry and infantry ceased to exist as separate bodies except for succession to Colonel's allowance.

Increase to ammunition columns.

In 1890 the number of wagons per ammunition column unit was increased from three to six, the 33 additional wagons required being sent at once to the ammunition column stations.

Re-arrangement of the commands and staff of the Royal Artillery.

In 1890 India was divided for the purpose of artillery commands into six artillery circles. The artillery and the forts in each circle were placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the Staff so far as armament, equipment, and inspection are concerned. On the abolition of the presidential army system in 1895 the commands and staff were re-arranged: the artillery in each command was placed under the supervision of a Colonel on the Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Construction of a wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay and deepening of the Duncan Dock.

In 1890 projects were sanctioned for the construction of a wet basin in the Dockyard at Bombay, and for deepening the Duncan Dock at a total estimated cost of R18,32,641. The works were completed in 1898 and 1893, respectively.

Military Works.

The Military Works Department was extended to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

1891.

Reconstitution of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry.

In 1891 the reconstitution of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry as frontier (Baluchistan) regiments was undertaken.

In 1898 their composition was again changed to—

Classes.	24th Bombay Infantry Companies.	26th Bombay Infantry Companies.
Hazaras	2	2
Pathans { Khattaks	1	1
Pathans { Waziris	1	1
Punjabi Mahomedans	2	0
Baluchis and Brahuis	0	2
Sikhs, other than Jat Sikhs	2	2

Grant of increased pay to the Native Cavalry.

In 1891 the pay of silladar cavalry was raised as notified in G. G. O. No. 224 of 1891. The cost was appoximately R8,68,500.

Artillerymen for the armaments of the coast and frontier defences and inland forts.

In 1891, in order to increase the number of artillerymen for coast and frontier defences, 25 men were added to each of the 23 garrison artillery companies in India at a cost of R3,75,000. The existing 222 lascars were increased to 650 and placed on the footing of fighting men. This measure cost R53,489 initial and R1,50,919 annually.

Manufacture of steel in India.

In 1891 the manufacture of steel for projectiles and gun-carriages was recommended to the Secretary of State, and the proposals having been approved, the steel factory at Cossipore commenced work in June 1892. The result has been most satisfactory, and the scope of the factory has been considerably developed. The initial cost of the measure was R1,25,000; the annual cost R5,700.

Establishment of a harness and saddlery factory in Southern India.

In 1891 the establishment of a second factory in India for the supply of harness, saddlery, and accoutrements was determined on, but owing to lack of funds the complete scheme was never accomplished. In 1898, however, the harness and saddlery workshops in the Bombay Arsenal were abolished and the similar workshops at Madras were enlarged so as to meet the requirements of both Madras and Bombay Commands in this respect with a resulting saving of R6,337 a year.

1892.

Establishment of recruiting centres.

Recruiting centres in each of which a depôt was established were established for the regiments of the Bengal Army in 1892 at a cost of about a lakh for the first year, with a recurring annual charge of ₹75,000, each to form the centre of a recruiting district. Each centre is under the control of the recruiting staff officer with or without one or more assistant recruiting staff officers. The system of recruiting centres was extended to the Native troops in the Bombay Command in 1896 at a cost of about ₹32,500 per annum.

Reorganisation of the Intelligence Branch.

In 1892 the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department was reorganised at a cost of about ₹55,000 per annum—

(*a*) An Assistant Quartermaster General was appointed head of the branch.

(*b*) The branch was divided into four sections, each under a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, a Staff Captain and a paid attaché with an adequate clerical staff.

(*c*) The staff pay of Staff Captains was in 1899 increased from ₹150 to ₹250 per mensem.

(*d*) The formation of an Intelligence Section in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, was sanctioned in 1892.

(*e*) An Intelligence Branch for Burma was sanctioned in May 1890 and continued until April 1900, when a small Burma Section was added to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department at Simla.

Local battalions for service in Burma.

In order to increase the efficiency of the Madras Army in 1892, the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry were reconstituted as the 5th and 6th Burma Battalions. In 1894 the 29th Madras Infantry was similarly converted into the 7th Burma Battalion.

These local battalions were formed from men transferred from the Burma Military Police as shown below:—

10th	Madras	Infantry	(1st	Burma	Battalion)	from the	Kubo Valley Police Battalion.
12th	„	„	(2nd	„	„)	„	Chin Levy.
33rd	„	„	(3rd	„	„)	„	Shan States Levy.
32nd	„	„	(4th	„	„)	„	Myingyan Military Police Battalion.
30th			(5th	„	„)	„	Pyinmana and Katha-Magwe Military Police Battalions.
31st			(6th	„	„)	„	Shwebo Military Police Battalion.
29th			(7th	„	„)	„	Magwe and Mandalay Military Police Battalions.

The approximate cost of this measure was ₹2,42,000.

Revision of the hutting system in the Native Army.

In 1892, with a view to provide improved accommodation for the Native Army, the system of hutting was revised. An annual grant for the reconstruction of lines in Bengal is given.

Full hutting-money is still admissible, but in lieu of half hutting-money a monthly repair allowance of ₹100 per regiment has been introduced.

In Madras a uniform system has been adopted, under which the ownership of the huts will be gradually transferred to the State, the men being granted an allowance for maintaining the huts in good condition. An annual grant of ₹70,000 is given accordingly for repairs, etc., of lines.

Similarly, the Bombay Army has been given an annual grant of ₹50,000, *i.e.*, ₹18,000 for repairs and ₹32,000 for the construction gradually of new lines. The accommodation for the Punjab Frontier Force is provided by the Military Works Department at the cost of the State, while the Gurkha battalions at permanent stations are given special grants when new lines or reconstruction become necessary, and a repair allowance every four years.

Establishment of a reserve of horses.

The establishment of a reserve of 1,000 horses to meet the demands of field service was sanctioned in 1892, but money for it was not forthcoming until 1896. The initial cost was about seven lakhs. Recurring cost on account of feed, keep, etc., R1,50,000.

1893.

Reorganisation of Hindustani regiments on the class regiment system.

In order to attract a better class of recruit and to render service in these regiments more popular, they were reorganised in 1893 as class regiments as follows :—

Group.	Class.	Centre.
1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry .	Brahmins	Allahabad.
2nd, 4th, and 16th Bengal Infantry	Rajputs	Agra.
7th, 8th, and 11th Bengal Infantry	"	Lucknow.
6th and 10th Bengal Infantry	Jats .	Delhi.
13th Bengal Infantry . .	Rajputs	"
5th and 12th Bengal Infantry .	Musalmans	Bareilly.
7th and 18th Bengal Infantry .	"	Benares.
19th Bengal Infantry to be linked with 39th Garhwal Rifles	Khas Gurkhas	Lansdowne.

Since then the 5th, 12th, 17th, and 18th Bengal infantry have been linked together with their regimental centre at Benares.

The approximate cost of this measure was R78,000 *plus* charges on account of (*i*) change in uniform, (*ii*) cost of transit of transfers, (*iii*) pensions and gratuities.

Additions to the strength of the Ordnance Department.

The personnel of the Ordnance Department was increased in 1893 by an addition of three officers to the number of Assistant Superintendents of Factories so as to provide an Assistant Superintendent for each factory. (Annual cost R20,408.) A further increase of four officers was made in 1896 in order to provide a small reserve at an annual cost of R30,128.

Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.

Five Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery were added to the Department in 1893 in view of the necessity for specially skilled supervision for the B.-L. guns and hydro-pneumatic mountings at the coast defence stations.

Magazine rifles for British troops in India.

During 1893 the British infantry were re-armed with the Lee-Metford rifle at a cost of £327,500, and it was decided in 1897 to re-arm the seven regiments of British cavalry with Lee-Enfield carbines and the Royal Artillery with converted Martini-Enfield artillery carbines ; this re-armament was completed in 1899.

Exchange Compensation.

Exchange compensation allowance was given to all servants of Government not domiciled in India to compensate them for the depreciated value of the rupee in which currency their salaries are paid, and a privileged rate of exchange for furlough allowances calculated in Indian currency, when paid in England, was fixed.

Rules for the preparation and submission of accounts of British troops on field service.

The old system for the preparation and rendering of accounts on field service having failed in the Miranzai and Hazara Expeditions, a new system was introduced for the use of British troops in the field.

1894.

Reorganisation of the Bombay Army.

In 1894 the composition of the Bombay Army was changed, class companies being formed and a proportion of foreigners enlisted; men belonging to non-fighting classes were eliminated. The revised composition was notified in G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

In order to provide officers on mobilisation taking place, the formation of an Indian Army reserve of officers was sanctioned in 1894, the regulations governing admission thereto being published in G. G. O. No. 308 of 1894.

Indian Articles of War.

In 1894 the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) having been found defective, it was amended by a Bill (Act XII of 1894).

Reorganisation of the Military Works Services.

In May 1894 a committee was appointed under the Presidentship of the Honourable Mr. D. R. Lyall, Indian Civil Service, to report on the measures that would, in their opinion, be practicable to reduce establishment charges and percentages in the Military Works and Public Works Departments, and as to the best means of effecting economy without interfering with efficiency in the execution of military and public works. One of the recommendations of this committee was that the Military Works Department should be abolished, and that works done by that service should be transferred to the Public Works Department, which was to be manned by Royal Engineer officers only. The Government of India, however, decided that a separate agency for the execution of military works should be maintained, but that the organisation of the Military Works Department should be largely modified. It was proposed to abolish the graded system which had become unworkable, and to constitute the service on a purely military basis. Detailed proposals for carrying out this change were submitted to the Secretary of State in July 1897. Under the revised arrangements, which involved the abolition of the Military Works Department, employment upon military works duties was to be the normal duty of Royal Engineer officers in India, and this employment was to be considered regimental duty. It was proposed that the new organisation should follow the lines of the system in force in the Imperial Service at Home and in the Colonies adapted to suit the reorganisation of the Army in India in four Commands. These proposals received the sanction of the Secretary of State in March 1899, and the reorganisation was brought into effect from 1st October of that year.

1895.

Abolition of the presidential army system.

In 1895 the great reform which had been discussed for so many years was carried out, the Bengal Army was sub-divided into the Bengal and Punjab Commands and the presidential armies of Madras and Bombay were formed into two Commands, the Quetta District going to Bombay and Burma to the Madras Command. The whole army of India, consisting of the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Commands, each under a Lieutenant-General, was placed under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India. The staff of each Command was re-arranged and assimilated as far as possible.

Increase to the pay of the Native Army.

In June 1895 the pay of all non-commissioned ranks in the Native Artillery, Sappers and Miners, and the Native Infantry was increased by R2 per mensem. The Madras Cavalry, the Viceroy's Body-Guard, and the local corps shared in this increase. The increase in annual expenditure was about R30,00,000.

Increase of pay to the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1895 the pay of sowars of the Hyderabad Contingent was assimilated to that of the Bengal and Bombay Cavalry, and in 1896 the increase of pay sanctioned for the Native Army was extended to the Hyderabad Contingent artillery and infantry.

Reorganisation of the Madras Army.

In 1895 it was decided to reorganise the Madras Army on the class company system, Telugus being eliminated.

Establishment of a Proof Department at Balasore.

In order to carry out the proof of projectiles manufactured at the Shell Factory, Cossipore, a proof department was established at Balasore in 1895, at an initial and an annual expenditure of ₹1,89,323 and ₹23,416, respectively.

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned the enlargement of the scope and establishment of this proof department so as to include the proof of small-arm ammunition, with effect from 1st April 1901. The cost of this will be only ₹36,000 initial and ₹17,117 annual.

Abolition of the Gunpowder Factories at Madras and Kirkee.

In consequence of the introduction of cordite, the gunpowder factory at Madras was abolished in 1895 and that at Kirkee was closed on 1st April 1900.

1896.

Amalgamation of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Branches of the Indian Medical Service.

In 1895-96 the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Branches of the Indian Medical Service were amalgamated into one service under the direct administrative control of the Government of India. The Surgeon General with the Government of India was at the same time made the head of the amalgamated service, and his designation was changed to the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

Accounts.

Relief was afforded from the accumulated interest of the Patriotic Fund to the sufferers in the Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895.

Orders were issued that the rates payable to British troops serving in India on account of compensation in lieu of clothing and those recoverable from them on account of issues of clothing made on payment should be identical, and that they should be fixed at the actual cost of supplying the articles in India.

1897.

Military Works.

The high level road through the Bolan Pass which was commenced in 1882-83 was completed at a cost of ₹21,79,469.

Reorganisation of the Hyderabad Contingent.

In 1897 both cavalry and infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent were organised on the class squadron and class company system and the future class composition laid down in G. G. O. No. 1165 of 1897.

Re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals.

In consequence of the issue, in 1897, of new rules under the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), cantonment hospitals have been re-established at almost all the large stations garrisoned by British troops.

Sanitary Officers.

In 1897 the appointment, as an experimental measure, of three district sanitary officers for the sole duties of investigating the causes of disease and giving advice in sanitary matters was recommended to, and sanctioned by, the Secretary of State. The appointment of one sanitary officer for each Command has now been approved.

Accounts.

Measures were adopted by which it was hoped to obtain a more effectual check than formerly existed over claims to compensation for dearness of provisions and forage to Native troops and followers, together with a simplification of procedure in the submission and audit of such claims.

1898.

Raising an additional Mountain Battery.

An additional Native mountain battery was sanctioned in 1898, at an approximate cost of ₹1,60,000 initial and ₹1,40,000 annual.

Establishment of a Central Gun-Carriage Factory.

The establishment of a central gun-carriage factory at Jubbulpore in place of the three existing factories was recommended to Secretary of State in 1898 as conducive to economy as well as to efficiency in manufacture. The proposal has been approved and steps towards the establishment of the factory are now being taken. The initial cost is estimated at 26 lakhs, but there will, on the other hand, be an annual saving of nearly ₹1,20,000 on labour and establishments.

Changes in ordnance organisation.

With a view to increased efficiency and economy of manufacture, the ordnance factories were placed under the direct control of the Director General of Ordnance in 1898, a measure which resulted in a saving of ₹8,712 per annum.

As a corollary to the above change, the reorganisation of the Ordnance Department in India, by the reduction of the circles of ordnance supply from four to two, was recommended to the Secretary of State in June 1900, and received His Lordship's sanction. The reorganisation was carried into effect from 1st November 1900.

Accounts.

In consequence of the grant by the Imperial Government to British soldiers serving in England and the Colonies of a messing allowance of 3*d*. per diem, similar measures were introduced in India, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, orders were issued sanctioning the grant in India of a messing allowance of 2¼ annas a day to European non-commissioned officers and men in addition to their usual pay and extra-duty pay; and exempting them from the payment of the stoppage of 9 pies a day hitherto made on account of the grocery ration.

Formation of a Central Office of Audit and Account for dealing with the accounts of Ordnance Factories in India.

This measure was undertaken in consequence of the transfer of the direct control of the factories of the Ordnance Department in India to the Director General of Ordnance in India.

1899.

Redistribution of commands and staff on the North-Western Frontier.

In 1899 the commands and staff on the North-Western Frontier were redistributed as follows, and notified in India Army Circular No. 45 of 1900:—

(i) A 1st class district, under the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, was formed embracing the whole frontier from Abbottabad to Dehra Ghazi Khan.

(ii) The Brigadier-General Commanding the Peshawar District became subordinate to the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

(iii) A new 2nd class district, styled the Derajat District, was formed under the General Officer Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Military position on the North-Western Frontier.

On the conclusion of military operations on the Punjab Frontier in 1898, the whole question of the military position on the North-Western Frontier was thoroughly considered by the Government of India, and in 1899 it was decided to withdraw regular troops from the Khyber, expanding the Khyber rifles, that regular troops should be withdrawn from the Samana, Kurram, Tochi, and the Gomal and Shahur Valleys, and that thereafter these places should be garrisoned by militia or military police.

Cantonment Regulations.

Under the authority of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), rules have been drawn up for the administration of cantonments. The rules were finally published and given effect to in 1899.

Provision of an adequate war reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons.

The necessity for providing a larger reserve of military assistant surgeons to meet the requirements of the field army on mobilisation was considered in 1899, and a scheme was put forward which has now been sanctioned. This involved an increase to the establishment, the cost of which is estimated at—

	R
Initial	1,55,160 spread over five years.
Annual recurring	7,250 in the sixth year and thereafter.

Horse runs for Native cavalry.

In view of the increasing difficulty experienced by Native cavalry in obtaining suitable remounts, a scheme for the establishment of horse runs by these regiments on irrigable land was sanctioned in 1899. Grants of land on favourable terms were made on the Chenab Canal and loans of money allowed to enable regiments to start operations. The experiment is now under trial.

North-Western Frontier defences.

The defences at the Malakand, including Chakdara, in the Khyber, and on the Samana were strengthened and improved so as to be proof against tribal attack.

Accounts.

The rules relating to payment of compensation for dearness of provisions were modified so as to provide for compensation being based on the local price of that quality of food-grains which would be ordinarily eaten by the class of men to which the Native soldier or follower belongs.

Pensions.

The rates of wound pensions admissible to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Native Army were considered inadequate and, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, were increased.

Organisation of transport.

The experience of the Chitral and Tirah Expeditions led to prolonged consideration by two special committees and by the Government of India of the whole subject of organising the standing transport so as to adapt it to the much larger requirements of mobilisation. In 1899 a provisional scheme for organising a large part of the existing transport into corps and cadres was approved, and this has now been merged into a more extensive scheme for the maintenance of organised transport units, which has

received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Simultaneously, in 1899, rules were formulated and approved for the organisation into units of all transport hired or purchased in time of war; and in order to facilitate the collection of such transport from private owners, the terms to be allowed for hire of animals or men were carefully detailed and widely published. A further measure with the same object is the compiling of an accurate census of transport, which is now in preparation, and the maintenance of registration officers permanently in districts. The scheme for enrolling camels from the grantees on the lands adjacent to the Chenab Canal has been most successful.

The organisation of transport has necessitated the addition of 38 officers to the Transport Branch of the Commissariat-Transport Department at a cost of R6,20,000 annually. The total extra cost is R19,40,000.

Complement of transport.

Questions connected with the maintenance of a large standing transport have been very prominent in the years under review. The complement of transport which had been developed in 1885 was increased in 1891 by 2,000 mules at a cost of eight lakhs. A further increase of 1,750 mules was sanctioned in 1896 in connection with the provision of mobilisation equipments for the divisions of the field army, and again by 2,000 mules in March 1900, when the total authorised complement of mules became 22,270.

1900.

Volunteers.

Since 1885 the strength of the volunteer force has risen from 13,363 to 31,000 approximately at the present time. During this period several new corps have been formed and the formation of reserves has been sanctioned.

In 1892 Government sanctioned an annual grant of R30,000 for volunteer buildings, and R20,000 annually for field days, and the camp of exercise grant was raised from R15,000 to R60,000. Wound and injury pensions to volunteers, and pensions to their widows, have been granted under certain conditions; the capitation for mounted and artillery volunteers has been raised by R10, and the same amount is paid to infantry volunteers trained in gun drill in addition to ordinary capitation. The volunteer officer's decoration and volunteer long-service medal have been extended to India, and volunteer officers are given an outfit allowance of R100 on first appointment.

Withdrawal of detachments of troops from isolated positions.

In pursuance of the policy of withdrawing detachments from isolated and unimportant stations as far as may be consistent with the internal safety of the Empire, a number of small stations have been given up, and troops have been generally concentrated at the more important strategic centres whence they can be more readily drawn for mobilisation, and can also be better trained.

Manufacture of cordite in India.

The experimental manufacture of a small quantity of cordite at Kirkee having, after prolonged trial, proved that this explosive could be made in India equal in quality to that produced in England, the establishment of a cordite factory in the Arvenghat Valley, Nilgiri Hills, was finally decided on, and the factory is now in course of erection. The manufacture is expected to result in a large saving as compared with the cost of cordite imported from England, and to recoup the initial cost within a very few years.

Lyddite filling factory.

It has been decided to fill lyddite shell in India, and the factory will form a branch of the Small-Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Hut accommodation at the summer camps in the Murree Hills and at Chakrata, Ranikhet, and Dalhousie.

For the benefit of the health of the troops summer hutted camps in the hills have been established at Gharial, Kuldanna, Kalabagh, Thobba, Khyra Gully, Bara Gully,

Dalhousie, Chakrata, and Ranikhet, but want of funds has prevented the development of the policy as much as could be desired.

Supply—Grass and Dairy Farms.

In matters connected with supplies for troops the establishment of Government dairies has been prominent since 1889, when in consequence of the representations of a committee on the prevalence of enteric fever dairies were established experimentally at Allahabad, Bareilly, and Rawal Pindi. The first-named was attached to the grass farm at that station, and under the management of Lieutenant (now Captain) Meagher has attained to a state of considerable prosperity, all the troops in the garrison being supplied with excellent dairy produce. It was then determined to work dairies—wherever possible—in conjunction with grass farms, and under advice from Captain Meagher such combined farms have been started and are now working satisfactorily at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Umballa ; dairies have also been inaugurated at Aden, Mhow, Jubbulpore; Agra, etc., in most cases under the direction of Captain Meagher. At the same time it was recognised that to ensure success, whether of grass or dairy farms, trained and continuous management was necessary. A system has therefore been adopted which places all farming operations under a Director of Farms in the Punjab and Bengal, respectively, and Assistant Directors as well as subordinates to manage local farms are trained at the Allahabad Farm by Captain Meagher, who has been appointed Director of Farms in Bengal.

In concluding this summary, I would point out that it does not, except in a few instances, embrace the various proposals which have been made and sanctioned for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, as many of these have not yet been carried to completion ; and I have also alluded to these especially in my memoranda on the estimates, in March 1900, and in that which I now submit. The expenditure which has been accepted by the Government of India on these measures amounts to ₹3,48,28,140. The improvements represented by this expenditure include the re-armament of the Native Army, increase to the officers of the Army and of the Commissariat-Transport Department, the reorganisation and increase of the Artillery, establishment of mounted infantry, improvements in the volunteer force, the reorganisation of the transport, increase in horses, important proposals connected with mobilisation and equipments, increase in amount of ammunition issued, improvement in equipment of the field batteries, new mountain guns, completion of hospitals and medical equipment, provision of field railway, large development of manufacturing power, higher efficiency in coast defences, and a great many other items.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Maj.-Genl.*

March 20, 1901.

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.

It was explained in the memorandum appended to the Financial Statement this time last year that in consequence of certain changes, of which a summary was given, in the procedure for the consideration of Railway Projects, the memorandum would then and for the future be confined mainly to the presentment of such details in connection with the Railway Programme for the ensuing and two following years as do not find a place in the Financial Statement.

For any information which may be wanted in regard to proposals not in the programme, reference is invited to the History of Railway Projects revised and brought up to date which was issued in October last.

2. In connection with the form of the present programme which is printed as Statement A to this memorandum, there are two points which call for notice.

The first is that for the grouping according to the source from which the expenditure is to be met, and the agency to be employed, which has hitherto been adopted, a new grouping has been substituted which is designed to illustrate the principle on which the resources available have been distributed.

That principle is that, in framing the railway programme, the amount required to meet the needs of open lines, so far as they can be foreseen, should be regarded as a first charge upon the money available for railway purposes, and that every effort should be made to provide in full for all demands arising out of the development of existing traffic—that next in order provision should be made for the steady prosecution and early completion of lines in progress, preference under this head being given to Companies' lines over those under construction by the agency of the State, and, lastly, for new projects which depend on the ability of the State to find money to complete them without financial embarrassment to the Government.

In the abstract at the end the totals are given according to the old as well as according to the new grouping for facility of comparison.

3. The other point is that in order to admit of the continuous application of the principle above stated, the minimum of 6½ crores, which was adopted last year as the basis of the programme for the years following that actually dealt with in the Budget, has been abandoned. The forecast for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 has been based on the aggregate of the actual demands so far as they can be at present foreseen by the Railway administrations concerned, for open lines and lines under construction, which alone come to 10¼ crores for 1901-1902 and nearly 7 crores for 1902-1903. The obligation to find this amount if possible being accepted, it will remain to consider in connection with the preparation of the Estimates for each successive year whether the amount can be found or not; if not, in what directions reduction can be effected with the least mischief, and if, on the other hand, the financial position is as easy as may be hoped for, how far it is possible to go in undertaking new lines from among those shown in Statement B, in addition to the comparatively obligatory provision for lines open and in progress.

4. As has been explained on former occasions it must be clearly understood that except in so far as it embodies the actual Budget provisions for the year next ensuing, the whole programme is provisional only, that the order of priority given to the new projects which it is proposed to include in it, as funds permit, is always liable to reconsideration, and that the actual inception of any particular project depends on its final acceptance by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, on the financial situation when the time comes, and in some cases on the possibility that offers may be received for its construction by a Company which may admit of its being carried out independently of the programme.

5. Turning to details it will be observed that, whereas the total of the sums shown in the programme presented last March for the year now ending amounted to Rs. 7,30,84,000 only and included no provision for any new railway, the Government of India have been able during the course of the year to make supplementary grants for different lines, raising the total to Rs. 8,30,75,000, and that out of these grants it has been possible to commence work on the Gondia-Jubbulpur line, one of the three projects

mentioned in paragraph 5 of last year's memorandum as having been struck out owing to the pressure of famine demands, and also on a second line, the Midnapur-Jherriah, which was shown last year as for commencement in 1901-1902 only.

Of the other two lines struck out last year the Dhulia-Amalner line is for the present in abeyance owing to the transfer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the State and the Godra-Baroda Chord still awaits the possibility of providing funds.

The commencement of the 4th line, that from Sakri to Jainagar, to which reference was made in the same paragraph, has unfortunately been delayed by the inability of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to raise the necessary funds on debentures the currency of which they were obliged to limit to the short unexpired term of their contract for the working of the Tirhoot State Railway, of which the Sakri-Jainagar line will form a part. This difficulty has lately been got over, it is understood, by the Secretary of State's acceptance of liability for debentures of a suitable term after the determination of the Tirhoot Contract, and it is hoped the line may now soon be put in hand.

6. For 1901-1902 the allotments amount to Rs. 10,32,44,000 against the minimum of 6½ crores shown in the programme last year. So far as can at present be foreseen the whole of this amount will be required to meet the pressing needs of open lines and for the energetic prosecution of lines under construction, including the three lines recently commenced, namely, the Khushalgarh-Kohat, Gondia-Jubbulpur and Midnapur-Jherriah, but it is hoped that later in the year it may be possible to find a place for the commencement of the section of the Godhra-Baroda Chord in British territory. For the length in Baroda territory funds will be found by the Durbar.

In 1902-1903 we may hope, if the present financial position is maintained, to commence the first ten or twelve of the lines entered in Statement B and most of the remainder in 1903-1904.

7. The usual summary of railway progress giving the lengths of the lines is entered as an Statement E to this memorandum.

8. The capital expenditure on railways falling within the categories now included in the programme for the ten years from 1892-93 to 1901-1902 is shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
Capital expenditure on open lines	108	120	184	167	240	179	221	335	405	460
On construction of new lines .	472	392	390	421	654	691	661	562	426	572
TOTAL .	580	512	574	588	894	870	882	897	831	1,032

9. The subjoined table shows the progress made in the development of railway communication, including lines financed by Native States or Companies outside the programme, during the 5½ years of my officiating and substantive tenure of the office of Public Works Member :—

YEAR.	AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR.			DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
	Opened.	Commenced but not open.	Sanctioned but not commenced.	Opened.	Sanctioned.	
1895-96	18,855	2,195	22	821	2,415	
1896-97	19,677	3,741	43	713	1,054	
1897-98	20,390	4,008	129	743	917	
1898-99	21,156	3,948	349	1,339	631	
1899-1900	22,491	2,454	286	1,266	732	
1900-1901	23,763	2,597*	430	1,386	392	* Of which 1,300 miles will probably be ready for opening in 1901-1902.
TOTAL .	...	...	...	6,268	6,141	

10. The exceptionally favourable character of the earnings from Railways during the years 1899-1900 was noticed in last year's memorandum, and it was anticipated that according to the revised estimates then available the customary loss on the direct railway account, that is, " the amount by which the net earnings fall short of the interest

charges which have to be met, including strategic railways and loss arising from the special exchange provisions of the old Railway contracts," would be reduced to about 1¼ lakhs. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that this anticipation has been more than fulfilled, and that the actuals show, for the first time in the history of Railways in India, an absolute surplus, which amounts to over 11½ lakhs.

It was stated at the same time that with the cessation of the exceptional traffic due to the famine and the despatch of troops to South Africa a falling off was to be looked for, and in the estimates for the year now ending the probable deficit was put down at 73 lakhs, but according to the most recent estimates, it appears that there will once more be an actual gain, this time of about 23½ lakhs, on the direct account of the year. This result is no doubt partly due to the unfortunate continuance of famine conditions during earlier months of the year and to the movement of an unusually heavy crop of rice in Burma and of cotton in Bombay, but it is again distinctly encouraging.

The estimates for 1901-1902 allow for a deficit of about 24¾ lakhs.

11. Statement C is a list of Branch lines for the construction of which by private enterprise, outside the programme, arrangements have been made or are under consideration; and Statement D corresponds in a revised and amplified shape with Statement C, appended to last year's memorandum, which included a good many lines on which famine relief work, though sanctioned, was not actually undertaken. In connection with this Statement attention is invited to paragraph 6, page 2 of the last issue of the History of Railway Projects, where it is stated that Government will be prepared to receive proposals for the completion of some, if not all, of these lines on the understanding that the work already done will be given free of cost together with the land and the surveys already made.

A. C. TREVOR.

CALCUTTA;
March 20, 1901.

STATEMENT A IN APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT

OF

Anticipated Capital Expenditure on Railways, Open or under Construction, for which Government have accepted any direct financial responsibility for the three years *1901-1902 to 1903-1904*, including all Open Lines.

Branch lines under Rebate terms are excluded.

Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1900-1901.	Proposed dis 1901-1902.
	OPEN LINES.	₹	₹
	By State Agency.		
1	Eastern Bengal	26,56	32,08
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand	9,76	15,30
3	North Western	51,78	48,47
4	Warora Colliery	—52	—10
5	Store and Reserve	—2,48	29,70
6	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Conn.	...	1,53
7	Other Minor Railways	—2,09	...
	Total Open Lines by State Agency	83,01	1,26,98
	By the Agency of Main Line Companies.		
8	East Indian	1,43,77	1,57,50
9	Rajputana-Malwa	27,44	21,24
10	Tirhoot	20,00	5,00
11	South Indian	3,75	12,00
12	Great Indian Peninsula	40,21	10,58
13	East Coast	7,40	3,69
14	Bezvada Extension	...	12
15	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	6	...
16	Bhopal	50	2,50
17	Dhond and Manmad	33	2,00
18	Wardah Coal	...	5
19	Palanpur Deesa	...	4
	Total Open Lines by Agency of Main Line Cos.	2,43,46	2,14,72
	Carried over	3,26,47	34,170

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904.

TING 000.)

TRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING—		No.	Remarks.
1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
R	R		
32,98	10,23	1	
13,10	8,10	2	
27,26	25,25	3	
25,00	25,00	4	
		5	
		6	
		7	
98,34	68,58	...	
1,39,56	1,57,99	8	
32,00	17,80	9	
20,70	20,86	10	
8,18	6,89	11	
10,00	10,00	12	
1,85	1,15	13	Section south of Vizagapatam.
		14	
		15	
		16	
		17	
		18	
		19	
2,12,29	2,14,69		
3,10,63	2,83,27		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Grants allotted for 1900-1901.	Proposed dis 1901-1902.
		₹	₹
	OPEN LINES—*contd.*		
	Brought forward .	3,26,47	3,41,70
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
20	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	5,04	...
21	Madras	9,88	15,31
22	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	13,98	28,00
	Total Open Lines old Guaranteed Companies .	28,90	43,31
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.		
23	Bengal Central	2,50	1,50
24	Bengal-Nagpur	10,17	9,51
25	Burma	9,50	24,00
26	Indian Midland and G. I. P.	17,29	31,00
27	Lucknow-Bareilly	3,74	2,95
28	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	6,00	6,00
	Total Open Lines other Railway Companies .	49,20	74,96
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—carried over .	4,04,57	4,59,97

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

TRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING—		No.	Remarks.
1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
R	R		
3,10,63	2,83,27		
...	...	20	
60,60	52,77	21	
28,35	27,00	22	
88,95	79,77		
2,00	2,00	23	
6,50	9,70	24	Including northern Section of East Coast Railway.
7,00	7,00	25	
28,45	15,87	26	
7,00	3,46	27	
8,25	7,75	28	
59,20	45,78		
4,58,78	4,08,82		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure on

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1899-1900.
		Miles.	₹	₹
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—brought forward .			
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.			
	BY AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.			
29	Tirhoot, Hajeepore-Begum Sarai-Katihar extension .	158	1,22,31	1,07,69
30	Assam-Bengal (i) Construction chargeable to Part II	736	*11,16,17	*8,99,74
	Assam-Bengal (ii) Land chargeable to Part I .			
	Assam-Bengal (iii) Chittagong jetties . . .	...	6,90	6,65
31	East Indian, Dehree-Daltonganj . . .	78	72,18	36,35
32	Madura-Pamban	91	68,91	2,83
33	Tinnevelly-Quilon, British section	49	24,28	3,28
34	Ditto Native State section . . .	58	...	...
	Total .	1,170	14,10,75	10,50,54
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
35	Amalner-Jalgaon branch, G. I. P. R. . . .	69	78,24	53,52
	Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch, G. I. P. R. . . .			
36	Calicut-Cannanore branch, Madras railway .	64	76,73	15,99
	Total .	133	1,54,97	69,51
	AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
37	Bengal-Nagpur . Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta	345	8,14,22	7,06,07
	Bengal-Nagpur . Raipur-Dhamtari . . .	56	11,41	
	Bengal-Nagpur . Midnapur-Jherria Extension .	114	1,07,81	
	Bengal-Nagpur . Jubbulpore Gondia	253	85,11	
38	Burma Mandalay-Kunlon	477	4,79,90	2,12,26
	Burma Meiktila-Myingyan			
	Burma Sagaing-Monywa-Alon			
	Burma Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension . .			
	Total .	1,245	14,98,45	9,18,33
	Total Lines under Construction by Companies —carried over .	2,548	30,64,17	20,44,38
	TOTAL OPEN LINES—carried over .	...	...	...

* Includes ₹3,65,60,000 from Company's funds.

Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

Grants allotted during 1900-1901.	Proposed distribution of grants during—			No.	Remarks.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
₹	₹	₹	₹		
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		
30,88	20,46	...	...	29	To be completed in 1902.
91,60	83,45	50,38	42,13	30	" " 1904.
25,93	30,00	...	...	31	" " 1902.
15,72	35,00	...	...	32	
7,70	20,00	4,80	2 36	33	" " 1902.
15,95	49,44	...	...	34	
1,87,78	2,38,35	55,18	44,49		
—15,77	...	...	...	35	" " 1901.
29,51	28,00	65	1,00	36	" " 1902.
13,74	28,00	65	1,00		
70,87	1,65,00	64,58	...	37	" " 1903.
88,35	72,74	97,24	74,00	38	Construction of Mandaly-Kunlon beyond Lashio uncertain.
1,59,22	2,37,74	1,61,82	74,00	...	
3,60,74	5,04,09	2,17,65	1,19,49	...	
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		

Forecast of Capital Expenditure on

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Amount of estimate or approximate cost.	Outlay to end of 1899-1900.
		Miles.	₹	₹
	Total Open Lines—brought forward . . .	...	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction—brought forward	2,548	30,64,17	20,44,38
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—*contd.*			
	By Branch Line Companies.			
39	Hardwar-Dehra	32	26,05	25,12
40	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	26,44	21,31
	Total against the Capital Account of Branch Line Companies	92	52,49	46,43
	By the State.			
41	Nowshera-Dargai	40	14,87	7,64
42	Eastern Bengal—Rungpore-Dhubri, etc. . .	51	45,44	17,79
43	Hyderabad-Balotra	75	31,51	19,39
44	Khushalgur Kohat and Kohat Thal . . .	105	34,48	....
45	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	87	82,71	57,41
46	Indus Bridge	...	31,01	28,49
47	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76	94
48	Godavari Bridge	...	59,70	52,54
	Total—Lines under Construction by the State .	479	3,90,48	1,84,20
	Total—Lines under Construction . .	3,119	35,07,14	22,75,01
	Grand Total—Open Lines and Lines under Construction . . .	...	...	...

Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—contd.

TING 000.)

Grants allotted during 1900-1901.	Proposed distribution of grants during—			No.	Remarks.
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		
₹	₹	₹	₹		
4,04,57	4,59,97	4,58,78	4,08,82		
3,60,74	5,04,09	2,17,65	1,19,49		
75	1,57	...	...	39	Opened for traffic.
3,80	2,70	...	...	40	
4,55	4,27	...	...		
7,69	16	...	...	41	Opened for traffic.
21,59	42,22	6,70	...	42	To be completed 1902.
3,98	18	...	...	43	" " 1901.
4,60	20,00	...	...	44	
19,16	1,44	...	...	45	
—25	11	...	...	46	
12	...	...	...	47	
4,00	...	...	...	48	
60,89	64,11	6,70	..		
4,26,18	5,72,47	2,24,35	1,19,49		
8,30,75	10,32,44	6,83,13	5,28,31		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Proposed 1901-02
		₹
	ABSTRACT BY OPEN LINES AND CONSTRUCTION.	
	I.—Capital for Open Lines.	
	i. By State Agency	1,26,98
	ii. By agency of Main Line Companies	2,14,72
	iii. By „ „ old Guaranteed Companies	43,31
	iv. By „ „ other Railway Companies	74,96
	v. By „ „ Branch Companies	...
	Total Open Lines	4,59,97
	II.—Capital for Lines under Construction by Companies.	
	i. By agency of Main Line Companies	2,38,35
	ii. By „ „ old Guaranteed Railway Companies	28,00
	iii. By „ „ other Railway Companies	2,37,74
	iv. By „ „ Branch Line Companies	4,27
	Total Lines under Construction by Companies	5,08,36
	III.—Capital for Lines under Construction by the State	64,11
	Grand Total	10,32,44
	ABSTRACT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDS.	
I.—From Imperial Funds.	(i) By State Agency (a) Open Lines	1,26,98
	(b) Construction	64,11
	Total	1,91,09
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies. (a) Open Lines	2,14,72
	(b) Construction	2,38,35
	Total	4,53,07
	Total I	6,44,16
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	(a) Open Lines	43,31
	(b) Construction	28,00
	Total II	71,31
III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	(a) Open Lines	74,96
	(b) Construction	2,37,74
	Total III	3,12,70
IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government Guarantee.	(a) Open Lines	...
	(b) Construction	4,27
	Total IV	4,27
Total, I to IV	(a) Open Lines	4,59,97
	(b) Construction	5,72,47
	GRAND TOTAL	10,32,44

on Railways—1901-1902 to 1903-1904—concld.

TING 000).

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS DURING		REMARKS.
1902-03	1903-04	
R	R	
98,34	68,58	
2,12,29	2,14,69	
88,95	79,77	
59,20	45,78	
...	...	
4,58,78	4,08,82	
55,18	44,49	
65	1,00	
1,61,82	74,00	
...	...	
2,17,65	1,19,49	
6,70	...	
6,83,13	5,28,31	
98,34	68,58	
6,70	...	
1,05,04	68,58	
2,12,29	2,14,69	
55,18	44,49	
2,67,47	2,59,18	
3,72,51	3,27,76	
88,95	79,77	
65	1,00	
89,60	80,77	
59,20	45,78	
1,61,82	74,00	
2,21,02	1,19,78	
...	...	
...	...	
4,58,78	4,08,82	
2,24,35	1,19,49	
6,83,13	5,28,31	

STATE

List of new lines to be taken up as funds permit with the estimated yearly

(OMIT

No.	Railway.	Length.	Estimated cost.
		Miles.	₹
	CAPITAL FOR PROPOSED NEW LINES IN ORDER OF URGENCY.		
1	Coonoor-Ootacamund	12	18,62
2	Godhra Baroda Chord	44	34,12
3	Quadrupling Eastern Bengal State Railway	26	50,36
4	Allahabad-Fyzabad	97	1,23,69
5	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	90,76
6	Bara-Ajmer-Marwar	200	90,00
7	Azikhal-Mangalore	78	1,08,62
8	Burdwan-Howrah Chord	42	56,33
9	Raipur-Vizianagram	310	2,50,40
10	Gya-Katrasgarh	108	1,26,29
11	Bareilly-Soron	63	53,60
12	Trichinopoly-Tirukoilur	97	74,43
13	Nagda-Bara-Muttra	355	3,50,69
14	Madras Famine Branches	186	40,00
15	Nanjangode-Erode	120	1,23,03
16	Dhubri-Gauhati Extension	151	1,65,41
17	Bombay-Sind Connection	360	3,24,00

MENT B IN APPENDIX III.

provision required to ensure an economical rate of progress when once started.

TING 000)

Approximate amount to be spent each year from commencement of work.				No.	Remarks.
First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Future years.		
R	R	R	R		
9,00	9,62	...	...	1	
14,00	20,12	...	...	2	
25,00	25,36	...	...	3	
31,00	31,00	30,00	31,69	4	
30,00	30,00	30,76	...	5	
30,00	30,00	30,00	...	6	
36,00	36,00	36,62	...	7	
30,00	26,33	...	...	8	
60,00	60,00	60,00	70,40	9	
50,00	50,00	26,29	...	10	
30,00	23,60	...	...	11	
32,00	42,43	...	...	12	
90,00	90,00	90,00	80,69	13	
10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	14	
50,00	50,00	23,03	...	15	
40,00	40,00	45,41	40,00	16	
90,00	90,00	90,00	54,00	17	

The amounts shown are liable to modification in cases where it may be found advisable to make a small grant in the first year to cover the cost of preparations for rapid progress in the next.

STATEMENT C IN APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Branch lines proposed or which are the subject of negotiations for construction under rebate terms.

No.	Name of railway.	Length.	Cost.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Rs.	
1	Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath .	69	65,31,000	Negotiations concluded.
2	Kurnool-Road-Kurnool . .	32	9,88,000	
3	Bezwada-Masulipatam . .	50	53,50,000	
4	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Patti .	30	17,24,300	
5	Sabarmati-Dholka . . .	33	13,08,000	
6	Raichur-Wondalli . . .	43	12,53,300	
7	Tilagaon Sylhet . . .	39	38,00,000	Negotiations in progress.
8	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazar . .	19	16,18,000	
9	Fatehpur-Markundi . .	61	42,70,000	
10	Chandipur-Taki . . .	38	20,00,000	
11	Laksam-Noakhalli-Ichakhali .	39	23,40,000	
	Branch lines without a guarantee or rebate.			
12	Hooghly-Cutwa . . .	65	63,11,900	Negotiations in progress.
13	Burdwan-Cutwa . . .	34	8,11,300	
14	Ranaghat-Ganges-Kathihar .	290	4,70,00,000	Concession granted.

STATEMENT D IN APPENDIX III.

New Railway Projects started as Famine Relief Works.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated cc	WORK DONE.						
			EARTH-WORK.			BALLAST.			
			Quantity.	Rate per 1,000 c. ft.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per 100 c. ft.	Value.	
	Miles.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs. A.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs. A.P.	Rs.	
BOMBAY—									
Sabarmati-Dholka (metre gauge) .	33·00	13,07,966	3,222,509	3 8	46,278				
Baroda-Godra Chord (5′ 6″ gauge) .	45·00	34,12,000	7,418,373	3 8	60,965	2,320	0 0	46	
Barsi-Tadwala extension, Barsi Light railway (2′ 6″ gauge)	28·00	11,09,350	6,273,049	3 8	56,955				
Deesa-Tharad (metre gauge) . .	62·00	17,36,000	0,980,330	3 8	38,431	1,169,900			23,398
Miyagaum Sinor (2′ 6″ gauge) . .	18·00	5,76,032	4,124,314	3 8	14,435				
Vijapur-Kalol-Kadi (metre gauge) .	41·80	13,97,622	4,633,090	3 8	86,215				
Dhrangadra-Mallia (metre gauge) .	49·56	16,63,800	7,100,000	3 8	94,850	200,000	2 0 0	4,000	
Manund Road Bechraji (metre gauge)	24·92	10,19,601	3,525,000	4 0	14,100				
Bahadurpur-Songhir (2′ 6″ gauge) .	9·45	4,57,505	125,000	5 0	625				
Padra Ranu extension, Vishvamitra-Padra railway (2′ 6′ gauge).	4·25	1,11,660	300,000	3 8	1,050				
PANJAB—									
Agra-Delhi chord (5′ 6″ gauge) . .	121·16	90,76,346	17,650,000	3 8	61,775	120,200	1 2 9	1,413	
Rewari-Phulera (metre gauge) .	133·00	36,36,700	82,000,000	2 7	2,02,000	735,135	1 8 0	11,037	
RAJPUTANA (AJMERE-MERWAR)—									
Bara-Ajmere-Marwar (metre gauge) .	200·71	89,96,247	92,803,355	4 7	4,12,832	985,631	1 5 0	13,025	
Nasirabad-Kekri Sawar (metre gauge)	49·00	21,95,278	12,975,150	3 4	50,388	190,092	1 8 0	2,851	
Tonk-Jeharpur (metre gauge) . .	70·85	31,62,877	5,217,723	3 4	17,226	51,596	1 5 0	678	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—									
Satpura (2′ 6″ gauge) . . .	252·67	85,10,901	29,570,506	4 0	1,18,282	2,096,732	1 2 9	35,264	
Raipur-Vizianagram (5′ 6″ gauge) .	310·62	2,50,42,336	3,300,000	4 0	13,200	140,927	2 0 0	2,818	
Bilaspur-Mungeli (5′ 6″ gauge) . .	32·00	22,40,000	13,199,319	4 0	52,797	590,975	2 0 0	11,819	
HYDERABAD (BERARS)—									
* Khandwa-Akola-Basim (metre gauge)	171·96	1,16,12,749	31,847,442	3 8	1,11,466	738,273	1 2 9	14,082	
Kamgaon-Jalna (2′ 6″ gauge) . .	93·55	26,41,601	21,341,574	3 8	74,694	832,115	2 0 0	16,642	
					15,28,564			1,37,073	

* Work done on 53·50 miles in the Punjab and nothing in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

NOTE.—Of the lines shewn in Appendix C to the memorandum, dated 21st March 1900, famine relief work, though sanctioned was not actually undertaken on the following :-

Gaekwar's Mehsana railway, Kheralu-Dhabora extension.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj.
Vekachha-Katarar-Kosamba.
Jamnagar-Sataya.
Gwalior-Sabalgarh.
Meerut-Gurhmucktesar.
Madhopur-Sikar Branch.
Jech-Bar.
Dholia-Vankaner-Rajkot.

STATEMENT E.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

At the commencement of 1900-1901, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1900, the total length of railways open for traffic was 23,763·78 miles, made up as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,312·72	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	5,043·29	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,612·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	874·84	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	703·55	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	122·97	
		13,669·50
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	7,051·88	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	644·63	
(ix) Assisted companies	347·56	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	381·58	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	997·98	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,496·88
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·00	
(xiv) Assisted companies	192·40	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	242·31	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	33·62	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	93·07	
		597·40
TOTAL		23,763·78

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,836·15	
	Bengal Central (a)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nagpur	1,190·16	
	Indian Midland	796·25	
	Bhopal-Itárai (*British section*)	(b) 12·11	4,312·72
	Godhra-Ratlam-Nagdá	(c) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(d) 44·86	
	Dhond-Manmád	(d) 145·44	
	Beswada extension (East Coast State)	(e) 20·56	
(ii)	North-Western	(f) 2,063·99	
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(g) 83·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	960·70	5,043·29
	Eastern Bengal	365·04	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	6·63	
	East Coast, including Beswada-Madras	(h) 803·26	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,307·00	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·93	2,612·13
	Madras	844·22	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(i) 162·26	
	Tarkessur	(j) 22·93	
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)	(k) 176·25	874·84
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Sembdata*)	(g) 442·72	
	Hardwar-Dehra	(*l*) 30·05	
	Tápti Valley	(e) 155·77	
(v)	Khámgaon	(d) 7·55	
	Amraoti	(d) 5·44	
	Bina-Gooma-Bárán	(b) 186·21	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113·29	
	Bhopal-Itárai (*Native state section*)	(b) 44·28	703·55
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(h) 330·13	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(c) 39·33	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(c) 13·25	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*i*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(g) 107·05	122·97
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(g) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		
	Tirhoot section	414·97	
	Company's section (m)	743·00	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c) 1,674·87	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·23	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	7,051·88
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(n) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296·00	
	South Indian	1,030·53	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	(o) 54·08	
	Assam-Bengal	435·45	
	Burma	993·29	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlia, 2′ 6″ guage, branch*)	479·11	
	Dacca section	35·52	644·63
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(p) 70·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(q) 24·50	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(q) 53·37	
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·22	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(r) 18·09	347·56
	Bengal Dooars	26·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tekak-Margherita Colliery	(*s*) 7·50	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(*t*) 54·59	
	Nilgiri	(*t*) 16·90	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	(*t*) 92·62	
	Hyderabad-Godávari Valley	(*t*) 154·23	
	Kolhápur	(n) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(n) 51·25	381·58
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(n) 15·80	
	Birur-Shimoga	38·50	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	475·50	
	Udaipur-Chitor	97·30	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(u) 333·94	997·98
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	(v) 46·23	
	Jamnagar	(w) 54·23	
	Dhrángadrá	(v) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	
	Pondicherry	(o) 7·80	73·25
	Karaikkal-Peralam	(o) 14·45	
(xiii)	Jornat (2′ 0″)	28.00	
	Cherra-Companyganj (2′ 6″)	(u) 8.00	36·00
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	51·00	
	Bárai Light (2′ 6″)	21·50	
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)	38·69	
	Howrah-Sheokhalla (2′ 0″)	19·75	192·40
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)	20·26	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2′ 6″)	31·12	
	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)	20·00	
(xv)	Gwalior Light (2′ 0″)	(b) 129·14	
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	(c) 73·20	242·31
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)	(c) 37·97	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)	(g) 33·62	33·62
(xvii)	Morvi (2′ 6″)		93·07

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(e) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(f) Including 6·72 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(g) Worked by the North-Western State railway.
(h) Including 2·66 miles mixed-gauge and 0·33 mile metre-gauge.
(i) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(k) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(l) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(m) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(n) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Alabagh, but including the length, Bara Banki to Burhwal 26·70 miles, and the length over Cawnpore bridge 0·59 mile laid on a mixed gauge.
(o) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(p) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(q) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(r) Worked by His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.

2. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 3,018·03 miles, as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	431·35	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	171·90	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	109·87	
(iv)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	79·61	
			814·27
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	1,009·06	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	132·19	
(ix)	Assisted companies	151·56	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	382·39	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	307·85	
			1,983·05
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	41·90	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	91·16	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	0·11	
			220·71
	TOTAL		3,018·03

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1900, of miles . 26,781·81

			Miles.	Miles	Miles
(i)	East Indian—				
		Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a) 66·82		
		Bárun to Daltonganj	78·32	154·37	
		Sitarampore to Domohani	6·99		
		Pandra branch of Jherriah extension	3·24		
	Bengal Central—				
		Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker		2·68	431·35
	Bengal-Nágpur—				
		Kola riverside to Howrah	26·50		
		Cossye to Midnapore	2·25	153·14	
		Midnapore to Bujudih	(a) 114·39		
	Agra-Delhi chord		(a)	121·16	
(ii)	North Western—				
		Tobá-Tek Singh to Khanewal	57·90		
		Kotri to Hyderabad	5·20	74·30	
		Peshawar to Jumrood	12·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—				
		Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·06	171·90
	Eastern Bengal—				
		Panchcorria to the Ganges		6·00	
	East Coast—				
		Gódaváari bridge		4·54	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—				
		Chaligaon to Dhulia	34·84	50·12	
		Dharangaon to Amalner	15·28		109·87
	Madras—				
		Calicut to Azhikal		59·75	
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samdrata*)—				
		Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(v)	Petlad-Cambay				20·75
(vi)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal				79·61
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—				
	Tirhoot section—				
		Hajeepore to Bachhwara	44·25		
		Thana Bihpur to Katihar	52·83		
		Sakri to Jainagar	(a) 30·47	160·55	
	Company's section—				
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—				
		Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a) 33·00		
	South Indian—				
		Madura to Toni Tarai	94·00	140·17	1,009·06
		Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)	46·17		
	Assam-Bengal—				
		Damchara to Makum		390·31	
	Burma—				
		Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river	217·72		
		Sagaing to Alon	71·00	407·73	
		Bassein *viâ* Henzada to Letpadam	119·01		
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—				
		Teesta bridge at Kaunia	4·27		
		Moghalhat to Dhubri	35·89	69·14	
		Alipur-Duar to Jainti (Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension, British section, 2′ 6″ gauge)	19·44		132·19
	Shadipalli-Balotra (British Section)—				
		Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier		69·05	
(ix)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—				
		Bogra to Kaliganj		25·00	
	Bengal Dooars—				
		Mal to Hantupara	44·00	116·56	151·56
		Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76		
		Barnesghat to Laimanir Hat	65·80		
(x)	Hyderabad-Godávari Valley—				
		Sallu to Secunderabad		230·98	
		Vijapur-Kaloi		29·60	
		Shoranur-Cochin		85·00	382·39
		Tinnevelley-Quilon (Travancore) branch (Native state section)		56·86	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—				
	Jodhpur section—				
		Barmer to Jodhpur frontier	75·90	225·00	
	Bikaner section—				307·85
		Dulmera to Bhatinda	150·09		
	Jaipur—				
		Sanganer to Siwai-Madhopur		72·85	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (2′ 6″)—				
		Raipur to Dhamtari		45·26	
		Abhanpur to Rajim		10·52	55·78
(xiii)	North-Western—				
		Nowshera to Dargai (2′ 6″)			41·90
(xiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—				
		Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(a) 37·16	
	Kalka-Simla			54·00	91·16
(xv)	Rewah—				
		Rewah to Satna			(a) 31·81
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—				

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon)—			
	Dudwa to Mohan river		5·66	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi		45·38	51·34
(ii)	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Jubbulpore to Gondia (s' 6")		142·13	
	Neinpur to Mandla		21·75	
	Neinpur to Seoni		47·13	252·67
	Seoni to Chindwara		40·36	
(iii)	North Western—			
	Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal (s' 6").			88·12
(iv)	East Indian—			
	Pandra branch of the Jherriah extension		3·26	
	Bengal-Nagpur—			39·76
	Kola riverside to Howrah		36·50	
(v)	North Western—			
	Toba Tek Sing to Khanewal		57·00	
	Kotri to Hyderabad		5·20	74·1
	Peshawar to Jumrood		12·00	
	[illegible] and Rohilkhand—			
	Moradabad to Ghaziabad		97·06	171·90
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchporia to the Ganges		6·00	
	East Coast—			
	Godavari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches		4·55	
(vi)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Dharangaon to Amalner		15·22	
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia		34·91	50·13
(vii)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal			79·61
(viii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Bachhwara		44·25	
	Thana Bihpur to Katihar		52·83	97·08
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Lumding to Nazira			142·00
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to Nawnghkio		60·60	
	Sagaing to Alon		71·00	131·60
	[illegible] (British section)—			
	[illegible] to [illegible] frontier			69·05
(ix)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Tista bridge and approaches		4·87	
	Cooch Behar-Gitaldaha extension (British section) (s' 6")—			23·09
	Alipur Duar to Jainti		18·22	
(x)	Rajputana-Malwa—			
	Rewari to Ferozepur		35·00	
	Bengal Dooars			107·56
	Dalsi Dhar to Baghtalao		6·76	
	Barauni Junction to Lalmanir Hat		65·80	72·56
(xi)	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Sallu to Purbhani		29·00	
	Secunderabad to Purbhani		204·93	230·93
(xii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Jodhpur section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpur frontier		75·00	
	Bikaner section—			197·00
	Dulmera to Suratgarh		72·00	
(xiii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (s' 6")—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·25	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		10·48	55·73
(xiv)	North Western—			
	Nowshera to Dargai			41·90
(xv)	Cooch Behar—			
	Torsa bridge and approaches			0·11

3. During 1900-1901, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901, 392·13 miles of new railway have been authorized as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Metre gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	51·34	51·34
Special gauges—		
(ii) State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(iii) State lines worked by the State	88·12	
		340·79
TOTAL		392·13

And 1,386·82 miles have been or are likely to be opened to public traffic as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(iv) State lines worked by companies	39·74	
(v) State lines worked by the State	171·90	
(vi) Guaranteed companies	50·12	
(vii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	79·61	
		341·37
Metre gauge—		
(viii) State lines worked by companies	439·13	
(ix) State lines worked by the State	23·09	
(x) Assisted companies	107·56	
(xi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	230·93	
(xii) Lines owned and worked by native states	147·00	
		947·71
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State	41·90	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	0·11	
		97·74
TOTAL		1,386·82

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1901-1902, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1901, ill, therefore, be 25,155·70 miles, comprising—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	6,517·38	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,435·47	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	1,305·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	874·84	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	703·55	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	202·58	
		14,038·95
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	7,466·03	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	667·72	
(ix) Assisted companies	455·12	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	612·51	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	1,144·98	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		10,419·61
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	55·73	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State	79·90	
(xv) Assisted companies	192·40	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	242·31	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	33·73	
(xviii) Lines owned and worked by native states	93·07	
	697·14	
TOTAL	†25,155·70	

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,439·39	
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nagpur including Barang-Waltair section of the East Coast State	(*b*) 1,539·46	
	Indian Midland	(*c*) 706·25	
	Great Indian Peninsula	(*d*) 1,357·12	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(*e*) 13·11	6,517·38
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*e*) 141·14	
	Wardha Coal	(*f*) 144·86	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*f*) 146·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*g*) 20·58	
	Washermenpet-Vizagapatam section, East Coast State	(*h*) 496·00	
(ii)	North-Western, including Ferozepore Kot-Kapura section	(*i*) 3,056·18	
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*j*) 68·01	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,037·81	4,435·47
	Eastern Bengal	274·04	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	9·53	
(iii)	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	490·90	1,305·13
	Madras	814·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*k*) 162·24	
	Tarkessur	(*k*) 22·22	
	South Behar (*Luckeesarai-Gya*)	(*k*) 78·83	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samasata*)	(*j*) 433·76	874·84
	Hardwar-Dehra	(*l*) 32·09	
	Tapti Valley	(*e*) 155·71	
(v)	Khámgaon	(*j*) 7·55	
	Amráoti	(*j*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	(*e*) 145·21	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*e*) 113·27	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(*e*) 44·23	703·55
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*m*) 330·13	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(*e*) 24·26	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*e*) 13·28	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura Bhátinda	(*j*) 107·05	
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(*j*) 15·92	202·58
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	(*j*) 79·61	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		
	Tirhoot section	512·05	
	Company's section (*n*)	743·00	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhand and Kumaon)	221·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*e & o*) 1,640·49	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(*e*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*p*) 119·50	7,466·03
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296·00	
	South Indian	*1,033·33	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(*q*) 54·06	
	Assam-Bengal	577·45	
	Burma	1,124·29	
	Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)—		
	Shadipalli to Jodhpur frontier	(*r*) 69·05	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlia 2' 6" gauge, branch and British section, Cooch Behar-Santrasbari extension 2' 6" gauge*)	502·20	
	Dacca section	85·92	667·72
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(*r*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(*s*) 22·52	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 22·52	
	Rohilkand and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	210·06	
	Bengal Dooars	77·44	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·44	455·12
	Lido and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*t*) 14·29	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	(*u*) 14·29	
	Segowlie-Raxaul	(*v*) 14·29	
	Nilgiri	(*w*) 16·29	
		1 & 2 16·29	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	84·00	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	(*x*) 84·00	
	Kolhápur	(*y*) 84·00	
	Yeswantpur-Mysore frontier	(*z*) 84·00	612·51
	Mysore-Nanjangód	(*z*) 84·00	
	Birur-Shimoga	(*z*) 84·00	
(xi)	Jodhpur-Bikaner	238·00	
	Udaipur-Chitor	238·00	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*aa*) 238·00	1,144·98
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	238·00	
	Jamnagar	238·00	
	Dhrangadrá	(*ab*) 25·98	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	
	Pondicherry	(*ac*) 7·90	73·25
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(*ad*) 14·35	
(xiii)	Bengal-Nagpur—		
	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (2' 6")		55·73
(xiv)	Jorhát (2' 0")	*20·00	
	Cherra-Companygani (2' 6")	(*a*) 8·00	
	North Western—		79·90
	Nowshera to Dargai (2' 6")	41·90	
(xv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	
	Barsi Light (2' 6")	21·50	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·00	
	Howrah-Sheakhala (2' 0")	19·75	192·40
	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2' 6")	20·25	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	21·12	
	Tezpur-Balipárá (2' 6")	30·00	
(xvi)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*e*) 78·90	
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*e*) 37·47	242·31
	Gwalior Light (2' 0")	(*e*) 126·14	
(xvii)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*e*) 33·73
(xviii)	Morvi (2' 6")		93·07

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) The working of the Barang-Waltair Section of the East Coast State railway was transferred to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company from 1st January 1901.
(*c*) Being worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from 1st January 1901.
(*d*) Purchased by the State from 1st July 1900 and worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*g*) Worked by H. H. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company.
(*h*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*i*) Including 6·18 miles of military line not used for public traffic, and also 28·06 miles of line between Ferozepore and Kot Kapura transferred from Rajputana-Malwa railway.
(*j*) Worked by the North-Western State railway.
(*k*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*l*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*m*) Including 3·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*n*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*o*) Including 26·31 miles of both standard and metre gauges between Kot Kapura and Bhatinda, worked over by the North-Western State railway.
(*p*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*q*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*r*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*s*) Including 0·59 mile, 2·59 mile, laid on a mixed gauge.
(*t*) Worked by the Bengal-Bikaner railway.
(*u*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*v*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*w*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*x*) Including 4·50 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junagad quarry lines.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a)65·82		
	Bárun to Daltonganj	78·82	151·13	
	Sitarampore to Domohani	6·99		
	Bengal Central—			
	Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker	2·68		361·61
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Cossye to Midnapur	2·25	118·64	
	Midnapur to Bujudih	(a)114 39		
	Agra-Delhi chord	(a)121·16		
(ii)	Madras—			
	Calicut to Azhikal			59·75
(iii)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samdsata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(iv)	Petlad-Cambay			20·75
(v)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Sakri to Jainagar	(a)30·47	63·47	
	Company's section—			
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a)33·00		
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkhánd and Kumaon)—Dudwa to Mohan river		5·96	
	South Indian—			
	Madura to Toni Toral	(c)91·33	137·80	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)	46·47		687·65
	Mayavaram-Mutupet—			
	Mutupet to Arantangi		45·38	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Damchara to Junction with Gauhati branch.	95·83	138·31	
	Nazira to Makum	62·48		
	Burma—			
	Nawnghkio to the right bank of the Salween river	157·72	276·73	
	Bassein *vid* Henzada to Letpadan	119·01		
(vi)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Moghalhat to Dhubri			(b)38·83
(vii)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Mal to Hantupara			44·00
(viii)	Shoranur-Cochin		65·00	
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·68	151·46
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (native state section)		56·86	
(ix)	Jodhpur-Bikaner—			
	Bikaner section—			
	Suratgarh to Bhátinda		88·00	160·85
	Jaipur—			
	Sánganer to Siwai-Mádhopur		72·85	
(x)	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Jubbulpore-Gondia and branches			252·67
(xi)	North Western—			
	Khusálgarh-Kohat-Thal (2′ 6″)			88·12
(xii)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur	(a)38·16	91·16	
	Kalka-Simla	53·00		
(xiii)	Rewah—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a)31·81

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1901 will be 2,019·45 miles, made up as follows :—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	391 61	
(ii)	Guaranteed companies	59·75	
(iii)	Assisted companies	0·79	
(iv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
			472·90
Metre gauge—			
(v)	State lines worked by companies	687·65	
(vi)	State lines worked by the State	38·83	
(vii)	Assisted companies	44·00	
(viii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	151·46	
(ix)	Lines owned and worked by native states	160·85	
			1,082·79
Special gauges—			
(x)	State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(xi)	State lines worked by the State	88·12	
(xii)	Assisted companies	91·16	
(xiii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
			463·76
	TOTAL		2,019·45

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1901-1902 of miles . 27,175·15*

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, and advance on the previous year of miles . . 393·34

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Excluding 12·23 miles of the Kaunia-Moghalhat section, 2′ 6″ gauge, to be converted to the metre gauge.
(c) Correction of mileage.

* Made up as follows :

	Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1900-1901	26,781·81
Sanctioned during 1900-1901	392·13
	27,173·94
Add— Increase due to correction of mileage	1·21
	27,175·15

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1901-1902:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	87·99	
(ii) Guaranteed companies	43·00	
(iii) Assisted companies	0·79	
(iv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·75	
		152·53
Metre gauge—		
(v) State lines worked by companies	165·00	
(vi) State lines worked by the State	38·83	
(vii) Lines owned and worked by native states	160·85	
		364·68
Special gauges—		
(viii) State lines worked by the State		88·12
TOTAL		605·33

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1902-1903 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(ix) State lines worked by companies	303·62	
(x) Guaranteed companies	16·75	
		320·37
Metre gauge—		
(xi) State lines worked by companies	516·69	
(xii) Assisted companies	44·00	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	151·46	
		712·15
Special gauges—		
(xiv) State lines worked by companies	252·67	
(xv) Assisted companies	91·16	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·81	
		375·64
TOTAL		1,408·16

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian— Bárun to Daltonganj	78·32	85·31	87·99
	Sitarampore to Domohani	6·99		
	Bengal Central— Dum-Dum Cantonment to Pattipooker	2·68		
(ii)	Madras— Calicut to Tellicherry			43·00
(iii)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi Samdasta*)— Delhi Brewery to Delhi			0·79
(iv)	Petlad-Cambay			20·75
(v)	South Indian— Madura to Toni Torai		91·33	165·00
	Burma— Nawnghkio to Thibaw	51·00	73·67	
	Letpadan to Tharrawa	22·67		
(vi)	Eastern Bengal— Moghalhat to Dhubri			38·83
(vii)	Jodhpur-Bikaner— Bikaner section— Suratgarh to Bhátinda		58·00	160·85
	Jaipur— Sánganer to Siwai-Mádhopur		72·85	
(viii)	North-Western— Khusálgarh-Khohat-Thal (3′ 6″)			88·12
(ix)	East Indian— Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(a)65·82	303·62
	Bengal-Nágpur— Cossye to Midnapore	2·25	116·64	
	Midnapore to Hujudih	(a)114·39		
	Agra Delhi chord		(a)121·16	
(x)	Madras— Tellicherry to Azhikal			16·75
(xi)	Bengal and North-Western— Tirhoot section— Sakri to Jainagar		(a) 30·47	516·69
	Company's section— Azimgarh to Shahganj		(a) 33·00	63·47
	South Indian— Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (British section)			46·47
	Máyavaram-Mutupet— Mutupet to Arantangi			45·38
	Assam-Bengal— Damchara to junction with Gauhati branch		95·83	158·31
	Nazira to Makum		62·48	
	Burma— Thibaw to the right bank of the Salween river		106·72	203·06
	Bassein to Tharrawa		96·34	
(xii)	Bengal Dooars— Mal to Hantupara			44·00
(xiii)	Sheranur-Cochin		65·00	151·46
	Vijapur-Kalol		29·60	
	Tinnevelly-Quilon (Travancore) branch (native state section)		56·86	
(xiv)	Bengal-Nágpur— Jubbulpore-Gondia and branches (3′ 6″)			252·67
(xv)	Bárai Light— Bárai Road to Pandharpur		(a)33·16	91·16
	Kalka-Simla— Kalka to Simla		58·00	
(xvi)	Rewah— Rewah to Satna			(a)31·81

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

TABLE I.—MIS

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Recorded Revenue compared with recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—			
Surplus	...	...	R 69,31,100
Deficit	R 83,34,120	R 1,54,69,980	...
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue*	R 3,98,62,900	R 3,62,12,520	R 4,44,62,310
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred	—376,405	4,043,311	4,822,662
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	315,875	3,331,845	4,172,650
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver R	1,06,59,50,000	1,06,50,30,000	108,91,40,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto R	66,26,50,000	77,02,10,000	73,52,90,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Siiver R	40,33,00,000	29,48,20,000	35,38,50,000
Net Imports of Gold R	—2,81,30,000	64,10,000	—4,97,40,000
Ditto of Silver R	12,86,40,000	13,72,00,000	6,32,90,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER R	10,05,10,000	14,36,10,000	1,35,50,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver R	30,27,90,000	15,12,10,000	34,03,00,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds R	1,96,82,90,000	206,08,60,000	2,00,25,00,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees) R	26,47,84,151	15,72,36,031	30,96,98,798
Sterling Equivalent received £	16,532,215	9,530,235	16,905,102
Silver coined at the Indian Mints R	12,61,15,280	4,90,24,990	9,45,940
Maximum price in pence of an oz troy. standard Silver in London	41⅛ (June)	38⅞ (June)	30⅛ (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto	37⅞ (Mar.)	27 (Mar.)	27 5/16 (Dec. & Jan.)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee	1s. 2·985d.	1s. 2·547d.	1s. 1·1005d.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the Adjustment of Transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 4d.	1s. 2d.†	1s. 3½d. 1st quarter. For the remaining quarters, 1s. 1½d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	6 (Jan.)	10 (Feb.)	9 (Apl.)
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	3 (May to Dec.)	4 (June 29 to Nov. 15 & Nov. 30 to Jan. 10)	3 (Sept. 6th to Jan. 16th.)
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England	3 (Apl., Oct., Nov., Dec. & Jan.)	5 (Aug. & Sept.)	2
Minimum ditto ditto	2 (May to Oct.)	2 (Feb. & Mar.)	2
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks R	4,12,36,000 (May)	3,68,54,000 (June)	4,29,20,000(Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto R	2,75,19,000 (Nov.)	3,01,64,000 (Nov.)	3,16,57,000 (Nov.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 4 per cent Rupee Securities	109—2 (May)	108—12 (June)	105—2 (June)
Minimum ditto ditto	103—7 Sept.)	99—4 (Feb.)	102—3 (May)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 3½ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)	...	...	105—7 (Mar.)
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	102—9 (Jan.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent. Rupee Securities	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts R	27,25,66,000 (Apl.)	25,97,83,000 (July)	23,63,46,000 (Apl.
Minimum ditto ditto R	25,92,71,000 (Mar.)	24,12,75,000 (Mar.)	13,73,29,000(Dec.)
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent (Rupee) Securities in Gold	70⅛ (June)	71 (June)	59⅛ (Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto	62 9/16 (Aug.)	56⅞ (Feb.)	53 3/16 (May)
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent (Rupee) Securities in Go'd	...	...	58⅛ Mar.)
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	53 3/16 (Jan)
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent Stock	110 (Mar.)	110½ (Apl.)	116 (Feb.)
Minimum ditto ditto	105 (Aug.)	106⅜ (Sept.)	108¼ (June)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock	100⅛ (Mar)	100⅛ (Apl.)	105 (Jan.)
Minimum ditto ditto	95 (Aug.)	97 (Sept)	98⅜ (June)
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent Stock	...	...	...
Minimum ditto ditto	...	...	...
Maximum Government Paper Currency out-tanding R	29,06,50,000 (Aug.)	30,51,59,000 (Jan.)	32,35,54,000(Nov)
Minimum ditto ditto R	23,95,81,000 (Apl.)	24,21,60,000 (Apl.)	29,50,00,000 (Jan.)
Number of Post Office Savings Banks	6,408	6,358	6,384
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks	520,967	574,050	611,947
Amount deposited in Savings Banks R	7,81,87,727	8,26,57,319	8,40,17,923
Average of each deposit R	150·08	143·98	137·29
Net addition to deposits R	75,94,568	44,69,592	13,60,603

*Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of

† In calculating this rate, a re-remittance to India

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

CELLANEOUS.

1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901, Revised Estimate.	1901-1902, Budget.
₹ 1,53,39,980	...	...	£ 2,640,873	£ 2,774,623	£ 1,640,400	£ 690,900
...	₹ 1,70,50,220	₹ 5,35,92,110	...	...	...	...
₹ 4,08,71,940	₹ 4,98,44,220	₹ 4,32,85,410	£ 3,279,316	£ 3,035,672	£ 1,850,000	£ 2,686,100
...	...	...	...	...	£ 5,922,400	...
—586,412	5,407,235	6,077,779	£ 2,553,052	£ —121,298	£ 10,825,700	£ 2,240,000
—772,349	6,102,527	4,670,942	£ 1,169,161	£ —1,845,250	£ 9,727,000	£ 1,193,900
1,14,33,50,000	1,03,98,40,000	97,63,30,000	1,12,80,00,000	1,09,08,30,000		
72,93,70,000	76,11,70,000	73,64,70,000	72,10,20,000	75,30,40,000		
41,39,80,000	27,86,70,000	23,98,60,000	40,69,80,000	33,77,90,000		
2,52,60,000	2,29,10,000	4,90,90,000	6,50,30,000	9,44,00,000		
6,58,20,000	5,85,60,000	8,47,30,000	3,98,10,000	3,57,70,000		
9,10,80,000	8,14,70,000	13,38,20,000	10,48,40,000	13,01,70,000		
32,29,00,000	19,72,00,000	10,60,40,000	30,21,40,000	20,76,10,000		
2,04,89,90,000	1,98,12,30,000	1,98,95,90,000	2,10,20,80,000	2,13,31,80,000		
31,08,54,373	25,78,70,106	14,81,28,010	28,07,63,671	28,48,00,943	20,27,02,000	24,75,00,000
17,664,492	15,526,547	9,506,077	18,692,377	19,067,022	13,500,000	16,500,000
29,27,130	56,86,650	98,56,910	69,83,650	2,22,59,751		
31⅛ (Feb.)	31⅜ (June)	28½ (Apl.)	28 5/16 (Sept.)	29 (Apl.)	30 5/16 (Oct.)	
29⅞ (Apl.)	28 5/16 (Mar.)	23⅝ (Aug.)	25 1/16 (Apl.)	26⅝ (Oct.)	27 5/16 (Apl.)	
1s. 1·0381d.	1s. 2·4505d.	† 1s. 3·3539d.	1s. 3·9784d.	1s. 4·0676d.	1s. 3·984d.	1s. 4d.
1s. 1 1/16d.	1s. 1 1/16d.	1s. 2 1/16d.	1s. 3 1/16d.	1s 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
7 (Feb.)	10 (Dec. 23 to Mar. 31).	12 (Feb. 24 to Mar. 31).	12 (Apl. 1—27)	8 (Oct. 8 to 25 and Jan. 11 to Mar. 14)	8 (Feb. and Mar.)	
3 (July 25 to Nov. 13.)	3 (July 2 to Sept. 2).	5 (July 15 to Sept. 8 & 25 Nov. to 15 Dec.)	4 (July 28 to Sept. 7).	4 (July 6 to Sept. 13).	3 (July 5 to Aug. 8).	
2	4	3 (Oct. to Mar.)	4 (Apl. and May Oct. to Jan.)	6 (Nov. 30 to Jan. 10).	5 (Jan. 3 to Feb. 6).	
2	2	2 (May to Sept.)	2⅛ (July to Sept.)	3 (Apl. to July 12).	3 (June and July)	
4,16,19,000 (May)	3,91,42,000 (Aug.)	3,27,96,000 (Mar.)	3,48,23,000 Aug.)	4,16,05,000 (June)	3,31,13,000 (Jan.)	
3,00,15,000 (Nov.)	2,02,19,000 (Nov.)	2,02,53,000 (Sept.)	2,76,74,000 (Nov.)	2,58,60,000 (Nov.)	2,59,78,000 (Nov.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
109—8 (Oct.)	110—15 (May)	104—1 (May 21)	101—11 (Feb. 22)	101—9 (May 3 and 4 and 25 to 27).	97—12 (Oct. 24)	
104—15 (Jan.)	98—11 (Feb.)	94—4 (Jan. 7)	92—10 (Apl. 22)	92—4 (Oct. 6)	93—11 (July 28)	
...	105 (Aug.)	97—4 (May & June).	95—8 (Mar. 15 to 17 and 22).	95—8 (May 15 to 29).	89—0 (April and May.)	
...	97 (Jan. to Mar.)	90—0 (Jan. to Mar.)	86—0 (Nov. 16 to Jan. 17).	88 (Mar. 13 and 14, 19, 20 and 22 to 31).	85—12 (Feb. and Mar.)	
25,35,43,000(Nov.)	26,64,72,000(Nov.)	23,47,80,000(Apl.)	21,93,37,000 (Oct.)	21,36,32,000 (Apl.)	20,83,61,000(Apl.)	
24,05,02,000 (Apl.)	23,92,57,000(Mar.)	21,39,05,000(Mar.)	21,33,46,000 (Aug.)	20,28,73,000(Aug.)	22,23,85,000(Sept.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
65 1/16 (Feb.)	65 1/16 (Aug.)	64⅛ (Jan.)	67 7/16 (Mar.)	67⅛ (Apl.)	65 (Nov.)	
57⅛ (Apl. & May)	60 (Oct.)	60 7/16 (Dec.)	61⅛(Oct. and Nov.)	62 (Oct. and Dec.)	62 5/16 (July)	
120⅜ (Feb.)	122⅛ (Apl.)	119⅛ (Aug.)	117⅞ (Mar.)	116¼ (Apl)	111⅛ (Apl.)	
114¼ (Apl.)	114⅛ (Sept.)	114¼ (Mar.)	111 (Oct.)	104¾ (Dec.)	105 (July)	
111⅛ (Feb.)	115⅜ (May)	112⅜ (May)	109¼ (Feb.)	109¼ (Aug.)	103⅜ (Apl.)	
103¾ (May)	106 (Oct.)	105 (Mar.)	103⅛ (Oct.)	98⅜ (Dec.)	95 (Aug.)	
...	103 (June)	99¼ (Apl.)	94⅛ (Mar.)	99¼ (Apl.)	90⅜ (May)	
...	95¼ (Sept.)	92 (Mar.)	84⅛ (Oct.)	85 (Dec.)	85 (Aug.)	
32,42,86,000 (July)	29,58,99,000 (July)	24,75,40,000(Mar.)	28,20,33,000(Mar.)	29,27,12,000(July)	30,78,41,000 (July)	
25,94,07,000(Mar.)	23,57,85,000(Feb.)	22,86,16,000(May)	23,24,55,000 (May)	26,26,32,000(Dec.)	27,89,64,000(Apl.)	
6,343	6,420	6,290	6,310	6,479		
653,892	713,320	730,387	755,871	785,729		
9,04,23,072	9,63,92,411	9,28,72,978	9,42,80,041	9,64,64,466		
138·28	135·13	127·15	124·73	122·77		
64,05,149	59,69,339	—35,19,433	14,07,061	21,84,425		

Liabilities.
of ₹1,00,00,000 by means of Bank drafts is taken into account.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ible II.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

(Omitting 000 in rupee figures except in accounts.)

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
n mileage at end of official year .	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,612	1,305	1,348
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
s traffic receipts . . .	6,25,51,302	5,68,51,797	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,26,01,464	3,67,29	2,85,50
king expenses	2,97,98,925	3,05,10,161	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,39,93,236	1,86,93	1,37,75
entage of working expenses on eipts	47·64	53·67	59·34	51·69	54·30	50·89	48·25
raffic receipts	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,86,08,228	1,80,36	1,47,75
gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract tes of exchange instead of at the erage yearly rates obtained for the ecretary of State's bills . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue .	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,86,08,228	1,80,36	1,47,75
anteed Interest paid in England £	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,162,525	2,172,336	1,589,500	1,015,100
. converted at the average exnge of the year . . .	3,80,38,533	3,58,90,067	3,36,81,849	3,24,37,876	3,24,47,825	2,38,66	1,52,27
anteed interest paid in India s interest on overdrawn Capital .	28,224	82,246	88,990	82,089	1,28,387	1,22	21
us paid to Railway Companies .	50,15,073	44,73,021	11,03,022	36,18,447	42,03,949	30,22	19,00
and Supervision . . .	2,88,082	2,80,824	1,59,111	3,63,890	9,47,051	6	54
oss on receipts and disbursements Capital in India calculated in the ne way as the gain . . .	8,72,650	8,31,480	11,04,620	18,16,734	21,01,940	1,20	64
Total Expenditure .	4,42,42,562	4,15,57,638	3,61,37,592	3,83,19,036	3,98,29,152	2,71,36	1,72,66
Expenditure from the Public easury	1,14,90,185	1,52,16,002	1,41,23,676	74,92,306	1,12,20,924	91,00	24,91

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1899-1900, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and to end of 1901-1902.

Railways.	To end of 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	To end of 1901-1902.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
Open Lines.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian	19,72,73,528	1,98,82,502	1,69,70,000	1,87,50,000	25,28,76,030	25,28,76,03	
Rajputana-Malwa System	15,04,43,675	11,50,566	27,44,000	21,24,000	15,64,62,241	15,64,62,24	
Palanpur-Deesa	2,33,264	...	...	4,000	2,37,264	2,37,26	
Bhopal	23,85,765	49,882	50,000	2,50,000	27,35,647	27,35,64	
Wardha Coal	49,96,325	...	...	5,000	50,01,325	50,01,32	
Warora Colliery	17,85,123	—57,939	—52,000	—10,000	16,65,184	16,65,184	...
Umaria Colliery	11,21,127	—9,38,457			1,82,670	1,82,67	...
Burma	7,69,12,324	...		...	7,69,12,3	7,69,12,324	
Jorhat	9,18,132	3,775	4,000	6,000	9,31,90	9,31,90	
Cherra-Companyganj	7,69,531	—287	—1,000	...	7,68,24	7,68,244	
Eastern Bengal	9,92,41,395	32,11,945	26,56,000	42,85,000	10,93,94,34	10,93,94 34	
Tirhoot	2,72,72,384	8,41,476	20,00,000	5,00,000	3,06,13,86	3,06,13,86	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	12,75,80,665	15,23,774	9,76,000	15,30,000	13,16,10,43	13,16,10,43	
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,140	...	...	...	51,21,14	51,21,140	
North Western	42,43,88,632	35,08,520	51,78,000	62,83,000	43,98,58,15	43,98,58,15	
Guntakal-Mysore frontier	58,98,840	—231	6,000	...	59,04,60	59,04,609	
South Indian	7,13,10,496	5,34,698	3,75,000	12,00,000	7,34,20,19	7,34,20,194	
Dhond and Manmad	1,14,36,914	1,04,430	33,000	2,00,000	1,17,74,34	1,17,74,344	
Mayavaram-Mutupet	24,95,056	27,001	2,70,000	6,42,000	34,34,05	34,34,05	...
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	18,38,426	4,856	24,000	1,53,000	20,20,28	20,20,28	...
Petroleum Operations	1,19,187				1,19,18	1,19,18	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	43,57,492	—9,884	—2,000		43,45,60	43,45,60	
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	3,61,478		—2,31,000		1,30,47	1,30,47	
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	6,32,45,000	10,58,000	6,43,03,00	6,43,03,000	
East Coast (*a*)	8,25,99,432	8,60,239	7,40,000	3,81,000	8,45,80,67	8,45,80,67	
Total	1,30,13,60,331	3,06,96,866	9,49,85,000	3,73,61,000	1,46,44,03,19	,46,44,03,197	
Lines under construction.							
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	3,85,427	2,96,575	4,000		6,86,002	10,32,000	3,45,998
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	3,99,27,858	99,17,357	7,22,000	82,90,000	5,88,57,21	6,66,79,000	78,21,785
Ditto (Chittagong Jetties	4,63,766	2,01,069	—15,000	45,000	6,94,83	6,41,000	—53,835
Ditto (Land)	35,32,767	36,082	75,000	10,000	36,53,84	50,50,000	13,96,151
Indus Bridge	27,15,777	1,33,401	—25,000	11,000	28,35,17	31,0 ,000	2,65,822
Nowshera-Dargai	18,004	7,45,974	7,69,000	16,000	15,48,978	15,68,000	19,022
Madura-Pamban	92,793	1,90,750	15,72,000	35,00,000	53,55,543	68,91,000	15,35,457
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	9,97,316	9,42,349	3,98,000	5,000	23,42,665	27,04,000	3,48,335
Hyderabad-Rahuki Section				13,000	13,000		
Hajipur-Begum Serai-Katihar extension	83,32,984	24,36,442	30,88,000	20,46,000	1,59,03,426	1,28,57,000	30,46,426
Godavari Bridge	32,05,294	20,49,480	4,00,000		56,54,77	59,70,000	3,15,226
Kaunia-Dhubri Extension and Cossipur Branch and doubling the line	18,182	3,63,154	17,05,000	42,00,000	62,86,336	,09,01,000	46,14,664
Teesta Bridge	5,06,219	8,91,531	4,50,000	22,000	18,69,750	19,58 000	88,250
Jullunder-Hoshiarpur	14,531	...			14,531	15,000	469
Ludhiana-Ferozepur	28,311	...			28,311	29,000	689
Agra-Delhi Chord	62,285	31,982	12,000		1,06,267	90,76,000	89,69,733
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	19,53,466	37,88,129	19,16,000	4,21,000	80,78,59	8:,71,000	92,405
Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Section	5,194	3,22,554	7,70,000	20,00,000	30,97,748	25,00,000	—5,97,748
Ditto —Native State Section			15,95,000	49,44,000	65,39,000	76,00,000	10,61,000
Khushalgarh-Kohat			4,60,000	20,00,000	24,60,000	28,41,000	3,81,000
Total.	6,22,60,174	2,23,46,829	1,38,96,000	2,75,23,000	12,60,26,003	14,95,84,000	2,35,57,997
Carried forward	1,36,36,20,505	5,30,43,695	10,8?,81,000	6,48,84,000	,59,04,29,200	1,61,39,87,197	2,35,57,997

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

ble III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1899-1900, and estimated penditure on such works in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and to end of 1901-1902—*concluded.*

Railways.	To end of 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	To end of 1901-1902.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Brought over .	1,36,36,20,505	5,30,43,695	10,88,81,000	6,48,84,000	1,59,04,29,200	1,61,39,87,197	2,35,57,997
S IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSRRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
ughat-Bhagwangola . .	3 02,450				3,02,450	3,02,450	
hern Mahratta (Depreciation works, etc.) . .	5,27,071				5,27,071	5,27,071	
ıry-Kistna . .	1,65,78,416				1,65,78,416	65,78,416	
pur-Etawah . .	75,13				75,132	75,132	
gapatam-Raipur . .	2,45,035				2,45,035	2,45,035	
pur-Chhattisgarh Deprecian Account . .	6,57,038				6,57,038	6,57,038	
TOTAL	1,83,85,142				1,83,85,142	1,83,85,142	
	8,53,210	—5,80,350	—2,48,000	1,80,000	2,04,860	2,04,860	
	1,38,28,58,85	5,24,63,345	10,86,33,000	6,50,64,000	1,60,90,19,20	1,63,25,77,199	2,35,57,997
uct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on East Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures and Debenture Stock . . .	*2,68,80,832*	*1,58,62,306*	*2,66,35,000*	*1,87,50,000*	*8,81,28,140*	*8,81,28,140*	
uct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on extensions of South Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures			*37,59,000*	*1,08,75,000*	*1,46,34,000*	*1,46,34,000*	
act—Amount provided for Capital outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures				*45,00,000*	*45,00,000*	*45,00,000*	
	2,68,80,832	*1,58,62,306*	*3,03,94,000*	*3,41,25,000*	*10,72,62,140*	*10,72,62,140*	
TOTAL .	1,35,59,78,025	3,66,01,037	7,82,39,000	3,09,39,000	1,50,17,57,062	1,52,53,15,059	2,35,57,997
ibuted as under—							
TAL EXPENDITURE ON BLIC WORKS (not charged Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction	87,07,43,419	3 65,65,692	1,87,42,000	3,02,95,000	95,63,42,111		
Redemption of Liabilities .	33,55,34,510		5,92,24,000		39,47,58,510		
NE RELIEF AND INSURCE—							
Protective Railways . .	7,24,12,846				7,24,12,846		
STRUCTION OF RAILWAYS harged against Revenue in dition to that under Famine surance)	6,51,12,820	35,345	2,73,000	6,48,000	6,60,69,165		
ER EXPENDITURE charged ainst Revenue . . .	1,21,74,430	...	...	...	1,21,74,430		
TOTAL AS ABOVE	1,35,59,78,025	3,66,01,037					

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1899-1900, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, and to the end of 1901-1902.

	Actual outlay to end of 1898-99.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.	Total Actual and estimated outlay to end of 1901-1902.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
IRRIGATION WORKS.							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Burma.							
Mandalay Canal	15,18,958	11,23,703	9,00,000	7,00,000	42,42,661	30,60,341	...
Shwebo Canal			1,44,000	8,00,000	9,44,000	46,28,060	36,84,060
Bengal.							
Orissa Canals	2,57,88,378	38,888	47,000	62,000	2,59,36,266	...	...
Midnapur Canal	82,80,766	8,000			82,88,766	...	...
Mijili Tidal Canal	25,51,729	...			25,51,729	...	...
Cone Canals	2,58,43,002	—8,274	11 000	31,000	2,58,76,728	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Ganges Canal	2,82,21,371	79,712	1,07,000	1,21,000	2,85,29,083	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	3,29,92,808	6,58,982	77,000	89,000	3,38,17,790	...	...
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	27,37,110	2,38,606	2,10,000	1,03,000	32,94,716	34,20,000	1,25,284
Agra Canal	88,67,973	13,488	1,000	43,000	89,25,461	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	36,35,718	35,351	57,000	84,000	38,12,069	...	...
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch)	1,58,52,655	4,30,294	71,000	67,000	1,64,20,949	...	...
Sari Doab Canal	1,75,04,111	1,10,841	2,50,000	5,57,000	1,84,21,952	...	...
Sirhind Canal (State outlay)	2,30,70,402	93,511	1,17,000	1,48,000	2,34,28,913	...	...
Chenab Canal	2,36,64,143	9,04,043	7,50,000	7,35,000	2,60,53,186	...	...
Jhelum Canal	6,01,95	28,15,883	33,97,000	24,98,000	93,12,840	1,20,24,068	27,11,228
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,11,60,367	64,717	90,000	1,23,000	1,14,38,084	...	...
Kistna Delta System	1,25,08,360	1,82,559	2,14,000	2,60,000	1,31,64,919	...	...
Pennér river Canals System	48,20,433	74,479	1,88,000	1,74,000	52,56,912	...	...
Periyar Project	84,32,942	75,314	61,000	69,000	86,38,256	...	...
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	12,50,742	1,85,418	3,33,000	3,97,000	21,66,160	...	...
Begari ,,	16,57,544	...	...	...	16,57,544	...	...
Eastern Nara Works	60,66,192	6,572	37,000	1,29,000	62,38,764	...	...
Ramrao Canal	52,33,101	12,66,116	9,25,000	5,61,000	79,85,217	77,26,671	...
Nutha Canals	64,00,734	25,650	3,000	38,000	64,67,384	...	...
Other projects	3,25,79,371	6,36,462	10,86,000	23,54,000	3,66,55,833	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	31,12,40,867	90,60,315	90,82,000	1,01,43,000	33,95,26,182	...	...
	6,05,67,850	90,915	74,000	1,43,000	6,08,75,765	...	...
TOTAL	25,06,73,017	89,69,400	90,08,000	1,00,00,000	27,86,50,417	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.							
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
Bengal.							
Orebeni Canal				3,82,000	3,82,000	37,04,802	33,22,802
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Betwa Canal	40,82,669	71,000	1,26,000	55,000	43,34,669	...	...
Punjab.							
Swat River Canal	38,85,046	97,680	8,000		39,90,726	...	...
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	43,08,571	42,448	33,000	16,000	44,00,019	45,53,000	1,52,981
Bombay.							
Nira Canal	53,55,49	90	6,000	13,000	53,74,585	...	...
Other projects	43,21,104	1,47,728	1,26,000	6,71,000	52,65,832	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues	2,19,52,885	3,58,946	2,99,000	11,37,000	2,37,47,831	...	...
	28,54,330				28,54,330	...	...
TOTAL	1,90,98,555	3,58,946	2,99,000	11,37,000	2,08,93,501		...
GRAND TOTAL	26,97,71,572	93,28,346	93,07,000	1,11,37,000	29,95,43,918	...	...

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1899-1900, with Revised Estimates for 1900-1901 and Budget Estimates for 1901-1902.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,612	1,305
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Madras	1,11,78,411	1,09,98,075	1,13,97,301	1,02,35,380	1,09,06,956	1,12,00,000	1,12,00,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,78,59,159	1,52,15,406	1,40,17,891	1,67,45,041	1,84,32,686	1,66,00,000	1,70,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,35,13,732	3,06,38,316	2,87,30,772	3,68,29,648	3,32,61,822	89,29,000	...
TOTAL .	6,25,51,302	5,68,51,797	5,41,45,964	6,38,10,069	6,26,01,464	3,67,29,000	2,85,50,000
Working Expenses.							
Madras	53,05,197	55,07,398	55,05,832	51,88,748	57,09,501	59,00,000	56,00,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	65,36,250	71,62,458	78,89,334	72,51,431	90,16,496	87,50,000	80,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,79,57,478	1,78,40,305	1,87,36,882	2,05,43,160	1,92,67,239	40,43,000	...
TOTAL .	2,97,98,925	3,05,10,161	3,21,32,048	3,29,83,339	3,39,93,236	1,86,93,000	1,37,75,000
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Madras	58,73,214	54,90,677	58,91,469	50,46,632	51,97,455	53,00,000	56,00,000
Ditto Extensions .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,13,22,909	80,52,948	61,28,557	94,93,610	94,16,190	78,50,000	90,00,000
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,55,56,254	1,27,98,011	99,93,890	1,62,86,488	1,39,94,583	48,86,000	...
TOTAL .	3,27,52,377	2,63,41,636	2,20,13,916	3,08,26,730	2,86,08,228	1,80,36,000	1,47,75,000

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
STATE RAILWAYS.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*
Open mileage at beginning of year (*a*)	14,146	14,721	15,378	15,582	16,643	17,136	19,305
Gross Traffic Receipts.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
East Indian { England	4,047	3,820	3,595	3,455	3,450	3,000	3,000
East Indian { India	5,49,33,893	5,45,05,345	5,88,41,206	6,01,07,531	6,58,04,353	6,75,00,000	6,78,00,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	2,35,08,246	2,01,09,829	1,97,44,695	2,28,60,759	2,77,81,248	2,75,00,000	2,35,00,000
Bhopal	1,42,658	1,63,689	1,52,216	1,93,364	2,09,610	2,42,000	2,40,000
Palanpur-Deesa	37,543	51,862	39,696	40,271	49,701	40,000	43,000
Warora Colliery	5,45,969	5,20,646	5,52,256	6,09,393	5,77,182	6,20,000	6,10,000
Wardha Coal	1,93,552	2,06,078	1,98,857	2,09,600	2,07,216	1,75,000	...
Bengal-Nagpur	65,79,242	61,28,992	61,53,113	73,81,307	1,07,42,719	1,20,00,000	1,43,00,000
Umaria Colliery	3,96,195	3,91,333	3,85,062	4,78,862	14,995	...	...
Burma	65,53,010	73,92,814	86,92,755	86,77,541	94,69,988	1,12,00,000	1,09,00,000
Mu Valley	4,08,534	6,49,809					
Assam-Bengal	4,25,363	6,64,449	10,65,504	14,22,065	16,04,649	18,00,000	20,00,000
Jorhat	80,758	91,805	1,07,237	94,036	91,299	85,000	90,000
Cherra-Companyganj	25,647	26,975	5,707	6,505	6,355	5,000	...
Eastern Bengal	1,43,15,686	1,50,05,866	1,53,02,138	1,41,48,932	1,61,22,698	1,71,00,000	1,70,00,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	56,72,009	56,50,067	62,50,386	66,33,807	81,68,864	80,00,000	84,00,000
Bengal Central	9,36,030	9,35,145	11,83,699	10,38,158	11,49,611	13,30,000	13,00,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	97,45,180	81,86,207	88,21,064	1,00,88,265	1,13,25,817	1,16,00,000	1,22,00,000
Indian Midland	45,44,755	48,57,459	56,86,339	57,13,632	73,33,950	88,50,000	77,50,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	8,13,577	7,93,351	8,99,020	10,43,931	13,09,526	12,50,000	12,00,000
Hardwar-Dehra	...	...	...	...	...	50,000	2,80,000
North-Western	3,48,56,911	2,88,79,068	3,48,28,212	3,64,17,015	3,53,04,846	3,24,00,000	3,60,00,000
South Indian	90,34,880	89,92,806	89,44,017	84,35,906	86,58,220	88,00,000	88,00,000
Mysore	16,07,690	15,84,068	18,99,315	12,10,229	11,24,012	14,00,000	13,50,000
Bezwáda Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
East Coast including Bezwáda-Madras	23,11,514	27,21,149	31,26,053	31,77,776	52,81,401	56,00,000	36,00,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	4,46,825	4,86,633	6,36,828	3,87,828	4,05,156	4,35,000	4,00,000
Travancore Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	2,46,536	2,57,203	2,58,372	2,45,846	2,38,518	2,40,000	2,30,000
Dhond and Manmad* (net)	4,08,233	3,67,395	2,81,272	2,89,635	2,99,554	2,12,000	...
Southern Mahratta	66,37,013	65,88,447	61,74,980	49,94,337	62,93,041	63,50,000	63,00,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	1,75,488	1,83,728	2,11,653	2,29,706	2,20,367	1,90,000	1,80,000
Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	41,000	2,15,000
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,00,000	3,60,00,000
TOTAL	18,55,86,984	17,63,96,038	19,04,45,247	19,61,39,692	21,97,98,346	25,30,18,000	26,11,34,000

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India receive only a percentage of the gross receipts.

(*a*) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1899-1900, with Revised Estimates for 1900-01, and Budget Estimates for 1901-02.

	ACTUALS.					Revised estimate, 1900-01.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Orissa canals	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,09,554	4,42,497	5,75,000
Midnapur canal	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772	2,38,652	2,08,000
Hijili Tidal canal	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286	53,234	57,000
Sone canals	7,72,123	0,64,693	2,66,974	0,75,265	0,95,351	0,78,000
Ganges canal	5,95,189	2,20,543	6,35,539	2,06,998	6,57,032	8,67,000
Lower Ganges canal	9,48,174	3,34,146	9,09,026	2,79,590	2,29,549	1,65,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch					76,330	84,000
Agra canal	4,60,587	8,10,172	9,74,061	0,81,498	8,28,626	9,35,000
Eastern Jumna canal	6,75,461	1,13,772	4,15,472	2,48,831	2,41,746	2,30,000
Betwa canal	25,874	83,699	1,37,700	1,10,665	94,267	55,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	3,13,922	16,31,948	25,48,661	8,00,084	29,79,502	27,50,000
Chenab canal	0,46,273	16,77,407	20,48,891	4,06,523	20,02,897	43,95,000
Bari Doab canal	13,34,660	16,64,486	19,30,004	10,06,435	19,69,561	30,30,000
Sirhind canal	13,48,327	17,94,950	12,96,639	17,53,361	30,90,800	35,95,000
Swat River canal	2,44,028	2,66,205	3,65,500	4,13,960	4,18,038	4,80,000
Godavari Delta System	1,09,978	1,01,598	96,447	1,09,589	1,13,290	1,09,000
Kistna „ „	54,297	49,587	45,228	78,372	61,565	78,000
Pennér River canals „	1,260	1,026	1,687	2,302	1,695	2,000
Periyar Project	...	...	684	581	1,220	...
Rushikulya „	533	831	784	1,470	1,789	2,000
Desert canal	42,011	14,890	32,835	43,442	47,591	41,000
Begari „	37,712	30,445	37,651	49,964	55,277	47,000
Eastern Nara Works	25,103	25,733	26,537	26,363	22,808	27,000
Mutha canals	2,77,046	2,35,390	2,34,169	2,57,142	3,20,928	2,43,000
Nira canal	86,884	79,040	1,35,705	1,42,459	1,48,200	1,45,000
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other projects	6,51,450	6,34,181	7,14,588	6,55,795	4,85,433	7,74,000
TOTAL	27,94,084	06,79,612	37,77,440	21,29,301	30,77,930	37,50,000
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—						
Ganges canal	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,15,593	7,80,511	7,80,000
Lower Ganges canal	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,09,586	2,10,000
Eastern Jumna „	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,49,803	2,50,989	2,51,000
Chenab canal	1,68,776	2,32,729	2,79,202	3,31,965	4,57,345	6,10,000
Bari Doab canal	1,76,859	1,97,025	2,13,629	2,21,189	2,27,286	2,20,000
Swat River „	...	58,462	42,418	40,823	41,257	60,000
Godavari Delta System	23,48,473	25,67,709	29,10,856	29,15,743	25,66,115	29,90,000
Kistna „	20,59,402	20,28,707	23,08,267	24,91,812	25,40,854	24,95,000
Pennér River canals „	3,41,518	3,33,067	3,32,676	3,51,193	2,61,246	3,54,000
Periyar Project	...	33,774	1,06,582	2,62,867	3,24,717	3,17,000
Rushikulya „	35,863	59,794	58,144	82,033	91,059	84,000
Desert canal	80,300	86,793	1,19,348	1,11,398	1,26,878	1,35,000
Begari „	2,35,861	2,86,415	3,62,798	3,54,168	3,90,454	4,35,000
Eastern Nara Works	3,50,433	4,42,233	5,34,332	5,07,038	6,55,531	6,42,000
Mutha canals	—7,792	—5,505	—5,604	—6,470	—9,403	...
Nira canal	—4,269	—3,888	—6,695	—7,035	—7,330	
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Other projects	12,56,234	12,25,785	12,16,446	12,55,880	11,45,511	12,68,000

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1899-1900, with Revised Estimates for 1900-01, and Budget Estimates for 1901-02—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1900-01.	Budget Estimate, 1901-02.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	4,17,222	4,74,21	5,54,757	4,69,554	4,42,497	3,75,000	3,75,000
Midnapur canal	2,63,99	2,79,75	2,75,63(	2,33,772	2,38,652	2,08,000	2,08,000
Hijili Tidal canal	61,976	90,94	92,210	75,286	53,234	57,000	62,000
Sone canals	7,72,123	10,64,69	12,66,974	10,75,265	10,95,351	10,78,000	10,73,000
Ganges canal	23,10,782	39,36,13	43,51,13	39,22,591	44,37,543	46,47,000	36,61,000
Lower Ganges canal	11,57,76(	25,43,73	31,18,612	24,89,176	24,39,135	23,75,000	24,33,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch					76,330	84,000	1,94,000
Agra canal	4,60,587	8,10,172	9,74,061	6,81,498	8,28,626	9,35,000	6,69,000
Eastern Jumna canal	9,25,26.	13,63,57	16,65,275	14,98,634	14,92,735	14,81,000	13,83,000
Betwa canal	25,874	83,699	1,37,700	1,10,665	94,267	55,000	83,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	13,13,92:	26,31,948	25,48,661	28,00,08.	29,79,562	27,30,000	23,75,000
Chenab canal	12,15,049	19,10,136	23,28,093	27,38,488	34,60,242	50,05,000	56,90,000
Bari Doab canal	25,11,5'9	28,61,511	31,43,693	32,27,624	31,96,847	32,56,000	31,20,000
Sirhind canal	13,48,327	27,94,950	32,96,639	27,53,361	30,90,800	35,95,000	26,00,000
Swat River canal	2,44,028	3,24,667	4,07,918	4,54,783	4,59,295	5,40,000	5,00,000
Godavari Delta System	24,58,451	26,69,307	30,07,303	30,25,332	26,79,405	30,99,000	30,99,000
Kistna „ „	21,13,699	20,78,294	23,53,495	25,70,184	26,02,419	25,73,000	25,73,000
Pennér River canals „	3,42,778	3,34,093	3,34,363	3,53,495	2,62,941	3,56,000	3,56,000
Periyar Project	...	33,77	1,07,266	2,63,448	3,25,937	3,17,000	3,17,000
Rushikulya „	36,396	60,625	58,928	83,503	92,848	86,000	86,000
Desert canal	1,22,311	1,01,683	1,52,183	1,54,84	1,74,469	1,76,000	2,06,000
Begari „	2,73,573	3,16,860	4,00,449	4,04,13	4,45,731	4,82,000	4,96,000
Eastern Nara Works	3,75,536	4,67,966	5,60,869	5,33,40	6,78,339	6,69,000	6,82,000
Mutha canals	2,69,254	2,29,885	2,28,565	2,50,672	3,11,525	2,43,000	2,48,000
Nira canal	82,615	75,152	1,29,010	1,35,42.	1,40,870	1,45,000	1,45,000
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,000	2,20,000
Other projects	19,07,684	18,59,916	19,31,029	19,11,675	16,30,944	20,42,000	19,22,000
TOTAL	2,10,10,724	2,93,97,694	3,34,24,821	3,22,16,887	3,37,30,544	3,67,17,000	3,47,76,000
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Orissa canals	4,42,049	4,65,745	5,07,948	4,65,598	4,45,106	4,37,000	4,27,000
Midnapur canal	2,66,168	2,23,927	2,30,683	2,69,703	2,71,378	1,83,000	2,20,000
Hijili Tidal canal	58,880	38,490	38,448	48,535	43,304	43,000	50,000
Sone canals	5,31,308	5,53,719	5,74,779	5,59,480	5,47,919	5,90,000	6,00,000
Ganges canal	8,58,672	10,13,681	10,80,004	10,62,597	10,74,296	10,72,000	11,56,000
Lower Ganges canal	7,13,588	8,31,690	8,70,983	9,96,696	8,90,350	10,03,000	10,79,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	1,935	49,750	90,000	1,26,000
Agra canal	1,81,848	2,20,401	2,25,801	2,34,35	2,83,363	2,71,000	2,86,000
Eastern Jumna canal	2,61,050	3,19,412	3,29,875	3,84,099	4,09,040	4,08,000	4,01,000
Betwa canal	87,462	90,286	1,07,431	1,01,686	95,360	86,000	88,000
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	7,66,254	7,97,475	8,18,818	8,63,02	9,07,513	9,23,000	8,34,000
Chenab canal	4,13,990	4,99,177	6,21,106	7,08,766	10,53,385	12,07,000	12,25,000
Bari Doab canal	6,43,401	6,80,398	6,26,969	7,86,572	7,97,190	8,00,000	6,57,000
Sirhind canal	6,09,505	6,73,589	6,30,761	6,73,078	8,56,298	8,15,000	7,72,000
Swat River canal	91,714	60,409	1,02,990	99,596	58,345	89,000	95,000
Godavari Delta System	4,95,577	5,20,955	4,89,878	5,80,559	5,89,209	5,83,000	5,83,000
Kistna „ „	5,80,672	7,05,100	5,85,491	5,25,151	5,23,143	5,50,000	5,50,000
Pennér River canals „	65,983	56,269	41,471	36,139	36,687	38,000	38,000
Periyar Project	...	42,108	82,262	1,16,138	1,05,351	94,000	94,000
Rushikulya „	29,155	39,751	32,859	38,734	49,459	62,000	62,000
Desert canal	51,671	64,095	70,023	59,152	49,102	61,000	52,000
Begari „	52,161	57,561	96,400	72,152	96,043	84,000	78,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,09,983	79,077	1,05,929	1,11,007	1,15,630	1,10,000	92,000
Mutha canals	65,948	84,433	69,662	74,377	73,609	69,000	75,000
Nira canal	43,331	54,890	51,201	52,785	52,281	48,000	51,000
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	..	...	64,000	1,56,000
Other projects	4,52,642	5,39,161	5,29,418	4,82,021	4,98,172	6,35,000	5,98,000
TOTAL	78,73,012	87,11,790	89,21,100	94,03,028	99,71,283	1,04,27,000	1,04,45,000

Table VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1899-1900, with Revised Estimates for 1900-01, and Budget Estimates for 1901-02—*concluded.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1900-01.	Budget Estimate, 1901-02.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
NET REVENUE—	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Orissa canals	*—24,827*	8,472	46,809	3,956	*—2,609*	*—62,000*	*—52,000*
Midnapur canal	*—2,174*	55,830	44,953	*—35,931*	*—32,726*	25,000	*—12,000*
Hijili Tidal canal	3,096	52,456	53,762	26,751	9,930	14,000	12,000
Sone canals	2,40,815	5,10,974	6,92,195	5,15,785	5,47,432	4,82,000	4,73,000
Ganges canal	14,52,110	29,22,455	32,71,128	28,59,994	33,63,247	35,75,000	25,05,000
Lower Ganges canal	4,44,172	17,12,042	22,47,629	14,92,480	15,48,785	13,66,000	13,54,000
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	*—1,935*	26,580	*—6,000*	68,000
Agra canal	2,78,739	5,89,771	7,48,260	4,47,147	5,45,263	6,64,000	3,83,000
Eastern Jumna canal	6,64,214	10,44,163	13,35,400	11,14,535	10,83,695	10,73,000	9,82,000
Betwa canal	*—61,588*	*—6,587*	30,269	8,979	*—1,093*	*—31,000*	*—5,000*
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	5,47,668	18,34,473	17,29,843	19,37,063	20,72,049	18,07,000	15,41,000
Chenab canal	8,01,059	14,10,959	17,06,987	20,29,722	24,06,857	37,98,000	44,65,000
Bari Doab canal	18,68,118	21,81,113	25,16,724	24,41,052	23,99,657	24,56,000	24,63,000
Sirhind canal	7,38,822	21,21,361	26,65,878	20,80,283	22,34,502	27,80,000	18,28,000
Swat River canal	1,52,314	2,64,258	3,04,928	3,55,187	4,00,950	4,51,000	4,05,000
Godavari Delta System	19,62,874	21,48,352	25,17,425	24,44,773	20,90,196	25,16,000	25,16,000
Kistna „ „	15,33,027	13,73,194	17,68,004	20,45,033	20,79,276	20,23,000	20,23,000
Pennér River canals „	2,76,795	2,77,824	2,92,892	3,17,356	2,26,254	3,18,000	3,18,000
Periyar Project	...	*—8,334*	25,004	1,47,310	2,20,586	2,23,000	2,23,000
Rushikulya „	7,241	20,874	26,069	44,769	43,389	24,000	24,000
Desert canal	70,640	37,588	82,160	95,688	1,25,367	1,15,000	1,54,000
Begari „	2,21,412	2,59,299	3,04,049	3,31,980	3,49,688	3,98,000	4,18,000
Eastern Nara Works	2,65,553	3,88,889	4,54,940	4,22,394	5,62,709	5,59,000	5,90,000
Mutha canals	2,03,306	1,45,452	1,58,903	1,76,295	2,37,916	1,74,000	1,73,000
Nira canal	39,284	20,262	77,809	82,639	88,589	97,000	94,000
Jamrao canal	...	...	...	...	...	44,000	64,000
Other projects	14,55,042	13,20,755	14,01,611	14,29,654	11,32,771	14,07,000	13,24,000
TOTAL	1,31,37,712	2,06,85,895	2,45,03,631	2,28,12,959	2,37,59,260	2,62,90,000	2,43,31,000

TABLE VII—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Actuals, 1899-1900.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees.	Amount in sterling at contract rates.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.	Exchange.
	₹	£	₹	₹
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	31,89,793	292,397	43,85,965	—11,96,172
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	70,80,181	570,338	85,55,066	—14,74,885
Great Indian Peninsula	79,24,089	726,374	1,08,95,621	—29,71,532
Ditto Extensions	54,274	3,625	54,375	—101
TOTAL	1,82,48,337	1,592,734	2,38,91,027	—56,42,690
ADVANCES.				
Madras	26,57,924	243,643	36,54,645	—9,96,721
Madras Extensions	9,08,270	60,391	9,05,872	2,398
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	53,10,092	397,619	59,64,284	—6,54,192
Great Indian Peninsula	50,01,015	458,426	68,76,396	—18,75,381
Ditto Extensions	24,14,823	160,968	24,14,516	307
TOTAL	1,62,92,124	1,321,047	1,98,15,713	—35,23,589
NET RECEIPTS				
Madras	5 31,869	48,754	7,31,320	—1,99,451
Madras Extensions	—9,08,270	—60,391	—9,05,872	—2,398
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,70,089	172,719	25,90,782	—8,20,693
Great Indian Peninsula	29,23,074	267,948	40,19,225	—10,96,151
Ditto Extensions	—23,60,549	—157,343	—23,60,141	—408
TOTAL	19,56,213	271,687	40,75,314	—21,19,101
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. Burma	...	22,119	3,31,782	—3,31,782
Bengal-Nagpur	...	3,763	56,435	—56,435
Ditto Extensions	...	2,053	30,797	—30,797
Bengal Central	...	— 765	—11,471	11,471
Indian Midland	...	—21,279	—3,19,178	3,19,178
Lucknow-Bareilly	...	3	40	—40
Southern Mahratta	...	—6,124	—91,857	91,857
	...	—230	—3,452	3,452
Capital received in India. Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	5,15,000	34,333	5,15,000	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	6,68,000	44,534	6,68,000	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6,50,000	43,333	6,50,000	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	11,000	733	11,000	...
Tapti Valley	22,65,000	151,000	22,65,000	...
	41,09,000	273,933	41,09,000	...
TOTAL	41,09,000	273,703	41,05,548	3,452
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	—14,03,842	—93,473	—14,02,090	—1,752
Burma	49,80,616	293,294	43,99,408	5,81,208
Bengal-Nagpur	—2,95,111	—17,324	—2 59,866	—35,245
Ditto Extensions	1,08,93,758	726,251	1,08,93,758	...
Bengal Central	—1,54,747	—10,509	—1,57,629	2,882
Indian Midland	—1,77,645	—14,212	—2,13,174	35,529
Ditto Saugor-Katni	5,24,821	34,988	5,24,821	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	—64,813	— 4,320	— 64,813	...
Mysore	1,76,822	13,211	1,98,162	—21,340
Southern Mahratta	—84 386	—7,033	—1,05,483	21,097
	1,43,95,473	920,873	1,38,13,094	5,82,379
South Behar	9,82,172	65,478	9,82,172	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	3,46,050	23,070	3,46,050	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	6,87,176	45,812	6,87,176	...
Hardwar-Dehra	6,37,135	42,476	6,37,135	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	—4,256	— 284	—4,256	...
Tapti Valley	24,39,227	162,615	24,39,227	...
	50,87,504	339,167	50,87,504	...
TOTAL	1,94,82,977	1,260,040	1,89,00,598	5,82,379
Net Withdrawals	1,53,73,977	986,337	1,47,95,050	5,78,927
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Net Withdrawals	1,34,17,764	714,650	1,07,19,736	26,98,028

TABLE VII.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS

Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees (Omitting 000).	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15 = £ 1. (Omitting 000.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	£	R	R
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	32,00	293,3	43,99	—11,99
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,00	420,6	63,09	—9
Great Indian Peninsula	19,20	176,0	26,40	—7,20
Ditto Extensions	21,49	143,6	21,54	—5
TOTAL	1,35,69	1,033,5	1,55,02	—19,33
ADVANCES.				
Madras	29,50	270,4	40,56	—11,06
Madras Extensions	13,00	86,6	12,99	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	51,00	340,5	51,08	—8
Great Indian Peninsula	18,73	171,7	25,75	—7,02
Ditto Extensions	4,60	30,7	4,60	...
TOTAL	1,16,83	899,9	1,34,98	—18,15
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	2,50	22,9	3,43	—93
Madras Extensions	—13,00	—86,6	—12,99	—1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,00	80,1	12,01	—1
Great Indian Peninsula	47	4,3	65	—18
Ditto Extensions	16,89	112,9	16,94	—5
TOTAL	18,86	133,6	20,04	—1,18
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Assam Bengal	...	—3	—4	4
Burma	...	9,8	1,47	—1,47
Bengal-Nagpur	...	4,8	72	—72
Ditto Extensions	...	5	7	—7
Indian Midland	...	—21,8	—3,27	3,27
Southern Mahratta	...	—13,3	—1,99	1,99
	...	—20,3	—3,04	3,04
Capital received in India. — South Behar	52	3,5	52	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	76	5,0	76	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	2,70	18,0	2,70	...
Hardwar-Dehra	7	5	7	...
Tapti Valley	1,10	7,3	1,10	...
	5,15	34,3	5,15	...
TOTAL	5,15	14,0	2,11	3,04
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	70,53	471,4	70,71	—18
Burma	48,16	296,7	44,51	3,65
Bengal-Nagpur	3,76	23,5	3,53	23
Ditto Extensions	51,25	341,7	51,25	...
Bengal Central	1,28	8,5	1,28	...
Indian Midland	—24	—1,9	—29	5
Ditto Saugor-Katni	1,08	7,2	1,08	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	15	1,0	15	...
Mysore	2,20	16,4	2,46	—26
Southern Mahratta	—4,18	—34,8	—5,22	1,04
	1,73,99	1,129,7	1,69,46	4,53
South Behar	55	3,7	55	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	2,50	16,7	2,50	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	3,80	25,3	3,80	...
Hardwar-Dehra	75	5,0	75	...
Tapti Valley	2,75	18,3	2,75	...
	10,35	69,0	10,35	...
TOTAL	1,84,34	1,198,7	1,79,81	4,53
Net Withdrawals	1,79,19	1,184,7	1,77,70	1,49
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,60,33	1,051,1	1,57,66	2,67

APPENDIX IV—*concluded.*

TABLE VII—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees (Omitting 000).	Amount in sterling at contract rates. (Omitting 00).	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. Omitting 00 0.)	Exchange. (Omitting 000.)
	₹	£	₹	₹
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Madras	41,00	375,8	56,37	—15,37
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63,50	423,3	63,50	...
TOTAL	1,04,50	799,1	1,19,87	—15,37
ADVANCES.				
Madras	39,27	360,0	54,00	—14,73
Madras Extensions	20,50	136,7	20,50	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	38,32	255,5	38,32	...
TOTAL	98,09	752,2	1,12,82	—14,73
NET RECEIPTS.				
Madras	1,73	15,8	2,37	—64
Madras Extensions	—20,50	—136,7	—20,50	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	25,18	167,8	25,18	...
TOTAL	6,41	46,9	7,05	—64
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
RECEIPTS.				
Gain on remittances to India. — Indian Midland	...	—45,1	—6,76	6,76
Gain on remittances to India. — Southern Mahratta	...	—28,3	—4,25	4,25
	...	—73,4	—11,01	11,01
Capital received in India. — Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	1,23	8,2	1,23	...
Capital received in India. — Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	2,70	18,0	2,70	...
Capital received in India. — Hardwar-Dehra	1,57	10,5	1,57	...
Capital received in India. — Ahmedabad-Parantij	16	1,0	16	...
Capital received in India. — Tapti Valley	2,35	15,7	2,35	...
	8,01	53,4	8,01	...
TOTAL	8,01	—20,0	—3,00	11,01
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.				
Assam-Bengal	—2,53	—16,9	—2,53	...
Burma	51,75	345,0	51,75	...
Bengal-Nagpur	83,04	553,6	83,04	...
Ditto Extensions	33,82	225,5	33,82	...
Bengal Central	23	1,5	23	...
Indian Midland	—1,93	—15,4	—2,31	38
Ditto Saugor-Katni	26	1,8	26	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	—1,55	—10,3	—1,55	...
Mysore	2,00	14,9	2,24	—24
Southern Mahratta	—12,97	—108,1	—16,22	3,25
	1,52,12	991,6	1,48,73	3,39
South Behar	—8	—5	—8	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	1,23	8,2	1,23	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	2,70	18,0	2,70	...
Hardwar-Dehra	1,57	10,5	1,57	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	32	2,1	32	...
Tapti Valley	2,45	16,3	2,45	...
	8,19	54,6	8,19	...
TOTAL	1,60,31	1,046,2	1,56,92	3,39
Net Withdrawals	1,52,30	1,066,2	1,59,92	—7,62
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.				
Net Withdrawals	1,45,89	1,019,2	1,52,87	—6,98

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th March, 1901.

A series of depressions has entered North-West India during the week, but the only depression of importance was a double one which advanced through the Punjab and Rajputana on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Sunday a shallow depression was shewn forming in Kathiawar, but it apparently either filled up without changing its position or it amalgamated with a second depression which appeared in Lower Sind and parts of Gujarat on Monday and advanced into the Central Provinces and Central India on Tuesday, giving showers in the Central Provinces, the east of Central India and parts of Rajputana. The largest amounts reported were ·85 inch at Saugor and ·52 inch at Jubbulpore. The depression continued advancing eastwards, but it had practically filled up by Wednesday and had given only a few light showers in the east of the Central Provinces and North-East India.

The barometer fell briskly in Baluchistan on Tuesday and briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana on Wednesday, and a depression was lying in Wednesday morning over the greater part of the Punjab, Sind and West Rajputana. A well marked centre in which pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch in defect was shown between Montgomery and Mooltan round which winds were cyclonic and moderately strong. Light to moderately heavy showers had fallen in the North-West Punjab hills and plains, and snow in Kashmir. Peshawar had received 1·25 inches, Murree 1·10 inches, Rawalpindi ·97 inch and Cherat ·94 inch. There were traces, in the directions of the winds, of another centre in Sind, but it was not till Thursday when the depression had advanced eastwards into the East Punjab, Rajputana and the south-west of the North-Western Provinces, that the depression was clearly shown to be a double one, with one centre in the East Punjab and another in East Rajputana. Moderately heavy falls of rain and snow were reported from the Upper India hills on Thursday and light thunder-showers, in some cases accompanied with hail, were received in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The heaviest falls reported were :—Murree 1·30 inches, Simla 1·22 inches and Srinagar 1·00 inch. The depression in the East Punjab broke up in the Simla and Mussooree hills during the next twenty-four hours, giving showers in the Simla and Mussooree hills and submontane districts, while that in East Rajputana drifted into the Eastern States of Central India and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces, but had nearly filled up. It had however, given light to moderate showers in the eastern districts of the North-Western and of the Central Provinces and in North and West Bengal. Benares received 1·18 inches, Darjeeling ·85 inch, Purnea ·64 inch, Jalpaiguri ·56 inch, Patna ·48 inch and Darbhanga ·45 inch. Showers were received during the day in Assam and North and East Bengal, but the depression had filled up by Saturday morning.

Rain.—Showers have been received in all divisions of Northern India, except North Bombay and West Rajputana, and in the Central Provinces, Berar, Khandesh and South India, but the amounts recorded in the majority of divisions have been small and have exceeded one inch in only the North Punjab, the Punjab Hills and the Hills division of the North-Western Provinces. The rainfall of the week has been normal or in excess in North and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces (except the west division), the Punjab (except the central and west divisions), Central India (east), Berar, the Central Provinces, Khandesh, Malabar, Coorg and South Madras.

The following gives the names of individual stations which have received more than two inches during the week:—

	Inches.
North-Western Provinces—Joshimath (Garhwal) . . .	2·16
Punjab—Pindigheb (Rawalpindi)	2·15
Haripur (Hazara)	3·60
Abbottabad	2·59

A new rainfall period commences with this week and the variations of rainfall from the normal are hence the same for the period as for the week.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH, 9TH, 1901.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH, 3RD, TO MARCH, 9TH, 1901.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March, 3rd, to March, 9th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·09	0·45	— 0·36	0·09	0·45	— 80
	7. Assam Surma	0·15	1·45	— 1·30	0·15	1·45	— 90
	8. Do. Hills	0·10	0·59	— 0·49	0·10	0·59	— 83
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·37	0·59	— 0·22	0·37	0·59	— 37
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·11	0·35	— 0·24	0·11	0·35	— 69
	11. Central do.	0·19	0·20	— 0·01	0·19	0·20	— 5
	12. North do.	0·36	0·20	+ 0·16	0·36	0·20	+ 80
	13. Bengal Hills	0·66	0·32	+ 0·34	0·66	0·32	+ 106
	14. Orissa	0·26	0·27	— 0·01	0·26	0·27	— 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·44	0·31	+ 0·13	0·44	0·31	+ 42
	16. South Bihar	0·30	0·14	+ 0·16	0·30	0·14	+ 114
	17. North do.	0·56	0·16	+ 0·40	0·56	0·16	+ 250
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0·76	0·09	+ 0·67	0·76	0·09	+ 744
	19. South Oudh	0·20	0·12	+ 0·08	0·20	0·12	+ 67
	20. North do.	0·19	0·19	+ 0·02	0·19	0·17	+ 11
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0·15	0·13	+ 0·02	0·15	0·13	+ 15
	22. Do. West	0·12	0·17	— 0·05	0·12	0·17	— 29
	23. Do. East Submontane	0·35	0·13	+ 0·22	0·35	0·13	+ 169
	24. Do. West do.	0·59	0·37	+ 0·22	0·59	0·37	+ 59
	25. Do. Hills	1·22	0·92	+ 0·30	1·22	0·92	+ 33
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·29	0·19	+ 0·10	0·29	0·19	+ 53
	27. South do.	0·15	0·18	— 0·03	0·15	0·18	— 17
	28. Central do.	0·14	0·42	— 0·28	0·14	0·42	— 67
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·58	0·46	+ 0·12	0·58	0·46	+ 26
	30. Do. Hills	1·25	0·56	+ 0·69	1·25	0·56	+ 123
	31. North Punjab	1·25	0·54	+ 0·71	1·25	0·54	+ 131
	32. West do.	0·04	0·14	— 0·10	0·04	0·14	— 71
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·17	0·12	+ 0·05	0·17	0·12	+ 42
	34. Madras South Central	0·04	0·12	— 0·08	0·04	0·12	— 67
	35. Coorg	0·40	0·22	+ 0·18	0·40	0·22	+ 82
	36. Mysore	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0·05	0	+ 0·05	0·05	0	?
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·05	0·03	+ 0·02	0·05	0·03	+ 67
	42. Central Provinces West	0·11	0·02	+ 0·09	0·11	0·02	+ 450
	43. Do. Central	0·41	0·08	+ 0·33	0·41	0·08	+ 413
	44. Do. East	0·64	0·22	+ 0·42	0·64	0·22	+ 191
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·15	— 0·15	0	0·15	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·41	— 0·41	0	0·41	— 100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0·16	0·03	+ 0·13	0·16	0·03	+ 433
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0·03	0·06	— 0·03	0·03	0·06	— 50
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	0·05	0·13	— 62
	53. Hyderabad South	0·01			0·01		
	54. Madras Central	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·01	0·10	— 0·09	0·01	0·10	— 90
	57. Madras South	0·27	0·16	+ 0·11	0·27	0·16	+ 69

SIMLA;
The 14th March, 1901.

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 16th March, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Travancore: fair in parts of Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Malabar and light in parts of the Circars, South Arcot, the central and the rest of the southern districts. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of Godavari, the Deccan and Central Madura and the West Coast districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are good generally, but are withering or damaged by insects in parts of the Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput and South Arcot districts. Paddy and Ragi have been harvested on large areas with moderate outturn. Fodder is sufficient, but pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, the Central and West Coast districts. The condition of cattle generally is good. Prices are almost stationary or slightly easier and continue above warning rates throughout, while those of some of the dry grains are above scarcity rates in parts of the Deccan, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem districts. Prospects generally are fair, but not satisfactory in the Salem district. Numbers on relief:—Test workers: Cuddapah, men, 530, women 567, children 33, total 1,130. The estimated number of weavers relieved was, men 1,675 and women 1,321.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Ratnagiri. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in Konkan and parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara, and moderate to poor elsewhere. The standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, and are generally suffering from want of moisture except in irrigated lands. The reaping of spring crops is nearly over in Poona and Satara and progressing in other districts. Threshing continues in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Cotton picking is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but scanty in parts of the Karnatak. Agricultural stock are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. The water-supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in two districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly over normal, but easier than in 1900, while that of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat, slightly over normal in Konkan, and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Compared with 1900 it is considerably easier. The price of *jowari* is slightly below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, Konkan and Karnatak and, compared with 1900, slightly easier in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is considerably over normal and about the same as in 1900.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 1,040; on relief works, 115,323; dependants, 22,693; total on works, 139,056. In poor houses, 3,664; on village relief, 37,208; total on gratuitous relief, 40,872. Figures for Ahmedabad and Nasik are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 10,982; dependants, 4,016; total on works, 14,998. In poor houses, 784; on village relief, 475; total on gratuitous relief, 1,259. Grand total, 196,185.

Bengal.—There were slight local showers during the week in Mymensingh, Faridpur, Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas and Angul. More rain is wanted in Mymensingh and Faridpur. It is also needed in Jessore, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong. Harvesting of *rabi* and pressing of sugarcane continue. Lancing of poppy and transplantation of spring rice is in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next *bhadoi* and jute crops. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Chittagong and

in the Chuadanga subdivision of the Nadia district. Fodder is dear in Bankura and scarcity of water is apprehended in Tippera. The price of common rice has risen in 18 districts, fallen in 7 and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been clear and seasonable during the week. Spring crops are doing well and harvesting has commenced in places. Sowing of extra crops and pressing of sugarcane and extraction of opium continue. Some injury to standing crops by hail, rain and rust is reported from six districts. Prospects continue favourable. The markets are well supplied and prices generally show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Shahpur and Rawalpindi. The prices of food-grains are generally unsettled. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13½, gram 10⅝ to 13, maize 18⅛ to 22¾, and bulrush millet 16¼ to 29 seers per rupee. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and other extra spring crops are in progress. Ploughings for other autumn crops continue in Sialkot. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Umballa, but has been completed in Amritsar. The rapeseed crop is being harvested in Hissar and Umballa. The condition and prospects of standing crops are reported to be good to average. The standing crops have been much benefited by good sunshine in Umballa and the outturn is expected to be good in Peshawar. Rust has affected wheat in some districts. Locusts have also damaged the standing crops in parts of Mooltan and have also appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. Some damage from hail is reported from Jullundur. Pasturage fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA: Threshing and winnowing still continue in Henzada and Myaungmya. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Tavoy. The damage to exposed paddy by recent rain in Pegu is now returned at one-twentieth and not 20 per cent as previously reported.—UPPER BURMA: Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy are going on in most districts and the gathering of beans and peas is progressing in five districts. Prospects are unchanged. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Thaton and considerably in Magwe and has fallen slightly in Thayetmyo and Kyaukse and largely in Thongwa and Myaungmya. Elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—Fine dry weather prevailed during the early part of the week with generally increasing temperature later in the week. The weather became rather unsettled in Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, Raipur, Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Balaghat with a light fall of rain in the first four districts and rainfall measuring half, three-fourths and one inch, respectively, in the three last mentioned districts. The recent rain has checked the spread of rust in Damoh, but in Chanda it has caused damage throughout the district. Crop prospects are generally fair to good. Reaping of wheat, gram and other spring crops continues generally, and is approaching completion in Nagpur. Threshing has commenced in parts of the Chhindwara district. New grain has come into the market. The land is being prepared for the autumn sowings in Nimar, Balaghat and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of wheat and gram has cheapened in almost every district. The cheapest prices are wheat 13⅛; gram 15⅓; rice 13 and juar 22 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 6¾; gram 8¾; rice 8 and juar 14 seers per rupee. There are still seven persons on relief in the Saugor poor house. In Balaghat there are 677 persons on village relief and 41 in pauper wards.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Lakhimpur. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. The gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are nearly finished. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts, and of mustard good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Pruning of tea is finished in all districts except Sylhet and plucking has commenced in places, and ploughing for early and late rice and sowing of early rice are in progress. Fodder is insufficient in the Naga Hills, Khasia and

Jaintia Hills, and in parts of the Surma Valley. Water is insufficient in these places and in parts of Nowgong and Sibsagar. Prices :—common rice, Silchar 9 to 10; Sylhet, Dhubri and Dibrugarh 10, Gauhati 13, Tezpur 11 and Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Standing crops are in good condition throughout except in parts of the Shimoga district: paddy, ragi, gram and wheat have been harvested in some and paddy is being sown in other parts. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Kadur and Tumkur and fair in Hassan. Prices are stationary at Mysore and Tumkur. They have slightly risen in Bangalore and Chitaldrug and parts of Kadur and Hassan and slightly fallen in Kolar and Shimoga and other parts of Kadur and Hassan. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are available except in some parts of Shimoga, Mysore and Hunsur Taluks and in Kakankote of the Mysore district, where scarcity of water is being felt and in Chitaldrug where water is gradually getting scarce.

Coorg.—11 cents. of rain fell. Prices of food grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Harvesting of winter crops is nearing completion and preparation of land for monsoon crops continues. Fodder and water supply is ample. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was one cent., the total from 1st January being one inch and 82 cents. Spring crop harvest is nearly over. The winter rice crop with few exceptions is doing well. Prices of grain have fallen slightly. The total number of persons on relief works, including dependants, was 1,632; gratuitously relieved 766. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 7½, and *juar* 14 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—11 cents. of rain fell in Bikaner. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops are generally good. Harvesting of gram and extraction of opium has begun in places in Kotah. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. The cheapest prices range between 12 to 31½ seers per rupee. Number on gratuitous relief in Native States 305.

Central India.—No rain fell throughout the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in fair condition and the probable outturn is expected to be good. Crops have been damaged slightly by insects in Gwalior, by rust in Baghelkhand, by drought in Malwa, and partially injured in Bhopawar and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock are in bad condition in parts of Malwa, but good elsewhere. Prices of food grains are steady in Gwalior, Indore and Bhopal, normal in Bundelkhand, above the average in Baghelkhand, and high in Malwa. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Average prices in Gwalior 16-12 to 28, in Bundelkhand 12¾ to 16, in Malwa 18-4, in Bhopawar 16, in Indore 6 to 20. Number on gratuitous relief—Jaora 40. Number on Jobat and Alirajpur relief work 2,734.

Baroda.—Agriculture stock has failed. Prices are—bajri 32, *jowar* 32, wheat 16, rice, superior, 13, inferior 21, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief-works—Baroda territory, 6,203; gratuitous relief, 4,127.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and sunny. Spring crops are in fair condition. Prices continue normal. The price of rice was 24 seers per rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. Prices are generally stationary. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 17, maize from 21 to 26⅔ seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—The rainfall was 0·03. The weather is bright and clear. Standing crops are doing well. The price of rice is 8⅓ seers per rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	917	3,009	3,926	1,130	2,996	4,126	+200
Bombay	137,658	38,757	176,415	139,056	40,872	179,928	+3,513
Central Provinces	...	652	652	...	725	725	+73
Total British Provinces	138,575	42,418	180,993	140,186	44,593	184,779	+3,786
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	298	298	...	305	305	+7
Central India States	2,266	704	2,970	2,734	40	2,774	—196
Hyderabad	1,632	766	2,398	1,632	766	2,398	...
Baroda	12,593	4,446	17 039	6,203	4,127	10,330	—6,709
Bombay Native States	15,718	1,247	16,965	14,998	1,259	16,257	—708
Punjab Native States	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Central Provinces Feudatory States	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Kashmir (Jammu)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Native States	32,209	7,461	39,670	25,567	6,497	32,064	—7,606
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

* Figures for Ahmedabad and Nasik are in complete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the rovincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons atuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually ow the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd March 1901.			For the week ending the 9th March 1901.			For the week ending the 16th March 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah	1,272,072	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805	917	3,009	3,926
TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	327	3,011	3,338	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805	917	3,009	3,926
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	921,712	1,704	7,048	8,752	3,675	5,864	9,539	4,356	5,117	9,473	4,267	4,842	9,109
Kaira	871,589	...	...	...	365	11	376	365	11	376	1,412	41	1,453
Panch Mahals	313,417	3,281	3,187	6,468	3,072	3,574	6,646	3,131	3,610	6,741	2,735	3,980	6,715
Broach	341,490	579	149	728	622	124	746	592	129	721	578	104	682
Sholapur	750,089		11,462	65,823	49,496	10,923	60,419		10,607	57,942	45,259	10,683	55,942
Ahmednagar	888,755	54,361	10,154	58,212	47,016	10,122	57,138	47,335	10,371	57,885	47,099	11,272	58,371
Poona	1,067,800	48,058	2,203	17,691	15,967	999	16,966	47,514	1,688	17,841	16,026	1,414	17,440
Khandesh	1,460,851	15,488	567	567	...	545	545	16,153	500	500	...	1,022	1,022
Nasik	843,582	...	42	1,460	1,434	45	1,479	...	44	1,658	1,594	45	1,639
Satara	1,225,989	1,418	1,329	10,093	10,011	1,308	11,319	1,614	1,554	11,462	8,638	840	9,478
Bijapur	796 339	8,764	3,852	10,633	7,347	4,075	11,422	9,908	4,488	12,624	9,085	4,514	13,599
Belgaum	1,013,261	6,781	...	...	...	...	...	8,141	...	23	39	...	39
Dharwar	1,051,314	...	...	351	451	...	451	23	...	965	926	...	926
		351						965					
TOTAL BOMBAY	11,546,788	140,785	39,997	180,782	139,456	37,594	177,050	140,097	38,114	178,211	137,658	38,757	176,415
Central Provinces.													
Saugor	591,743	...	16	16	...	10	10	*			...	7	7
Balaghat	383,331	...	...	...	...	526	526	*	*	*	...	645	645
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	975,074	...	16	16	...	536	536	...	...	...	...	652	652
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	13,793,934	141,112	43,024	184,136	139,929	41,142	181,071	140,893	41,123	182,016	138,575	42,418	180,993
Central India States.													
Indore	1,099,900	...	657	657	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	664	664
Jaora	117,650	...	35	35	...	36	36	...	57	57	...	40	40
Jobat	14,336	977	...	977	1,760	...	1,760	3,042	...	3,042	2,266	...	2,266
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	1,231,886	977	692	1,669	1,760	686	2,446	3,042	707	3,749	2,266	704	2,970
Hyderabad	11,537,040	1,275	766	2,041	1,425	766	2,191	1,632	766	2,398	1,632	766	2,398

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 23rd February 1901.			For the week ending the 2nd March 1901.			For the week ending the 9th March 1901.			For the week ending the 16th March 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,752,404	296	535	831	66	485	551	44	430	474	...	...	...
2	Palanpur .	645,526	...	115	115	...	115	115	...	115	115	...	116	116
3	Rewa Kantha .	733,506	804	58	862	565	60	625	530	57	587	240	49	289
4	Aundh . .	65,146	232	19	251	248	21	269	196	19	215	196	19	215
5	Jamkhandi .	102,162	3,072	305	3,377	3,020	327	3,347	3,110	345	3,455	2,785	354	3,139
6	Jath . .	71,443	8,694	606	9,300	9,254	616	9,870	9,812	660	10,472	10,266	650	10,916
7	Daphlapur .	8,343	13	7	20	18	3	21	22	15	37	21	14	35
8	Kolhapur .	705,251	448	...	448	355	...	355	503	...	503	355	4	359
9	Ramdurg .	36,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	117	103	...	103
10	Akalkot . .	75,774	156	38	194	145	38	183	163	38	201	180	38	218
11	Mudhol .	61,815	1,422	...	1,422	1,599	...	1,599	1,600	...	1,600	1,358	...	1,358
12	Phaltan .	66,383	246	4	250	62	4	66	237	3	240	214	3	217
	Total Bombay Native States	5,323,934	15,383	1,687	17,070	15,382	1,669	17,001	16,334	1,682	18,016	15,718	1,247	16,965
	Total Native States .	20,503,256	29,630	7,508	37,138	31,550	7,496	39,046	33,578	7,542	41,120	32,209	7,163	39,372
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	34,302,190	170,742	50,527	221,269	171,479	48,638	220,117	174,471	48,665	223,136	170,784	49,581	220,365

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Eleven months, April to February, of									
	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,93	2,90	3,25	2,99	3,11	3,46	3,35	3,12	2,90	2,58
Liquors:										
Spirit	46,89	49,02	48,29	50,22	53,84	53,53	54,40	57,34	58,76	58,14
Other liquors	6,47	6,17	6,21	5,74	6,61	6,02	5,54	6,00	5,38	5,46
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	7,30	6,60	6,39	5,97	5,86	6,49	7,14
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	2,34	2,46	1,96	2,47	2,39	2,30	2,81
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	13,35	55,27	46,74	40,43	41,71	43,94	44,17
„ white	—	—	—	5,64	19,70	18,58	16,61	15,49	16,66	18,22
„ coloured	—	—	—	3,73	21,29	18,61	12,77	17,60	21,40	18,29
Other goods	—	—	—	·57	2,65	1,94	1,58	1,71	2,55	2,35
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	3,24	3,16	3,10	3,48	3,42	3,35	4,07
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	2,85	3,65	3,28	3,83	4,01	3,47	3,02
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	2,90	3,36	3,31	2,60	2,94	3,51	3,44
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	6,64	6,51	6,95	6,72	6,68	7,48	8,61
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	3,44	8,33	4,45	5,88	4,72	1,67	3,29
Iron and steel	—	—	—	2,54	3,61	3,59	3,84	3,19	3,09	4,18
Silver	—	—	—	31,27	28,49	29,04	38,74	27,01	21,38	11,25
Tin	—	—	—	1,52	1,61	1,20	1,11	75	55	97
Other metals	—	—	—	4,78	2,19	1,99	2,61	2,48	2,16	2,96
Oils: Petroleum	15,82	17,07	23,70	27,37	37,51	38,12	45,79	42,68	39,19	42,99
Paints and colours	—	—	—	1,47	1,67	1,57	1,54	1,68	1,76	2,03
Paper	—	—	—	1,72	2,27	2,13	1,80	2,06	2,26	2,40
Provisions	—	—	—	5,30	9,52	8,32	9,12	8,02	8,65	10,17
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	11,23	13,38	10,68	8,76	9,89	7,87	11,99
Spices	—	—	—	3,57	3,33	3,16	3,81	4,38	4,44	4,39
Stationery	—	—	—	1,34	1,34	1,37	1,11	1,15	1,20	1,29
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent	—	—	—	12,29	13,97	14,03	21,53	19,18	24,35	27,11
Sugar { additional duty										18,87
Tea	—	—	—	2,98	2,30	2,57	99	94	82	1,27
Umbrellas	—	—	—	1,50	1,54	1,37	1,49	1,07	1,19	1,20
Wood and timber	—	—	—	1,05	1,39	1,12	99	77	1,03	1,07
Woollen goods	—	—	—	7,43	6,99	8,18	5,32	7,19	8,47	9,95
Imports by post	1	1	1	1,31	1,39	1,37	1,37	1,56	1,80	1,89
All other articles	3	3	30	24,74	33,16	21,09	21,88	21,83	20,97	22,23
TOTAL	72,15	75,20	81,76	2,54,36	3,62,20	3,29,22	3,36,53	3,28,82	3,31,04	3,59,80
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	72,09	59,03	54,60	74,95	76,71	62,07	58,01	85,24	73,89	70,86
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,44,24	1,34,23	1,36,36	3,29,31	4,38,91	3,91,29	3,94,54	4,14,06	4,04,93	4,30,66
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,40,26	1,30,83	1,32,62	3,22,27	4,29,17	3,80,84	3,87,14	4,06,65	3,97,32	4,22,08
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal { Import	24,61	26,21	30,57	75,97	1,35,51	1,21,58	1,16,23	1,21,25	1,32,09	1,39,99
Bengal { Export	19,20	16,23	15,06	17,51	18,12	11,55	11,01	18,99	18,27	18,57
Bombay { Import	19,76	20,66	24,08	1,17,72	1,39,45	1,28,65	1,34,60	1,26,55	1,14,20	1,19,68
Bombay { Export	1,60	2,31	1,92	3,50	2,74	2,53	2,76	3,56	2,58	2,79
Sind { Import	6,55	6,21	6,40	13,30	19,99	20,90	23,18	19,94	24,36	31,83
Sind { Export	72	72	55	74	62	52	75	1,51	1,05	1,00
Madras { Import	10,45	10,20	9,99	24,25	31,92	25,73	29,66	26,57	27,87	29,58
Madras { Export	3,32	3,77	4,52	6,35	4,51	8,33	8,85	4,64	5,85	2,52
Burma { Import	8,54	9,85	8,35	17,48	27,01	23,47	26,68	29,20	26,64	32,10
Burma { Export	45,51	34,67	31,18	45,45	49,39	37,58	33,42	54,44	44,41	44,02

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 20, 1901

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.								Decrease.	Results of working for		
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to			Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.
	During 1st-half of 1900.	During official year 1899-1900.	1900.	1901.	10th March 1900.	9th March 1901.	1900.	1901.	10th March 1900.	9th March 1901.		10th March 1900.	9th March 1901.	
	₹	₹	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹					
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
East Indian	758	722	1,872	1,876	14,72,493	14,02,000	787	747	1,45,29,389	1,30,18,000	15,11,3	6,18,52,197	6,27,50,	8,
Bengal Central	169	160	139	139	24,438	21,100	176	152	2,26,452	2,36,000	9,548	10,86,968	12,73,	1,
Bengal Nágpur (includg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6") (a)	263	171	1,501	1,598	4,31,337	2,95,000	287	185	38,45,394	26,18,000	12,27,3	1,16,77,443	1,27,47,	10,
Great Indian Peninsula system	487	438	1,510	1,561	7,61,570	7,6[illegible]5,000	504	490	74,81,041	94,41,000	19,59,959	3,19,25,881	3,45,00,[illegible]	25,74,
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	252	180	868	672	2,29,067	1,8[illegible]2,000	264	208	21,88,291	20,10,000	...	74,69,617	88,64,00(	13,94,
Kistna-Godavari extn. (East Coast State)	351	326	21	21	7,638	[illegible]3,300	364	157	60,421	41,800	1,78,2	3,33,460	3,15,00(	...
South Western (includg. Nowshera Dargai 2' 6")	244	227	3,077	3,185	6,98,288	7,[illegible]63,000	227	237	67,33,952	70,04,000	2,70,048	...	3,33,67,835	3,02,42,
Oudh and Rohilkhand (includg. m. g.)	235	218	1,013	1,115	2,35,555	2,[illegible]30,000	233	206	23,57,[illegible]43	21,94,000	...	1,63,3	1,08,60,388	1,06,04,
Eastern Bengal (includg. metre & 2' 6")	334	374	832	853	2,64,177	2,[illegible]1,000	318	318	29,68,601	29,73,000	4,399	...	1,53,99,632	1,62,59,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	823	764	461	461	4,19,450	3,2[illegible]4,000	910	703	38,98,483	29,80,000	...	9,18,4	1,72,14,611	1,53,98,
Madras	254	250	844	845	2,18,338	2,3[illegible]0,000	259	272	20,40,067	21,64,000	23,933	...	1,02,74,713	1,05,86,
„ North-East line (a)	...	...	493	493	81,838	8[illegible]5,000	166	172	7,29,145	7,96,000	66,855	...	27,85,448	35,15,
Hardwar-Dehra	122	118	32	32	2,857	[illegible]5,200	89	162	5,402	(b)31,000	25,598	...	(b)5,402	1,73,
Rajputana-Malwa (includg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	353	294	1,786	1,786	6,84,861	5,3[illegible]1,000	383	297	64,50,209	51,64,000	...	2,86,2[illegible]	2,59,10,639	[illegible],55,80,
Palanpur-Deesa	60	56	17	17	1,714	500	100	29	11,411	5,200	...	6,211	46,739	3[illegible],
South Indian	166	161	1,031	1,034	1,73,835	1,[illegible]76,000	169	170	15,59,108	16,20,000	60,892	...	80,68,507	83,99,
Vijayavaram-Mutupet	80	84	54	54	4,004	[illegible]4,700	74	87	36,761	42,200	5,439	...	2,24,809	2,24,
Southern Mahratta (includg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	126	109	1,165	1,165	1,66,017	1,[illegible]42,000	143	122	13,04,723	13,24,000	19,277	...	61,77,642	64,34,
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	72	296	296	25,620	[illegible]27,900	87	94	2,13,863	2,72,000	58,137	...	10,48,303	13,59,
Bengal and N.-W. (includg. Tirhoot sec.)	163	143	1,157	1,237	1,75,037	1,86,000	151	150	16,52,112	17,66,000	13,888	...	75,47,519	75,25,
Lucknow-Bareilly	122	118	231	231	28,198	27,600	122	119	2,63,444	2,66,000	2,556	...	12,21,799	11,57,
Assam Bengal	75	74	437	578	36,105	38,700	83	67	3,44,757	4,28,000	83,243	...	15,17,687	16,84,
Burma	221	190	994	1,124	2,33,293	[illegible]3,19,000	235	234	25,43,954	27,11,000	67,046	...	87,67,253	[illegible],04,70,
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	49	45	25	59	1,474	3,000	59	51	18,594	32,900	14,306	...	54,894	1,46,
Nadipalli-Balotra (British section)	...	...	...	69	...	1,900	...	28	...	13,500	13,500	...	...	(c)14,
Special gauges. Jorhát	57	66	28	30	2,000	900	71	30	15,249	12,[illegible]	...	2,749		79,[illegible]
Special gauges. Oberra-Companyganj	...	...	8	...	73	(d)	9	...	3,769	(d)	...	3,6[illegible]		(d)[illegible]
Total	304	280	19,892	20,731	64,29,357	60,25,800	323	295	₹ 14,63,945					

arkeesur	327	273	22	22	7,365	7,300	334	332	68,195	69,600	1,405	...	2,91,187	3,14,000	22,813	81,297
uth Behar	124	108	79	79	11,051	9,700	140	123	96,636	85,200	...	11,436	(e)2,99,964	4,25,000	1,25,036	...
uthern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	79	66	423	423	31,319	39,800	74	94	3,15,134	3,74,000	58,866	...	13,99,699	16,04,000	2,04,301	...
jpura-Bhátinda	133	120	108	108	15,522	12,000	125	111	1,33,867	1,15,000	...	18,867	6,66,021	6,30,000	...	46,021
e Nizam's guaranteed State	316	257	334	334	1,17,679	80,500	352	241	9,99,468	7,88,000	...	2,11,468	41,16,604	43,46,000	2,29,396	...
apti Valley	106	88	139	156	15,615	13,000	112	83	1,40,666	1,27,000	...	13,666	3,61,001	5,98,000	2,36,999	...
e Gaekwar's Petlád	121	117	13	13	2,012	1,300	155	100	16,063	11,000	...	5,068	75,233	79,600	4,367	...
gdá-Ujjain	194	123	34	34	8,305	2,000	244	59	76,313	19,400	...	56,913	1,93,961	1,70,000	...	23,961
ina-Goona-Bárán	71	41	148	148	8,662	5,400	58	36	76,716	47,300	...	29,416	2,79,595	3,89,000	1,09,405	...
hopal-Ujjain	219	133	114	114	32,047	14,900	281	131	2,53,537	1,36,000	...	1,17,537	7,05,884	7,45,000	39,116	...
olar-Gold-fields	344	338	10	10	2,194	3,300	219	330	30,888	44,200	13,312	...	1,67,492	2,15,000	47,508	...
ohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	130	135	66	66	16,072	8,900	244	135	75,723	62,700	...	13,023	4,26,967	3,92,000	...	34,967
gowlia-Raxaul	32	21	18	18	944	500	52	28	5,572	7,100	1,528	...	(f)17,478	(g) 25,900	8,422	...
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	42	53	53	3,042	2,700	57	51	33,523	29,700	...	3,823	88,364	1,49,000	65,636	...
ngal-Dooars	132	153	36	36	3,504	3,000	97	83	47,508	47,500	...	8	2,82,216	3,22,000	39,784	...
ngal-Dooars Southern Extension	...	...	...	66	...	800	...	12	..	9,700	9,700	...	...	(h)23,500	23,500	...
ibru-Sadiya	229	215	78	78	17,621	18,700	226	240	1,70,135	1,86,000	15,365	...	8,18,651	9,15,000	96,349	...
lgiri	241	220	17	17	3,270	4,000	192	235	32,078	35,900	3,822	...	(i) 1,36,966	1,78,000	41,034	...
medabad-Párantij	108	84	55	55	6,772	3,800	123	69	57,381	33,500	...	23,881	2,24,214	2,24,000	...	244
e Gaekwar's Mehsána	94	84	93	93	9,324	8,000	100	86	90,818	70,600	...	20,218	3,79,680	3,83,000	3,320	...
lhápur	86	64	29	29	2,168	2,200	75	76	17,470	21,900	4,430	...	88,839	1,21,000	32,161	...
svantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	68	52	67	67	4,194	3,900	63	58	36,923	35,400	...	1,523	1,67,637	2,06,000	38,363	...
rur Shimoga	37	47	38	38	1,951	1,200	51	32	12,564	12,500	...	64	(j)18,751	60,700	41,949	...
derabad Gódávari Valley	67	65	155	366	13,132	29,300	85	76	1,04,403	3,05,000	2,00,597	...	(k) 1,67,796	12,19,000	10,51,204	...
ávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	137	111	334	334	52,174	31,700	156	95	4,62,013	2,91,000	...	1,71,013	17,96,928	16,58,000	...	1,38,928
alsar-Rájkot	91	84	46	46	4,704	4,100	102	89	39,164	34,800	...	4,364	1,87,925	1,85,000	...	2,925
mnagar	61	47	54	54	3,629	2,900	67	54	26,900	26,800	...	100	1,24,900	1,38,000	13,700	...
rángadrá	64	59	21	21	1,529	1,300	73	62	14,105	10,200	...	3,905	59,872	49,600	...	10,272
dhpur-Bikaner	92	88	476	622	44,055	29,000	92	47	4,14,482	2,63,000	...	1,51,452	20,07,358	15,38,000	...	4,69,358
aipur-Chitor	113	85	67	67	9,540	4,000	142	60	80,566	44,600	...	35,966	2,49,419	2,47,000	...	2,419
rjeeling-Himalayan	323	275	51	51	17,919	14,000	351	275	1,29,265	1,02,000	...	27,265	6,83,911	7,13,000	29,089	...
och Behar	53	52	33	34	1,558	1,400	47	41	17,438	14,300	...	3,138	84,346	85,600	1,254	...
e Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	61	79	79	4,858	4,300	61	54	44,136	37,000	...	7,136	2,39,435	2,17,000	...	22,435
jpipla	31	23	37	37	1,556	1,100	43	30	11,278	8,500	...	2,778	37,951	43,900	5,949	...
rvi	94	87	94	94	10,657	7,000	113	75	79,779	75,500	...	4,279	3,97,440	3,90,000	...	7,440
ná	245	133	21	21	4,412	3,300	210	157	33,263	40,600	8,337	...	1,34,574	1,15,000	...	19,574
TOTAL	114	130	3,604	4,065	5,19,447	4,11,500	144	101	41,89,435	38,79,500	...	6,09,935	1,87,21,986	2,03,72,800	16,50,814	...
GRAND TOTAL	276	255	23,496	24,796	69,48,804	64,37,300	296	260	6,59,71,780	6,30,43,700	...	29,28,080	28,41,56,320	29,07,40,000	65,83,680	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State railway for the previous year have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 1st to 10th March 1900.
(c) From 22nd December 1900 to 9th March 1901.
(d) Closed for traffic. The figures represent hand-shunting.
(e) From 3rd July 1899 to 10th March 1900.
(f) From 1st to 29th June 1899, and from 18th October 1899 to 10th March 1900.
(g) From 1st April to 21st July, 13th August to 6th September, 13th to 26th September and 30th September 1900 to 9th March 1901.
(h) From 20th April 1900 to 9th March 1901.
(i) From 15th June 1899 to 10th March 1900.
(j) From 1st December 1899 to 10th March 1900.
(k) From 21st October 1899 to 10th March 1900.

PTA, *the 21st March, 1901.*

NEVILLE PRUSTULEY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in January 1901, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,765	6,019	11,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	6,019	11,278
N.-W. P. & Oudh	60,912	16,586	37,844	83,397	121,498	107,298	...	...	...	144,309	138,084	145,142
Panjab	5,902	7,410	4,372	11,882	49,630	47,557	46,918	74,583	74,099	64,702	131,623	126,028
Cent. Provs.	3,133	1,124	876	95,088	72,702	98,500	...	...	...	98,421	73,826	99,376
Bombay	...	...	...	343,112	101,347	337,625	...	...	...	343,112	101,347	337,625
Sind	...	4	...	...	...	...	35,850	17,416	39,766	35,850	17,420	39,766
Madras	...	...	...	1,714	591	659	...	...	...	1,714	591	659
Berar	13,987	2,015	2,372	363,441	57,253	334,180	...	...	...	377,428	59,268	336,552
Assam	...	748	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	143
Raj. & C. India	2,900	2,493	527	72,024	69,330	22,476	...	...	...	74,924	71,823	23,003
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	938	10,353	22,816	...	...	...	938	10,353	22,816
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	88,599	36,399	57,412	971,596	482,704	971,111	82,768	91,999	113,865	1,142,963	611,102	1,142,388
By Sea—												
Bengal	520	1,059	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	1,059	1,737
Bombay	7,068	375	...	1,659	184	...	...	...	...	8,747	559	...
Sind	...	...	...	894	29,478	2,891	...	...	...	894	29,478	2,891
Madras	4,188	1,642	...	203	390	138	...	...	...	4,456	2,032	138
Burma	5,204	819	...	17	285	...	...	...	...	5,221	1,104	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	109,521	40,279	4,962	...	...	...	109,521	40,279	4,962
Foreign countries	...	2,884	527	3,452	30,550	16,167	...	...	...	3,452	33,440	16,694
TOTAL	16,980	6,779	2,264	115,811	101,172	24,158	...	...	...	132,791	107,951	26,422
TOTAL IMPORTS	105,579	43,178	59,676	1,087,407	583,876	995,269	82,768	91,999	113,865	1,275,754	719,053	1,168,810

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in January 1901, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	52,386	48,759	48,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,386	48,759	48,909
N.-W. P. & Oudh	250,354	6,044	33,295	41,588	72	3,378	43,671	...	...	335,613	6,116	36,673
Panjab	256	...	...	30,123	426	9,664	421,238	10,758	51,685	451,617	11,194	61,349
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	17,760	719	715	...	...	...	17,760	719	715
Bombay	...	...	...	46,171	9,159	2,929	...	...	...	46,171	9,159	2,929
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,889	33,389	29,129	106,889	33,389	29,129
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	589	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	589
Assam	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	17,207	4,484	2,265	...	...	...	17,207	4,484	2,265
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	65	2	73	...	...	...	65	2	73
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	302,996	54,847	82,853	152,914	14,863	19,024	571,798	44,157	80,814	1,027,708	113,867	182,691
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	262	...
Bombay	...	...	...	2,454	1,596	1	...	2	...	2,454	1,598	1
Sind	...	...	...	5,711	65,093	68,127	...	...	...	5,711	65,093	68,127
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	621	...	...	...	...	...	621
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	12,454	904	1,281	...	...	...	12,454	904	1,281
Foreign countries	...	19,946	3,539	...	5,485	86,959	...	...	596	...	25,431	91,094
TOTAL	...	19,946	3,539	20,619	73,340	156,989	...	2	596	20,619	93,288	161,124
TAL IMPORTS	302,996	74,793	86,392	173,533	88,203	176,013	571,798	44,159	81,410	1,048,327	207,155	343,815

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in January 1901, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	158,364	26,517	9,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,364	26,517	9,675
N.-W. P. & Oudh	61,550	14,639	2,081	2,9.2	971	1,000	...	...	...	64,462	15,610	3,081
Panjab	...	...	...	...	182	317	424	937	758	424	1,119	1,075
Cent. Provs.	4,850	...	...	23,985	1,214	1,028	...	...	...	28,835	1,214	1,028
Bombay	...	...	...	47,782	1,057	978	...	...	...	47,782	1,057	978
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	127
Madras	...	...	...	1 377	27	624	...	...	...	1,377	27	624
Berar	...	...	...	6,527	63	6	...	...	...	6,527	63	6
Assam	386	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	331
Raj. & C. India	995	...	...	7,418	745	530	...	...	...	8,414	745	530
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	12,742	1,669	3,504	...	...	...	12,742	1,669	3,504
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL	226,146	41,156	12,087	102,743	5,928	7,987	424	937	885	329,313	48,021	20,959
By Sea—												
Bengal	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	275	2,554	...	...	...	...	275	2,554
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,575	87	4	...	...	...	1,575	87	4
Foreign countries	...	...	...	139	443	390	4	...	...	143	443	390
TOTAL	48	...	...	1,960	805	2,948	4	...	...	2,012	805	2,948
TOTAL IMPORTS	226,194	41,156	12,087	104,703	6,733	10,935	428	937	885	331,325	48,826	23,907

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in January 1901, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	13,285	5,691	7,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 285	5,691	7,625
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,790	989	3,140	...	10	29	...	...	...	1,790	999	3,169
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	1,002	482	234	1,002	482
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	...	...	...	145	48	...	...	...	...	145	48	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	519	324	359	519	324
Madras	...	...	...	99	8	17	...	...	...	99	8	17
Berar	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	14	32	...	...	...	...	14	32	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	375	51	...	...	...	...	375	51
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	15,075	6,685	10,765	258	473	97	593	1,521	806	15,926	8,679	11,668
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	33	...	155	...	...	...	33	...	163
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25
Sind	...	...	...	138	1,345	525	...	...	...	138	1,345	525
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	8	171	1,345	680	3	...	25	174	1,345	713
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,075	6,685	10,773	429	1,818	777	596	1,521	831	16,100	10,024	12,38

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, *and* RICE *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in January 1901, compared with the corresponding month of the years 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
By Rail and River—									
Bengal	886,508	1,120,979	1,496,001	9,563	11,894	15,471	1,437,376	2,002,823	1,291,777
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	265	58	150	75	273	...	322	7	58
Panjab	...	...	...	12	60	42	25	12	10
Central Provinces	...	...	26	...	...	...	3,581	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	2,610	23,961	28,907	39,056	54,526	63,032	367	627	1,176
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	889,383	1,144,998	1,525,084	48,706	66,753	78,545	1,441,671	2,003,469	1,293,021
By Sea—									
Bengal	4,128	1,216	15,611	484	449	350	12,871	53,670	28,047
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	2	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,171	8,872	29,003
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	126	13	184	18	1	25
TOTAL	4,128	1,216	15,611	610	485	534	16,060	62,545	57,075
TOTAL IMPORTS	893,511	1,146,214	1,540,695	49,316	67,238	79,079	1,457,731	2,066,014	1,350,096

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

T. W. HOLDERNESS
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, March 23, 1901

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

The following papers are published for general information.

H. S. BARNES,
the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 30th March 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was moderate in the southern districts and the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Water-supplies are insufficient in parts of Godaveri, the Deccan, the Central, Madura and the West Coast districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are going on in parts. Standing crops generally are in fair condition, but are withering or have withered in parts of the Carnatic and have been damaged by rain or insects in parts of Godaveri, Tinnevelly and South Canara. Paddy and *ragi* have been harvested on large areas in the Carnatic, North Arcot and Salem districts and other dry and garden crops in the Circars and the Deccan districts with fair or moderate outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, Chingleput, Central, Madura and West Coast districts, but fodder generally is available. The condition of cattle generally is good. Prices are almost stationary. They are above the warning rates throughout, while those of some of the dry grains are above the scarcity rates in the Deccan districts, except Kurnool, South Arcot, North Arcot and Salem. Prospects generally are fair, but not satisfactory in Salem. Test-workers—Cuddapah—men 400, women 433 and children 18; total 851. Weavers relieved—men 1,680, women 1,325.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, the Karnatak, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Agricultural prospects are good in Sindh, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by insects or rats in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and generally are suffering from want of moisture, except in irrigated lands. Reaping of spring crops is completed in Satara, nearly over in Poona and is progressing in other districts. Threshing continues in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Cotton picking is nearly over in Dharwar and is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of the Konkan, the Karnatak and the Deccan. The fodder supply generally is sufficient, but is scanty in parts of the Karnatak. Agricultural stock generally is in good condition. The water-supply is becoming deficient in parts of Poona and the Karnatak. Prices have fallen in eight districts, risen in two districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is over normal, but easier than in 1900. The price of *bajri* is below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier. The price of *juar* is below normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1900, is considerably easier. The price of wheat is considerably over normal and, compared with 1900, about the same in the Konkan, the Karnatak and Gujarat and slightly easier in the Deccan.

Daily average numbers on relief—British districts—on test works, 418; on relief works, 118,477; dependants, 22,033; total on works, 140,928. In poor-houses, 3,720; on village relief, 39,835; total on gratuitous relief, 43,555. Figures for Ahmedabad, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar are incomplete. Native States—on relief works, 11,141; dependants, 3,830; total on works, 14,971. In poor-houses, 999; on village relief, 920; total on gratuitous relief, 1,928. Figures for Aundh and Phaltan are incomplete. Grand total, 201,382.

Bengal.—A few scattered light showers are reported from some of the districts of Bengal Proper and of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Want of rain is felt in a few districts. Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane still continue. The collection of opium is approaching completion. Sowings of *aus* and jute have been commenced. Prospects continue favourable. Fodder and water generally are sufficient The price of common rice has risen in sixteen districts, fallen in ten and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather was bright with slight rain in ten districts. Spring crops are being gathered generally and threshing has begun in places. The estimated outturn is reported to be, with few exceptions, good to average. Sowing of extra crops and sugarcane still continues. Opium is being collected and weighments are in progress. The yield is reported about average. Slight damage by rust to some crops is reported from Jalaun and Jhansi, while some injury by rats has been caused in Kheri. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are abundant. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Umballa. Sowings of extra spring crops, as well as of sugarcane and cotton crops, are in progress. Ploughings for other autumn crops continue in Sialkot. Harvesting of the rapeseed crop has commenced in Ferozepur. Spring crops are ripe in Hissar. The yield is expected to be above the average in Hissar and Jullundur and good in Peshawar. Standing crops are flourishing in Hissar and there is the prospect of a good crop everywhere. Recent rain has benefited the crops in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts are said to have damaged the standing crops in parts of Mooltan. Slight damage from hail is reported from Shahpur. The condition of cattle is generally good. Pasturage fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Mooltan. The price of wheat has risen in Mooltan, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawal Pindi and remained unchanged in other districts. The prices of other food-grains are unsettled. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13½, barley 20, gram 9 to 18, maize 16 to 26 and bulrush millet 14⅙ to 30 seers per rupee.

Burma.—Reports from six districts have not been received. LOWER BURMA: Agricultural operations are practically over, except in Tavoy. UPPER BURMA: Tansplanting of dry weather paddy is completed in the Ruby Mines, Upper Chindwin and Kyaukse districts and is in progress in other districts. Miscellaneous crops are being harvested, such as tobacco, onions, peas and beans. Standing crops are in good condition. Some damage has been caused in Kyaukse by the late rain. The price of paddy has fallen in Akyab and six other districts and has risen in Thongwa and Pakokku.

Central Provinces.—The weather was somewhat unsettled at the beginning of the week with high winds and light showers in some districts. It is now fine and seasonable. Hail caused some damage to the *mahua* crops in the Sakoli tahsil of the Bhandara district. Insects have attacked wheat and gram in the Behar tahsil of the Balaghat district. Harvesting of spring crops is in full swing in the north of the provinces and plateau districts. Threshing is in progress in the Nagpur country and Chhattisgarh. The estimated outturn of wheat in Mandla is 100 and gram 60. The land is being prepared for autumn sowings in most parts of the provinces. The prices of wheat and gram have eased in most districts with the commencement of the spring harvest and the quotations for rice and *juar* have fallen in sympathy. The cheapest prices are—wheat 13½, gram 16⅛, rice 14 and *juar* 22 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7, gram 8¾, rice 8 and *juar* 15 seers per rupee. There are still seven persons in the Saugor poor-house. In Balaghat there are 678 persons on village relief and 47 in pauper wards.

Assam.—Rain fell in all districts, except Goalpara and the Garo Hills Rain is still wanted in Goalpara, Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong and the Khasi and

Jaintia Hills. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are nearly finished. The outturn of sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur and fair in other districts, and of mustard good in Lakhimpur, fair in Sibsagar and bad in other districts. Pruning of tea still continues in Sylhet. Plucking of tea continues in places. Ploughing for early and late rice and sowing of early rice is in progress. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of the Surma Valley. Water is insufficient in these places and in parts of Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar. Prices—common rice, Silchar, Sylhet, Dhubri and Dibrugarh, 10; Gauhati, 13; Tezpur, $10\frac{10}{16}$; and Nowgong and Sibsagar, 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—No rain fell in the Civil and Military station. The rainfall was good in the Hassan district. Standing crops are in good condition throughout. Paddy, *ragi* and Bengal gram are being harvested in some parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prospects are good in Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur, Tumkur and Chittaldrug and fair in Hassan. Prices are stationary in Tumkur, have slightly fallen in Hassan, Chittaldrug and in parts of Kadur, and have slightly risen in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Chittaldrug. Water and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of the Mysore district and in some parts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chittaldrug, where water is getting scarce.

COORG: Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was warm with occasional clouds. Harvesting of winter crops is almost completed. Breaking up of land for the ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are adequate to wants. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The total from 1st January is 1 inch 82 cents. The winter rice crop is in good condition. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. The water-supply is adequate to wants. Pasture and fodder are available. Grain prices are steady. Prices—wheat, 5; coarse rice, $7\frac{1}{4}$; and *juar*, 14 seers per *halli* sicca rupee. Numbers on relief will be shown in next report.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was 5 cents in Bundi and 7 cents in the Falodi tahsil of the Marwar State. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting operations have begun in places. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. The cheapest prices range from 12 to $32\frac{3}{8}$ seers the rupee. Number on gratuitous relief, 296.

Central India.—No rain fell throughout the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition, and the probable outturn generally is estimated to be good. Crops have been damaged in places in Bundelkhand, slighly damaged by rust in Baghelkhand and by drought in Malwa, by insects and hailstorm in Gwalior and have been partially injured by frost in Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock is bad in parts of Malwa, but good elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady in Bhopal and Gwalior, normal in Bundelkhand, below average in Baghelkhand, high in Malwa and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices in Bundelkhand, 12 to 19; in Gwalior, 15·13 to 30·5; in Malwa, $18\frac{1}{4}$; in Bhopawar, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16; and in Indore, 6 to $15\frac{1}{4}$. The condition of opium is generally good. Numbers on gratuitous relief, Jaora 37. Number on Jobat, Alirajpur and Jhabua relief work, 3,103.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock is in fair condition. Prices—*bajri*, 34; *juar*, 35; wheat, 21; rice, superior, 13; inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Number on relief works, 9,998; gratuitous relief, 4,055.

Kashmir.—The weather was rainy in the earlier part and bright in the concluding part of the week. Prices are normal, rice selling for 24 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE: Good rain fell. The price of wheat is stationary and that of maize is rising slightly. Wheat sells at 10½ to 17; and maize 20 to 26½ seers the rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*Report not received.*

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	1,130	2,996	4,126	851	3,005	3,856	— 270
Bombay and Sindh	140,833	41,245	182,078	140,928	43,555	184,483	+ 2,405
Central Provinces		725	725		732	732	+
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	141,963	44,965	186,929	141,779	47,292	189,071	+ 2,142
Native States.							
Rajputana States		305	305		296	296	— 9
Central India States	2,734	704	3,438	3,103	37	3,140	— 298
Hyderabad	1,632	766	2,398	Figures not reported			— 2,398
Baroda	6,203	4,127	10,330	9,998	4,055	14,053	+ 3,723
Bombay Native States	14,998	1,259	16,257	14,971	1,928	16,899	+ 642
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	25,567	7,161	32,728	28,072	6,316	34,388	+ 1,660
GRAND TOTAL	167,530	52,127	219,657	169,851	53,608	223,459	+ 3,802

Figures for Ahmedabad, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar incomplete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of t Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from perso gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous relief."

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, howeve actually show the numbers on relief in each preceding week.

No.	Name of Province and District,	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND MARCH 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH MARCH 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH MARCH 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD MARCH 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah .	1,272,072	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805	917	3,009	3,926	1,130	2,996	4,126
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,272,072	473	3,012	3,485	796	3,009	3,805	917	3,009	3,926	1,130	2,996	4,126
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad .	921,712	3,675	5,864	9,539	4,356	5,117	9,473	4,267	4,842	9,109	4,919	4,933	9,852
2	Kaira . .	871,589	365	11	376	365	11	376	1,412	41	1,453	5,075	108	5,183
3	Panch Mahals	313,417	3,072	3,574	6,646	3,131	3,610	6,741	2,735	3,980	6,715	2,819	4,094	6,913
4	Broach . .	341,490	622	124	746	592	129	721	578	104	682	656	389	1,045
5	Sholapur .	750,689	49,496	10,923	60,419	47,335	10,607	57,942	45,259	10,683	55,942	44,868	10,940	55,808
6	Ahmednagar .	888,755	47,016	10,122	57,138	47,514	10,371	57,885	47,099	11,272	58,371	46,019	11,573	57,592
7	Poona . .	1,067,800	15,967	999	16,966	16,153	1,688	17,841	16,026	1,414	17,440	15,369	1,807	17,176
8	Khandesh .	1,460,851	...	545	545	...	500	500	...	1,022	1,022	...	785	785
9	Nasik . .	845,582	1,434	45	1,479	1,614	44	1,658	1,594	45	1,639	2,212	416	2,628
10	Satara . .	1,225,989	10,011	1,308	11,319	9,908	1,554	11,462	8,638	840	9,478	7,817	1,772	9,589
11	Bijapur . .	796,339	7,347	4,075	11,422	8,141	4,483	12,624	9,085	4,514	13,599	9,677	4,428	14,105
12	Belgaum .	1,013,261	...	...	...	23	...	23	39	...	39	226	...	226
13	Dharwar .	1,051,314	451	...	451	965	...	965	926	...	926	1,176	...	1,176
	TOTAL BOMBAY	11,546,788	130,456	37,594	177,050	140,097	38,114	178,211	137,658	38,757	176,415	140,833	41,245	182,078
	Central Provinces.													
1	Saugor . .	591,743	...	10	10	...	*	*	...	7	7	...	7	7
2	Balaghat .	383,331	...	526	526	...	*	*	...	645	645	...	718	718
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	975,074	...	536	536	...	...	...	...	652	652	...	725	725
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	13,793,934	139,929	41,142	181,071	140,893	41,123	182,016	138,575	42,418	180,993	141,963	44,966	186,929
	Central India States.													
1	Indore . .	1,099,900	...	650	650	...	650	650	...	664	664	...	664	664
2	Jaora . .	117,650	...	36	36	...	57	57	...	40	40	...	40	40
3	Jobat . .	14,336	1,760	...	1,760	3,042	...	3,042	2,266	...	2,266	2,734	...	2,734
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES.	1,231,886	1,760	686	2,446	3,042	707	3,749	2,266	704	2,970	2,734	704	3,438
1	Hyderabad .	11,537,040	1,425	766	2,191	1,632	766	2,398	1,632	766	2,398	1,632	766	2,398
1	Baroda . .	2,415,396	13,033	4,375	17,408	12,570	4,387	16,957	12,593	4,446	17,039	6,203	4,127	10,330

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 2nd March 1901.			For the week ending the 9th March 1901.			For the week ending the 16th March 1901.			For the week ending the 23rd March 1901.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Palanpur	645,526	...	115	115	...	115	115	...	116	116	...	117	11
2	Rewa Kantha	733,506	565	60	625	530	57	587	240	49	289	235	51	28
3	Aundh	65,146	248	21	269	196	19	215	196	19	215	...	19	1
4	Jamkhandi	102,162	3,020	327	3,347	3,110	345	3,455	2,785	354	3,139	2,842	349	3,19
5	Jath	71,443	9,254	616	9,870	9,812	660	10,472	10,266	650	10,916	9,221	657	9,87
6	Daphlapur	8,343	18	3	21	22	15	37	21	14	35	21	14	3
7	Kolhapur	705,251	355	...	355	503	...	503	355	4	359	381	11	39
8	Ramdurg	36,181	...	...	...	117	...	117	103	...	103	140	...	14
9	Akalkot	75,774	145	38	183	163	38	201	180	38	218	224	38	26
10	Mudhol	61,815	1,599	...	1,599	1,600	...	1,600	1,358	...	1,358	1,718	...	1,71
11	Phaltan	66,383	62	4	66	237	3	240	214	3	217	216	3	21
	Total Bombay Native States	2,571,530	15,256	1,184	16,450	16,290	1,252	17,542	15,718	1,247	16,965	14,998	1,259	16,25
	Total Native States	17,755,852	31,484	7,011	38,495	33,534	7,112	40,646	32,209	7,163	39,372	25,567	6,856	32,42
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States	31,549,786	171,413	48,153	219,566	174,427	48,235	222,662	170,784	49,581	220,365	167,530	51,822	219,35

Note.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but figures for these districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of Ind

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EAST INDIA (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER).

Papers regarding British Relations with the Neighbouring Tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and Punjab Frontier Administration.

No. 1.

(Printed on page 26 of C. 8714 of 1898.)

(Telegraphic.) From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 13th October, 1897.

My telegram of 6th October. Political settlement should, in my opinion, follow as speedily as possible upon termination of military operations in the field. You will agree with me that in present circumstances, internal and external, political and financial, no new responsibilities should be taken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of British Indian border. I also think that present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy. Some modifications of existing arrangements, especially with a view to concentration of force, will no doubt be necessary, but I understand you to be in favour of strictly limiting our interference with independent tribes, and thus avoiding serious eventual responsibilities involved in extension of administrative control over tribal territory. In this I entirely concur. The question of disarmament, so far as it appears to imply protection, should be examined from this point of view. Assuming that our policy is to maintain permanently our position as it existed before these disturbances, you will no doubt consider and let me know what posts and lines of communication you regard as indispensable for this purpose, due regard being had, first, to what is possible with existing military force, second, to financial situation, and third, to great political importance of avoiding any measures likely to cause discontent among tribes and consequently recurring disturbances. Local arrangements should be based upon a clear and well-defined general plan which it should be our object to obtain.

No. 2.

(Printed on pages 172, etc., of C. 8714 of 1898.)

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council, dated 28th January, 1898.

I have received from time to time the various letters from your Excellency's Government, in which you have reported to me the progress of events on the Punjab frontier, and the success of the military operations which, during the past six months, you have been compelled to undertake against the tribes in arms against the British Government over a long tract of border land, extending from the valley of the Tochi to the country on the northern borders of the Peshawar

district inhabited by the Bunerwals. Now that the active phase of these operations has almost closed, the time has arrived for briefly reviewing the narrative of events, in order to examine the causes of the late widespread outbreak and to indicate the policy which Her Majesty's Government desire to pursue in the future.

2. The first of several violent outbreaks, which have thrown the extreme North-West borderland of India into confusion and disorder, entailing a series of actions that have been fought with the greatest gallantry and attended with heavy casualties, occurred on the 10th June in the Tochi valley. It will be convenient here to give a short account of the circumstances under which Mr. Gee had proceeded from Datta Khel to Sheranna and Maizar, when his escort was treacherously attacked. In 1894 Her Majesty's Government sanctioned a policy of more effective protection and closer relations with the headmen of the Waziri tribes; and in his Despatch of the 24th of August, Mr. Fowler wrote: "Since I sanction with reluctance any assumption of fresh responsibilities, and any increase of the public expenditure, I do so in this instance on the understanding that your interference with the tribes and your outlay of money in Waziristan will be kept within the narrowest limits that are practicable." In the following year measures were taken to carry out the delimitation of the Afghan boundary as fixed by the Durand agreement of the 12th of November, 1893. On the 6th of April, 1895, the Maliks, or chiefs, of the Dawaris and of the Waziri tribes in the Tochi asked to be taken under British protection, and applied for service and allowances; and in reply to your letter, dated the 15th of May, 1895, I sanctioned your detailed proposals for giving effect to the policy laid down, in 1894, by my predecessor, on the clear understanding that your expenditure, both on Wano and Tochi, did not exceed the sum allowed for Wano alone. In my Despatch of the 9th of August, I reiterated the conditions which my predecessor had associated with his sanction of control over these tribes. In 1896 steps were taken to establish permanent military posts in the Tochi valley, and you reported for my information the outbreak of certain disturbances which occurred in February among the Madda Khel Waziris, and the murder of Honda Ram, Muharrir of the Sheranna post, which happened on the 9th of June of that year. For these outrages you sanctioned the imposition of a fine of Rs. 3,000, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,200. It was with the intention of collecting this fine, and of choosing a suitable site for a military post, that Mr. Gee proceeded in June last to Sheranna and Maizar, when his party were suddenly attacked as they finished a meal prepared for them by the Madda Khels, and only succeeded in making good their retreat after the loss of all their British officers killed or wounded, and other casualties.

3. At the time of the dastardly attack made by the tribesmen the British force in the Tochi valley consisted of 1,476 rifles and 120 sabres, with four maxim and four mountain guns distributed over five posts of Miran Shah, Datta Khel, Boya, Idak, and Saidgai. The retreat of the small escort in the face of a large gathering of hostile tribesmen was conducted with great gallantry, in which the wounded British officers and the Native officers and men highly distinguished themselves. The Madda Khels upon the arrival of succour fled to the hills; and on the 21st of June Major-General Bird assumed command at Bannu of the punitive force which your Government collected for an advance to Maizar. On the 13th of July a proclamation was issued to the tribesmen announcing the terms of submission, and a few days later the British force reached Sheranna, encountering no difficulties other than those caused by the unhealthy season of the year and by the physical nature of the country traversed. It was not, however, until the receipt of your telegram dated 26th November that I learnt that Sadda Khan, his brother, and other headmen of the Madda Khels who were concerned in the attack at Maizar, had surrendered, and that the tribe had finally given in and accepted the terms of submission ultimately demanded from them.

4. On the 26th of July, within a fortnight of the issue of the proclamation to the Madda Khels, an outburst of fanaticism, as serious as it was unexpected, broke the peace of the Swat valley which had been maintained without interruption since the close of the Chitral campaign. One Saidulla, known as "the mad fakir," also called the Sartor or bareheaded fakir, suddenly gained

notoriety as a worker of miracles, and publicly announcing that he had been sent to lead a Jehad or religous war, prophesied that all British troops would be driven out of the country within eight days. His pretensions were at first disputed by the Mianguls of Swat and by other chiefs of the tribes, but the uncontrollable religious enthusiasm and superstition which his actions excited overbore all opposition on the part of the responsible tribal headmen or Maliks, and in a few hours his supporters increased from a small gathering of boys and men to an army of well-armed fanatics. The tribal levies in the locality fled, and the British positions on the Malakand and at Chakdara, held by about 4,000 men, were attacked with great fury on the night of the 26th July. Fighting continued without intermission, notwithstanding the severe losses inflicted upon the tribesmen, who were constantly replaced by fresh adherents to the cause of the mad fakir, until the 31st of July when reinforcements under Colonel Reid reached the Malakand; and on the 2nd of August a relief column detached by Major-General Sir Bindon Blood completed the relief of Chakdara. In the interval between the first attack and the final relief the mad fakir had withdrawn, but his followers were joined by tribesmen from the Utmanan Khels, the Bunerwals, the Bajauris, Ranizais, Lower and Upper Swatis, and the Adinzais and Dush Khels. As soon as the first excitement subsided, those tribes with whom agreements had been made for the maintenance of the road to Chitral, between the Malakand and Chakdara, a distance of some ten miles, began to send in jirgas and to sue for peace, protesting that their tribesman had been carried away by belief in the miraculous powers of the fakir, and by his call to a religious war. The Ranizais from Khar to the south were among the first to come in, followed by the Alladand jirgas, and by deputations from the Shamozais and other sections on the right bank of the Swat river. It is a significant fact that the disturbance did not extend northwards of the Panjkora river or affect the road or posts established on the way to Chitral, and that the Nawab of Dir resisted all pressure put upon him by the Akhundzadas, consistently refusing to break his agreement with the British Government.

5. I do not consider it necessary to follow minutely the course of the various operations which were undertaken by Sir Bindon Blood, who advanced to Saidu on the 12th of August, and rapidly succeeded in restoring tranquillity and exacting compliance with the terms imposed upon the several tribes for their unprovoked attack upon the British posts established, under tribal agreements, for the maintenance of communication with Chitral. During the operations in Upper Swat, a force was moved to Rustam to threaten Buner in the event of the Bunerwals rendering assistance to the Swatis and repeating the offence which they had committed at Malakand. The Bunerwals were in due course informed of the satisfaction which your Government demanded of them for their participation in the attack on the Malakand, and ample time was allowed to them for compliance. On the 24th of December you instructed the Government of the Punjab to announce the final terms of submission decided upon, and to give the tribe one week within which to comply with them. As they declined to avail themselves of this offer, you despatched a military expedition against them, and I have since been informed by your telegram, dated the 19th of January, that the Bunerwals have complied with your terms. Elsewhere the advance of British troops against the Swatis, Utmanan Khels and other tribes was uniformly successful, and from your Excellency's letters and telegrams I have learnt that the terms imposed by you in the matter of fines, restitution of property, and surrender of arms have been generally complied with.

6. Five days after the relief of Chakdara, and while all available resources were being hurried to the north, the Adda Mulla of Jarobi, Najam-ud-din, who has for years past been active in intrigues and hostility against the British Government, arrived with a following of 5,000 men on the frontier of the district of Peshawar, and after burning the British village of Shankargarh attacked the frontier post of Shabkadar, which was garrisoned by Border Police, and which, for fifty years, has been incorporated in British territory. It appears that this attack was not so entirely unexpected as that made upon the Malakand, and the Commissioner of Peshawar, as well as the Hindu residents of the village, had been warned to expect it. But by the time that troops arrived from

Peshawar the enemy were found in occupation of the low hills near Shabkadar, from which they were dislodged, with some loss on our part, on the 8th of August. The losses inflicted on the Adda Mulla's followers were very heavy, and these included not merely a number of Mohmands but also several Afghan subjects and levies from the country between Jalalabad and Dakka, as well as from Asmar. The Mulla withdrew to his home at Jarobi, which lies within the sphere of influence which you offered to recognise as belonging to the Amir, and when Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, advancing *viâ* Bajaur, effected a junction with a force advancing from Shabkadar, the Adda Mulla attacked the two forces and sustained a severe defeat. In September a brigade was detached to punish the Mamunds, and after the forcing of the Bedmanai Pass on the 23rd of that month, further resistance collapsed, and the terms imposed upon the various tribes and sections between the Swat valley and the Khaibar pass were in due course exacted. From your telegram of the 7th of October, I learnt that the Mohmand field force had been broken up.

7. It was inevitable that the popular disturbance caused by these events, of which the most exaggerated and erroneous accounts reached the tribes occupying the tract of country intervening between the Tochi valley and the Khaibar pass, should react upon the powerful clans of Afridis and their neighbours the Orakzais. Reports were current, sometimes of an impending Afridi rising and sometimes of a coalition between them and the Orakzais. Sir Richard Udny was, however, not disposed to credit these rumours, and on the 20th of August you informed me by telegram that the reports which you had already transmitted to me appeared to be very much exaggerated. In a later telegram of the same date you reported a gathering of the Orakzais in the hills north of Sadda, but "no disturbance in the Khaibar." Two days after this reassuring news you informed me that a large hostile gathering of the Afridis was then approaching the Khaibar, and on the 23rd August I learnt that Ali Masjid and Fort Maude were being attacked by them. Ali Masjid was captured and burnt on that day, and on the 25th of the same month Lundi Kotal was wrested from its garrison of Khaibar Rifles and the pass was completely closed for traffic. In your Excellency's telegram of the 26th August you referred to this unprovoked aggression as gravely affecting your position on the frontier, and asked my approval to an expedition against Tirah, which I sanctioned in my telegram, dated the 1st of September, on the express condition that all questions involving our future policy on the termination of the campaign must be referred for my consideration before any action should be taken. Further information respecting the treacherous attack upon Lundi Kotal only served to increase the gravity of the offence committed by the Afridis. They had entered into an agreement in 1881, undertaking to be responsible for the security of the road and the maintenance of all posts and buildings in the pass, and in particular for holding the fort of Ali Masjid. Liberal subsidies were paid to the tribesmen for these services, and the levies to which the custody of the Khaibar was entrusted were mainly recruited from them. As observed in your letter, dated the 14th October, 1897, "our relations with the Afridis founded upon "tribal subsidies and payment for tribal services, had stood the test, almost "unbroken, of sixteen years' experience. Their country has not been touched "and they have been left to govern themselves undisturbed." Under such circumstances, I can hardly doubt that the letters which were found on the 17th of November in the house of the Akha Khel Mulla, Sayad Akbar, in the Waran Valley, addressed to him by the Adda Mulla of Jarobi, and calling on the Afridis to join in a religious war, supply the real explanation of an attack which you justly describe as "fanatical in its origin."

8. Whilst these events were taking place in the Khaibar, the southern neighbours of the Afridis, the Orakzais, commenced to attack the British posts established on the Samana range for the safeguarding of British territory in the Miranzai valley of Kohat. In your telegram of the 16th of August you informed me of the preparations you were making, "owing to a report of a possible hostile combination of Orakzai and Afridi tribes." I observe that at the very outset the earliest information received by you associated the Adda Mulla with these disquieting rumours, but on the following day you reported that a Mulla, who was preaching a religious war in the Orakzai country, had returned to his

village on receipt of a further letter from the Adda Mulla. On the 18th of August you learnt that the Orakzais were about to attack the forts on the Samana at the very time that the Afridis were marching on the Khaibar, and Parachinar was simultaneously threatened by the Massuzai section of the Orakzais. On the 20th, however, you were led to believe that these reports were "exaggerated," but on that same night an attack was made upon a village near Sadda in the Kurram, and reports of further disturbances in the Orakzai country reached you simultaneously with the news of the fall of Ali Masjid. The tribes, however, still seemed somewhat half-hearted in their movements, and on the 8th of September you informed me that all was quiet in the Upper Kurram, and that confidence was fully restored. Two days later Fort Lockhart was vigorously attacked and the gallant Sikh defenders of Saragari were killed to a man on the 12th of September. No time was lost in expelling the combined forces of the Orakzais and Afridis from the Samana range into the Khanki valley, but their open hostility left you no option but to carry out your preparations for the expedition into Tirah. As you state in your letter of the 14th of October, "we had given neither tribe any cause of offence. The "Orakzais, since they were punished six years ago for raiding in the Miranzai "valley, have been left undisturbed."

9. I do not propose to dwell at any length upon the details of that campaign, which was carried out with complete success by the 18th of December last as regards the Orakzais, but which has not yet been brought to a final close against the Afridis. But there are a few satisfactory incidents to which I may here advert. Her Majesty's Government have learnt with gratification that the Kohat pass Afridis, who are under an engagement with the Government of India to keep open the road through their country, and upon whom the main weight of the fiscal policy which led to the enhancement of the Kohat salt duty must have fallen, stood true to their engagements with your Government, and resisted the pressure of the Mullas. In Tirah, owing to the inclemency of the season, and to the exceptional difficulties of the country traversed, consisting of a succession of rugged passes, intricate defiles, and swampy valleys, success could only be attained at the cost of severe hardship and numerous casualties. But the conduct of the troops employed has been excellent, and Her Majesty's Government have heard with the highest satisfaction, not only of the alacrity with which loyal offers of help were made by the Native Princes of India, but also of the conspicuous part taken by the Imperial Service troops in the Tirah and other expeditions during the last six months. I desire to record my sympathy with His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala in the unfortunate catastrophe which overtook the Kapurthala infantry in the Kharmana defile on the 7th of November when the retreat of a party was cut off by a jungle fire.

10. Passing from the narrative of the events which preceded and marked the course of the several risings of the Pathan tribes, to a consideration of their causes, I entirely agree with your Excellency in Council in regarding fanaticism as the principal motive for an outbreak which has been unprecedented alike in the suddenness with which it broke out at each point, in the large extent of country affected, and in the simultaneous action of distinct tribes or sections of tribes. In referring to the outrage which had occurred in Tochi, you informed me on the 17th of June that the Commissioner regarded it as fanatical, and in your letter of the 21st of July you accepted the view that the attack was prearranged, but fuller information has led you to alter this opinion, and to attribute it to tribal quarrels. That religious excitement was not the predominant incentive in the Madda Khel rising may be inferred from the inaction of the Waziri tribes when the news of the attacks on Malakand and Shabkadar reached them. But elsewhere fanaticism principally accounts for the proceedings of the Swatis, Utmanan Khels, Mohmands, Afridis, Orakzais, and other Pathan tribes. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the part of your officers along the whole of the disturbed border that the outbreaks generally were fanatical in their origin. The proceedings of the tribes, the express statements of His Highness the Amir, and the correspondence discovered in the course of the subsequent military operations, all point to the

same conclusion. Although the first attack on the Malakand was unexpected, still several indications of a religious movement had already attracted the serious notice of your Government. You were aware that Mullas were busily engaged in circulating on the country side two books which had been published in Kabul, of a tone and character that must inevitably have stimulated the fanatical spirit of wild and ignorant tribesmen. From your letter dated the 14th of July, I learnt that efforts had been persistently made by Mullas, for several months previously, to arouse and combine the tribes, not merely in the Swat country, but also in Tirah and other parts of the Afridi land. Upon ground thus carefully prepared Najam-ud-din, the Adda Mulla, found it easy to work, and the letters addressed by him to the Mianguls of Swat, and to the Afridi Mulla, Sayad Akbar, in the Waran valley, show the range of his preparations and intrigues. That he was also the moving spirit in other parts is evident from the reply made by the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis, when they stated that they could not refuse to obey the Fakir of Swat or the Adda Mulla. His Highness the Amir, in addressing the Commissioner of Peshawar on the 18th of August last, described Mulla Najam-ud-din as the reputed prophet of the Mohmands and the people of Jelalabad and the mountain districts of Jelalabad, and he added:—"What calamities are there that his "disciples have not suffered, and what blood is there that they have not shed by "his senseless commands?" In writing to your Excellency on the following day, His Highness enclosed for your information a proclamation written by the Adda Mulla to the people of Ningrahar, exaggerating the successes of the tribesmen, and calling upon the Afghans to join in a religious war. So late as the 2nd of September last, the Mulla was endeavouring to rekindle the sparks which had died out in Swat, and was impudently promising external assistance in an early renewal of risings in that part of the country. At one time reference was made to the victories achieved by Mahomedans in Europe, and at another the active intervention of the Amir of Afghanistan was promised by this unscrupulous preacher and his fellow-workers. It is evident that in several places the tribal organisation was powerless to oppose this outbreak of fanatical fervour, and the Maliks were reluctantly forced to follow where the Mullas or the fakirs led.

11. From the information which has reached me, it is evident that the necessary task of delimiting by marks and pillars, in accordance with the terms of the Durand Convention, the spheres of British and Afghan influence, furnished the religious preachers with material for stirring up alarm and jealousy among the tribes, who were thus persuaded to connect the delimitation with ulterior designs upon their independence that were in no way contemplated by your Government. The work of marking out a frontier line through hundreds of miles of wild tribal country could not fail to arouse such suspicions, notwithstanding the scrupulous observance by you of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government in 1894 with a view to avoiding interference with the tribes. I have every reason to believe that your Government has carefully kept within the scope of the operations sanctioned by my predecessor in his Despatch of 24th August, 1894, to enable "you adequately to fulfil your "obligations in regard to your own territory and the trade routes which go "through it, and to the Amir and to the well-affected amongst the tribesmen "themselves." Although it is probable that the steps taken by you to delimitate the frontier under the Kabul Agreement of 1893 gave to the Adda Mulla and others an opportunity for misrepresenting your policy by associating it with an intention of depriving the tribesmen of their existing independence, I dot not think that this necessary work could have been carried out with greater circumspection and caution.

12. Amongst other reasons set forth to give some colour of justification for tribal unrest was the recent enhancement of the duty on Kohat salt from 8 annas to Rs. 2 for each Kohati maund. In your letter of the 30th of September last, you explained to me your domestic reasons for raising the duty to a rate nearly approximating to that fixed for cis-Indus salt, so as to allow of the abolition of the preventive customs line extending from the north of the Hazara district to the junction of the Indus with the Sutlej. I approved of your action in my Despatch, dated 25th of November 1897, and I have only to add here

that, although the enhancement of the duty was skilfully used to excite disaffection, I consider that, in the interests of your own subjects, it was justified as a measure of internal policy.

13. Having followed the course of the risings and discussed their causes, I proceed now to examine the stage which has been reached in the history of our frontier relations with the Pathan tribes, in order that I may indicate the direction which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, our future policy must take. Our frontier relations assume so many varying phases, and include or touch so many interests, both local and Imperial, that a comprehensive survey of the objects to be attained is a necessary preliminary to any general enunciation of policy. The duties imposed upon your Government by the advance of British influence and by consequent contact with the territory occupied by Pathan tribes may be roughly classified under three heads,—first, the police and administrative protection to be given to British districts in the immediate vicinity of the tribal country; secondly, the strict exclusion of extraneous interference from the tribal area that has been placed by a formal agreement within the British sphere of political influence; and, lastly, the fulfilment of our obligations towards Afghanistan and the safeguarding of the natural frontiers of India.

14. The events of recent years have necessarily enlarged the area of your responsibilities to British subjects, and the chances of collision with the tribes. Commerce and trade between the tribal country and British India have grown to larger dimensions, intercourse for all purposes is more frequent, and the extension of cultivation and prosperity on the immediate border land offers a greater temptation to lawless neighbours and enhances the need for protective measures. A rising which suddenly closes a main artery of commerce, like the Khaibar pass, is not a matter merely affecting your foreign relations; it at once injures the interests of Indian trade. The tribes have learnt in your military service many lessons of war, and they are able to supply themselves with arms of precision and ammunition to a degree quite unknown in former days, when blockades and small punitive expeditions sufficed to bring them to terms. Their Mullas travel in India and proceed through India to Mecca, and on their return they propagate rumours and reports as to what is occurring in Europe and India of the wildest and most inaccurate character, but always appealing to the fanaticism of their entourage. A significant instance of this was afforded by the letter, dated 25th October 1897, which was found in the house of Mulla Sayad Akbar, and which contained the information that "Aden, a seaport which was in possession of the British, has been taken from them by the Sultan. The Suez Canal through which the British forces could easily reach India in 20 days has also been taken possession of by the Sultan, and has now been granted on lease to Russia. The British forces now require six months to reach India." Moreover, the utterances of British statesmen and of members of Parliament upon questions affecting the status and prospects of Islamism and its rulers are reproduced, distorted, and exaggerated. To these and other causes may be largely attributed the recent combination, under the instigation of their Mullas, of trans-frontier tribes which have hitherto acted disunitedly. Their fighting strength and their power to combine have simultaneously increased of late years. It must also be remembered that sections of these tribes have permanently settled down in the adjacent British districts, and as they are always in close intercourse with their fellow tribesmen across the frontier, they are naturally affected more or less, by the elements of disquietude and disaffection prevailing from time to time among them. Frequency and facilities of intercommunication have thus drawn together all sections, and incitements to Jehad on the common ground of religious fervour have gained adherents, not only from distant parts of the border land, but even on both sides of the British frontier. To these influences may be attributed the participation of British subjects in the disturbances on and around the Malakand pass, and even in the Mohmand attack on Shabkadar; and they provide additional and substantial reasons why the state of the tribal country immediately outside our settled territory should have become a matter of much more serious concern than heretofore.

15. The above observations are almost equally applicable to the second branch of your responsibilities.

For the present I would direct my remarks to that section of tribal territory which is between British territory and Afghanistan, commencing with Waziristan and running up northwards to the Swat river. The character and internal government of the Baluchi tribes controlled from Quetta so differ from those of the northern Pathans that the arrangements working satisfactorily there need not now be reviewed, or criticised, as necessarily forming a foundation upon which to base our action elsewhere. The relations of the northern tribes with your Government vary greatly, graduating from those where a tribe has accepted our protection, as in the Dawari section of the Tochi valley, to the case of a tribe undertaking independent responsibility for specified duties, as in the Khaibar pass. In some cases a light assessment is paid by a tribe, and in others it receives subsidies from the Government of India in return for military or police duties. Though the characteristics of the tribes and their normal attitude towards the British Government vary considerably, yet there are certain features in our relations with these which are common to all. In the first place, the fear of encroachment or attack upon their territory from Afghanistan has been removed by the Durand Agreement. The influence of fear which formerly led a threatened tribe to seek our help, is no longer felt. Nevertheless, the arrangements and the delimitation effected by the Durand Agreement have made the protectorate an accomplished fact, and no interference from outside can be tolerated within the territory now distinctly recognized as belonging to the sphere of British influence. Mr. Fowler, in his Despatch, dated the 24th of August, 1894, adverted to this subject, and expressed his opinion that the programme advocated in the minute of dissent appended to the letter from your Government would not meet the necessities of the case, "and that, in the existing state of our relations with Afghanistan and with the tribes, it is essential "that your Government should be in a position to maintain, if necessary, an "effective control over Waziristan." The Waziri frontier was only one part of the line demarcated under the Durand Convention, and now that the sphere of British influence has been traced along almost the whole Afghan border, your responsibilities in connection with the territory thus delimited cannot be ignored or put on one side. Though the agreement made with the Amir of Afghanistan has relieved your Government from the constant friction which the undefined and debateable land lying between Afghanistan and British India produced between their respective Governments, in other respects it has not been an unmixed benefit, from the suspicious and misgivings it has aroused amongst certain of the tribes as to the ultimate intentions of your Government. To gradually allay these doubts should be one of the primary objects of our future action. As communications multiply so the tribes will mix more freely with British subjects; and this intercourse, becoming closer in the course of years, cannot fail to increase our responsibilities on the frontier by drawing the tribesmen out of their highlands into closer contact with their neighbours and with your officers. Whether the risks of collision will have been thereby augmented or diminished, remains to be seen. By care and foresight it may be possible to avoid actual conflict, and the effect of frequent intercourse may be to mitigate the lawless and predatory instincts of the hillmen, without interfering with the tribal system of self-government.

16. If your obligations inside your territories and the sphere of British influence have been increased, the case is not otherwise in respect to the Amir of Afghanistan and his country. The engagement with His Highness in July, 1880, as set forth in the communication* from the Marquis of Ripon, contained this clause:—"If any Foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you, to such extent and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided

* *See* pages 40 and 89 "Afghanistan (1881) No. 1, C. 2776," presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1881.

that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government "in regard to your external relations." These responsibilities were again confirmed but not extended, when Sir Mo timer Durand concluded the agreement* of the 12th of November, 1893; and as a proof of the increased good will existing between the two Governments, the subsidy of the Amir was at the same time increased by six lakhs. To the obligations thus contracted is added the ever present duty of watching over the frontier passes of the mountains into India, so as to maintain sufficient control over the main routes connecting Afghanistan with India, for the purpose of preventing the establishment of any political influence adverse to your Government in the higher plateaux which within Afghanistan dominate these passes.

*Printed in "East India (North-West Frontier), C. 8037," presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1896.

17. Frontier questions ranging thus from the daily performance of a policeman's duties to the possible despatch of a large army present so many complications and entanglements that any set of precise instructions would prove to your Government a source of embarrassment rather than an assistance. The call for interference, or even for military help, may arise from different quarters and under conditions wholly distinct. You may be required suddenly to fulfil your duties of protecting your own subjects, as recently at Shankargah when it was attacked by the Mohmands, or perhaps to discharge your obligations to the Amir. In either of these cases the points attacked or threatened may be few or numerous. You may have to insist upon the stipulated performance of tribal service in a pass, or to punish treachery or attack upon your posts. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances you might have to fulfil all these obligations at one and the same time. It is obvious, therefore, that the steps which may have to be taken by your Government cannot be reduced to a formula, or your procedure mapped out on a pre-arranged plan. The extent of the demand made upon your resources, military and financial, cannot be foreseen until the occasion arises and has had time to develop itself. Any attempt to lay down a set of uniform rules for your guidance would be apt to defeat the main object of the general policy which Her Majesty's Government desire to pursue, namely, to show that we are as determined to respect the rights of others as we are able to enforce our own.

18. At the same time, there are certain leading principles underlying our frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere, and to which I proceed to invite your attention. The extent and difficulty of this mountainous border render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensable to the fulfilment of the policy just indicated. In my telegram of the 13th of October I addressed your Excellency as follows:—"You will agree with me that in present circumstances, internal and external, political and financial, no new responsibility should be taken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British-Indian border. I also think that the present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy. Some modifications of existing arrangements, especially with a view to concentration of force, will no doubt be necessary." As a practical instance of the questions to which I desire to invite your attention, I would refer your Excellency to my Despatch of the 9th of August, 1895, in which I insisted on "the very great importance of keeping your interference with the tribes and your outlay of money in Waziristan within the narrowest limit;" and to my later Despatch, dated the 8th May, 1896, in which having regard to the extension of your military posts in the Tochi valley, I asked for a statement of your conclusions on "the question whether the maintenance of the Wano cantonment is so necessary as to justify the expenditure." Your Excellency was unable to supply me with this statement before the recent outburst of fanaticism occurred, but my inquiry in respect of the posts occupied in Waziristan is one which should be extended so as to apply to the whole of the affected frontier. The two main objects to be borne in mind were indicated in my telegram of the 13th October, namely, the best possible concentration of your military force so as to enable you to fulfil the several responsibilities to which I have adverted, and the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control

over independent tribal territory. I anticipate that the question of the best location of our frontier posts, and the selection of the communications through the border land which it is most necessary to maintain, will require very careful thought, but it is an essential step towards arriving, as far as it is possible to do so, at a clear and well-defined plan upon which to base local arrangements. The experience gained in the past few months has suggested the inference that certain military posts such as Saragari were not sufficiently defensible, and it is probable that, without altering or diminishing the existing lines of communication, you may wish to modify the past arrangements for their maintenance. In any such modification of existing arrangements I wish to impress upon your Excellency the advisability of establishing regular troops nowhere except in such posts or localities and under such conditions as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks upon them, and of making the local or tribal levies assume, as far as is possible, the aspect of a police rather than a military force. It will be necessary, in framing these arrangements, that an estimate of the cost of frontier defence, including charges for tribal services, should be prepared and transmitted to me, since full regard must be had to financial considerations. It is not sufficient that the measures proposed should be desirable; it is necessary that the gain should be commensurate with the expense.

19. The second principle upon which stress must be laid is the avoidance of any interference with the tribes which can be avoided with due regard to the interests already set forth. It was for this latter reason, that, after full consideration, I was unable to give my consent to the imposition of tribute upon the Afridis and Orakzais. I recognise the force of the arguments used in favour of such a visible assertion of the responsibilities which you have incurred under the Durand Convention. It is not improbable that the regular payment of even a nominal tribute might strengthen the hands of the tribal leaders, the Maliks, against the teachings of their Mullas and against fanatical outbursts. The fear of an enhancement of the tribute might at times restrain the evil disposed amongst the tribesmen. But, on the other hand, it is desirable to avoid giving any countenance to the idea that your Government means to administer the tribal country or to inclose it within your provincial limits. Moreover, I apprehend that the imposition of even a nominal tribute might rankle in the minds of the Pathan tribes, furnish disaffected persons with material for imputing to the British Government designs which it does not contemplate, and, above all, might enable the tribes to choose their own time for refusing payment, and thus for openly defying your authority. In such a case the only means of enforcing your demand, besides punitive expeditions and blockades, might be the imposition of direct administrative control, or, in the last resort, annexation of fresh tracts of country. But the extension of your direct administration across the border involves an increase of responsibilities which it has always been our policy to avoid; and annexation would imply a still larger addition to your civil and military establishments, with a very serious and growing burden upon your financial resources. On the other hand, the fear of occupation is undoubtedly a deterrent to the commission of acts of violence, and it may prove an influence on the side of order which should not be wholly thrown aside.

20. The next point to which I adverted in my telegram of the 13th of October, in connection with the subject of protection, was that of disarmament. I approve entirely of the imposition of the terms of peace which require a tribe that has resorted to arms to surrender as large a number of arms as may reasonably be demanded. But any attempt to keep the tribal country, or even one section of it, permanently disarmed, involves serious consequences. In the lawless state of society which prevails across the British administrative frontier, a tribe could not exist without the means of defence. Unless we are prepared to wholly undertake their protection against their neighbours, some limit must necessarily be put on their deprivation of the means of self-defence. At the same time, Her Majesty's Government are alive to the importance of the fact disclosed by the recent operations—that the tribes have access to large quantities of arms of precision and ammunition. To control this traffic in arms and munitions of war is an object of the first importance, and I consider that a systematic inquiry as to the sources of supply, whether from your arsenals and factories or by means of illicit importation into India, should be

instituted. I have dealt in a separate communication with one part of this subject. I have only to add here that, whenever the trade routes to Afghanistan are re-opened and the export of arms and ammunition for His Highness the Amir is resumed, special arrangements should be made to keep an account of the class of arms exported, with a view to future identification should occasion arise, and to prevent any of them passing into the hands of the tribes *en route*.

21. The maintenance of the Khaibar pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of your obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects. It may be that, as a military route, others may be preferred to this pass, but under any circumstances the retention of an effective control over the Khaibar is essential; and accordingly, in your letter of the 4th of October, addressed to General Sir William Lockhart, you desired him to announce to the Afridis your intention to re-open the pass in such manner as you might consider most desirable. I approved of this intimation, and on the 3rd of November I authorised your consideration of any scheme for improving or re-aligning the present road, provided that any changes of importance should be reported to me. I have not yet received your report, but whilst I agree that the arrangements which have hitherto subsisted with the tribesmen have been cancelled by their own violent breach of them, I trust that it may still be possible to give the Afridis some share in your new scheme and thus to enlist their good-will and assistance in the future protection of the road. But I do not consider that your Government is bound in any way by the engagements which the Afridis so deliberately broke. Whilst Her Majesty's Government, therefore, adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of your arrangements with the tribe.

22. The march of events in Central Asia and Afghanistan and the recent occurrences along our borders have tended to elucidate the problem to be solved. Facts have taken the place of surmise, and successive engagements or assurances have defined the legitimate spheres and responsibilities of the Governments interested. The recent outbreak of fanaticism, in response to the propaganda of the Mullas, has revealed a source of danger deeper-rooted and wider-spread than was suspected, whilst on the other hand the leniency of the terms of submission imposed upon the recalcitrant tribes, and the manifest reluctance of your Government to interfere with their independence or customs of self-government, cannot fail to gradually allay any suspicions they might previously have entertained of the intentions of the Indian Government. The immediate difficulty to be dealt with is not so much associated with apprehension of interference from without, as with that of restlessness within the area of our influence. Your Excellency will doubtless give full weight to this change in the situation, and devote your foremost attention to that portion of the question which has thus prominently asserted itself.

23. I desire, in conclusion, to express on the part of Her Majesty's Government their high approval of the manner in which your Excellency's Government has met an arduous crisis, and of the success which has attended the various military operations conducted on the North-West frontier under conditions of extreme difficulty, upon which a separate communication will be made to you. Not only was the rising one of unprecedented extent and violence, which, moreover, occurred at the most trying season of the year, but your resources were already taxed to the utmost by the necessity for carrying on at the same time a campaign against widespread famine in India, and for dealing with the plague which had appeared in several parts of the empire. The contingency that frontier disturbances may arise at a time when attention is being devoted to other important affairs, must always have a certain weight in balancing the considerations which should dermine your policy in that quarter. It adds weight to the conclusion that no new responsibility should be undertaken, unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the Indian border.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 3.

Extract from letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1898.

In your Lordship's despatch, dated the 28th January, 1898, you invite our attention to leading principles underlying our frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere. The two main objects to be borne in mind were stated to be the best possible concentration of our military forces, so as to enable us to fulfil the several responsibilities which rest upon us, and the limitation of our interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory.

Your Lordship indicates that the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of our obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects; and you inform us that, whilst Her Majesty's Government adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the Pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of our arrangements with the tribe.

We have from time to time reported the course of events on the North-West Frontier of India, and the two despatches, marked on the margin, bring up to the present day the account of the situation with the Afridi tribe with which, in this despatch, we propose to deal. We have been in military occupation of the Khyber Pass since the end of December, the whole Afridi tribe have submitted to us and, for some time past they have been quiet and peaceful. Even the turbulent and adventurous characters, who can seldom be relied upon in any trans-border tribe, have of late given singularly little annoyance.

Dated the 16 June, 1898; not printed.

In these circumstances, the time has come, in our opinion, to determine and make known the manner in which our relations with the Afridi tribe shall in future be carried on, and the means which shall be employed for keeping open the Khyber Pass. On this subject we have consulted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart. We have been pressed to make an early announcement to the Afridis to the effect that the allowances which they received under the terms of our agreement with them of 1881 shall be restored to them. We do not deny that a period of suspense, between the termination of hostilities and the resumption of friendly relations, is a very trying time for those who have to deal locally with the tribesmen. The Afridis themselves are impatient. Some of them have been prevailed upon to turn to the Amir of Afghanistan in the hope of bettering their position with the British Government, and the Mullas and malcontents are too alert not to seize the opportunity for working upon their feelings. It must, however, be remembered that by their own acts the Afridis ruptured their engagements and forfeited their right to receive any allowances, that they have not made good and declare their inability to make good the loss and damage which they caused, not only to buildings in the Khyber, but by carrying off or destroying goods and chattels, and that they were told that the restoration of the latter, or the payment of their value was required of them before we could enter into any new arrangements for the future. In our opinion, therefore, a premature announcement of the restoration of their allowances would have appeared to them to be a bid for their good-will, before we had shown that their submission could be enforced. Besides this, restoration of their allowances in their entirety would anticipate our decision as to the future, while an intimation of our intention to restore them, coupled with exceptions or reservations, would have been apt to tie our own hands without satisfying the tribesmen.

Enclosures Nos. 7 and 2.

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. IX, p. 277.

We have therefore decided to withhold for the present any indication of our intentions beyond a general expression to the effect that we would deal sympathetically with their case, and that their behaviour in the interval would not improbably influence the final decision. Of their behaviour we have little to complain. Even in turning, as some of them did, to Kabul they have strengthened rather than weakened our position; for the rebuff which their advances met at the hands of the Amir must have shown them that they have nothing to hope from not accepting our terms.

Sir William Lockhart has stated, in the memorandum embodying his views upon the best way of holding the Khyber Pass in the future, that the more important object we should have in view is to ensure a ready access into Northern Afghanistan for our army, in the event of military intervention in that country becoming necessary. The plan put forward by Sir William Lockhart for the improvement and extension of the reservoirs and water-works and for erecting a fort capable of protecting them, is one which has much to commend it, and advantage may be taken of the opportunity which is now presented for carrying out this plan.

In giving to Sir William Lockhart's scheme our support, to the above extent, we do not, however, concur in thinking that the fort at Landi Kotal should be occupied by regular troops of the Indian Army. We agree in the principle that a local tribal corps should be raised, for service in the Pass, and that it should be commanded by British officers. This distinguishes the local corps sharply from the original corps of Jezailchis dependent as it was, under the agreement of 1881, on the responsibility of the tribal council; and, further developing the "Khyber Rifles" as they came in late years to be constituted, it acknowledges the local force to be British; and the ultimate responsibility for the safety of the Pass is accepted as ours. Between a tribal levy and a local militia, there is an essential difference which is not always recognized. By a "levy" we mean a body of men who are dependent on tribal authority, and, strictly speaking, are employed, paid, and summoned for any special duty, by tribal authority. Any contribution which the British Government makes towards their support is made in order to co-operate in the assertion of the right and power of the tribe to restrain the bad characters and "young bloods" of their own and neighbouring territories. Drill and discipline are not wanted, and British officers in command or even as inspectors are out of place. When greater efficiency is desirable, the direct superintendence of British officers becomes essential, but it then equally becomes necessary to recognize the force as a British and not a tribal force. The ultimate responsibility for the actions of the force ceases to rest on the tribe. The proposal to place regular troops of the Indian army at Landi Kotal raises other questions. A battalion in such a position would be capable of no action beyond passive defence, and would constitute a standing temptation to the tribes, while, if a rising did occur, it could do nothing to make the forcing of the Khyber more easy, though it would materially add to our anxieties. Service at Landi Kotal would be unpopular, for the men would have to be practically confined to the limits of the fort, and even with the utmost precautions, there would be constant risk of men being murdered, and rifles stolen. Continual friction would thus be kept up between us and the Afridis. It is, moreover, the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the officers acquainted with the frontier, whom His Honour has consulted, that the Afridis would strongly resent the placing of troops at the further end of the Pass. We believe that we should fail to enlist the good-will of the tribe on our side, and we should certainly excite the suspicion, if not the antagonism of the Amir of Afghanistan. Everyone agrees that the good-will of the Afridi tribe is essential to the smooth working of our arrangements in the Pass, and it seems to follow that the attempt to strengthen them by stationing troops at Landi Kotal would, in fact, prove to be a source of weakness.

The alternative which we propose to adopt is to hold the position at Landi Kotal by means of the local militia to which we have already alluded,

increasing their numbers to a strength sufficient to enable the patrol and convoy work in the Pass itself, as well as the garrison duties at Landi Kotal, to be undertaken by them. The cost of building a strong fort on Suffolk Hill, at Landi Kotal, is now estimated at six and a half lakhs of rupees, and about two lakhs for water-supply; and it will take two winter seasons to complete the works. The full estimate for the works in the Pass is given in the margin.

	Rs.
1. New works at Fort Maude, Ali Masjid, etc.	4,00,000
2. New works at other places, Zintarra, etc.	2,00,000
3. Improvements to Landi Kotal Sarai .	50,000
4. Suffolk Hill Fort	6,50,000
5. Water-supply	2,00,000
TOTAL .	15,00,000

We have no reason to fear that a corps such as we contemplate would be untrustworthy in the hour of need. The history of our Empire in India appears to teach the contrary. The conduct of the Khyber Rifles themselves last year also points to the same conclusion. Had they been organised, officered and supported in the manner which we propose for the future, we have no reason to doubt that they would have remained true to us, as their fellow tribesmen in the regular regiments of the Indian army, with very few exceptions indeed, remained true. It must be borne in mind that it is an essential part of our plan that a moveable column of sufficient force shall be equipped with transport and ready to support the irregular force in the Khyber on the occurrence of any emergency calling for action of the kind. Your Lordship will be separately addressed regarding the details of our proposed military arrangements.

We think that the former management of trade affairs in the Pass has been satisfactory; and that, as far as can be, the future arrangements should reproduce them. The frequent kafilas went up and down the Khyber road in safety, and, if the volume of trade in late years contracted when we would have looked to it to expand, the reasons for that are not to be found in any deficiencies within the Pass, but in the fiscal policy which finds favour in Afghanistan. The Political Officer who directed the local arrangements has been a subordinate of the Commissioner of Peshawar. The control of political relations with the Afridis and their neighbours, as well as the control of the Khyber Rifles themselves, were in the same hands. The majority of us wish to continue this system. We think that it is essential to have one authority in the Pass, and that the only possible authority, under present conditions, is that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. We therefore think that the control of the Political Officers and of the militia must be in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. The militia should be officered by British officers, and the conditions of service should be such as to ensure its efficiency for the purposes for which it is intended, but we think that the authority over it should be the same as that which directs the political relations of the Punjab Frontier.

Three other courses are suggested. The officer entrusted with political dealing in the Khyber Pass might, it is suggested, be directly under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or he might remain under the Commissioner of Peshawar, but the Commissioner himself be directly under the Government of India, or the Military Officer, who commands the Khyber Militia might also be the Political Officer in the Pass. These plans oust the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from the Khyber Pass, and introduce a special system in a narrow wedge of country bordered on each side by, and having intimate relations with, country with which the Lieutenant-Governor conducts the political relations. The first plan would not be practicable. The organization of the Government of India is not such as is adapted for dealing with local routine work of which the mass of business would consist. We could not afford to station in the Khyber an officer of the standing and experience to be trusted in cases of importance and emergency. The district is

too small for an expensive staff and too important for any other than a thoroughly reliable authority. The second plan would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer. The third plan would put the whole direction of affairs, political and military, in the hands of the military authorities over whom the Punjab Government which controls the political relations with the rest of the border would have no power. Our Hon'ble Colleagues, His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne and Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, dissent from our views in desiring to maintain the authority of the Local Government over the militia and the political relations with Afridis of the Khyber. Their Minutes are enclosed.

One most important consideration in dealing with the future arrangements in the Khyber is that of our communications with Landi Kotal. A good road now exists through the Pass, but, in the event of our having to make a military advance in any of the circumstances discussed in the 6th paragraph, we are of opinion that it would be of the highest importance to have the use of a railway to Landi Kotal. A recent survey shows that a light railway on the two-foot gauge can be run from Peshawar to Landi Kotal independently of the present road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. We think that we ought to secure, in the settlement which is about to be made with the Afridis, the right to construct and work a railway and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction upon it. We do not propose actually to lay the rails beyond Jamrud now, but we would make the railway bed ready for the laying of the permanent way when the time came for doing so. This, however, is a project for which we should desire to obtain an expression that the approval of Her Majesty's Government before we take any steps towards its inception.

In our new arrangement with the Afridis we must make adequate provision for the railway and for the exercise of jurisdiction upon railway lands, the trade road and within the militia posts, as well as for the constitution of the militia as a British force. We think, however, that our terms should be drawn, in some essentials, upon the same lines as the Agreement of 1881 followed, and this is the unanimous opinion of all who have been consulted; that is to say, first;—the Afridi clans who are connected with the Khyber should still be paid allowances for keeping the pass open and safe, and in commutation of their ancient rights in respect of tolls and otherwise; and second;—a local force should be raised from the Afridis themselves for service in the Pass in carrying out the objects with which we dominate it. The circumstances of the uprising against us, in contravention of the agreement under which the Afridis had for many years worked, constituted an absolute rupture of all relations, and the defeat and subjection of the tribe might, if we chose, be held to obliterate all rights. We decide in our own interests to enlist the good-will and the assistance of the Afridis, but we hold that we have a clear right to attain our ends in whatever way we please. We propose, then, to renew our former relations as much on the lines of the old agreement as is compatible with present aims, but where a departure from the old footing seems expedient, we think it should be made in a manner to leave us the utmost freedom in the future. The form itself of the new document may with advantage perhaps approach rather to that of a sanad than take again the appearance of a treaty. This is a matter for future decision, but, if it can be so arranged, we would rather make the document a statement of the terms which we grant to the Afridis with their acceptance recorded upon it. It may be necessary, as was done in our instructions to Sir William Lockhart, to leave a certain amount of discretion to the officer or officers to whom we entrust the duty of entering into communication with the tribe, and to be guided, as to the final form, by the reports we receive.

We have said that Sir William Lockhart required of the Afridis the payment of the value of public and private property looted by them in the

Khyber, and that they have not made good this demand. The property has been valued at Rs. 28,600. We fear it must be accepted that it is impossible to enforce these claims, unless we are prepared to use force to compel compliance. In addition to this, the damage done to buildings in the Khyber has been assessed at two and a half lakhs of rupees. We reserved the question of requiring the Afridis to make good the cost of this damage for consideration when renewing relations with them. It is in our opinion useless to make any demand on that head now. Notwithstanding the terms of Sir William Lockhart's proclamation, we know that the Afridis regards themselves as having complied with what was required of them. We know that they have been put to many shifts and contrivances to enable them to comply to the extent to which they have done so, and that they are unable to pay more now and do not admit their liability to pay more. Any renewed demand or even any deductions from their allowances spread over the future would, we believe, be thought by them to be an injustice, and it will detract much from the value of any settlement, if it is not cordially accepted by the tribe from the outset. We cannot readily agree, however, to wipe out this demand altogether, since it was deliberately made. We propose, therefore, to make the renewal of allowances date from the day on which the Afridis accept our new terms of settlement. The tribesmen might, and they probably will, ask for the allowances to be paid from the date on which we made peace with them. We shall make them understand that we made peace with them without exacting the full terms originally imposed, and that their allowances cannot, therefore, be restored until the date on which a new settlement is arrived at.

In one matter we shall have to forego our demand altogether. The Afridis were told that they must restore the arms taken from troops during the campaign. This they have not done, alleging that it is not the custom of their country to restore arms taken in war, that they told Sir William Lockhart so, and that he gave them no definite reply. As many of these arms have been sold out of their country, they cannot comply in full with this demand, and, after full consideration, we have, with regret, come to the conclusion that we cannot press it.

We propose to reserve for other despatches an expression of our plans for dealing, on the principles stated by Your Lordship in the despatch cited at the beginning of this letter, with other sections of the North-West Frontier, such as the Kohat-Samana-Kurram Frontier, Malakand, the Tochi Valley and Wano; there is, however, one consideration which we may mention here. We concur with Your Lordship in thinking that advanced posts in tribal country, held by regular troops, should be established under such conditions as will enable the garrisons to promptly repel any attacks made upon them. We think, however, that a well organized militia might be a most valuable addition to this system, especially in relieving the regular troops of most, if not all the duty on the lines of communication, and in small and unhealthy posts. Before the transference of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, there was in existence a force which bore the name of militia and which performed duties somewhat of this character. In the Kurram Militia we have a revival of that system. If the proposed organization of the Afridi militia in the Khyber is accepted by Your Lordship, we would propose to place at the disposal of the Local Government an officer of experience of the frontier and with Pathans, who could not only act as Commandant of the Khyber Militia, but as an adviser in the matter of organising other corps of militia where required.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir W. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1898.

With reference to the conference held yesterday at Government House, over which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, I have the honour to forward a memorandum drawn up by the Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, submitting certain proposals for the holding of the Khyber pass.

2. These proposals, in which I concur, may perhaps be found to offer a reasonable solution of the question which was under discussion yesterday.

Memorandum by Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

In deciding on the agency by which the Khyber is to be held, there are two points to be kept in view. First, the Khyber is used as the principal trade route between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan; and, secondly, in the event of military operations having to be undertaken in Afghanistan, the most direct and easiest road to Kabul lies through the Khyber. To meet trade requirements it would, no doubt, suffice to hold the Khyber by tribal levies drawn mainly from the Afridi sections, whose custom it was in former days to exact tolls from caravans making use of this pass. But to meet military requirements such an arrangement seems hardly appropriate. We ought to have an advanced post capable of ready expansion into an advanced military depôt at the most commanding point in the pass, namely, at Landi Kotal; near that post an adequate supply of water is indispensable; and, in view of recent occurrences, it would appear to be neither prudent nor conducive to our prestige to expose the defensive works and water-supply which the Government of India may order to be constructed to the chance of being wrecked by a tribal outbreak. The importance of the military aspect of this question has, I believe, been fully recognised by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government since the year 1885.

The following proposals are put forward as likely to meet the two requirements indicated above :—

1. The Khyber to be held for trade purposes by the Khyber Rifles, drawn proportionately from the tribal sections concerned, and organized somewhat in the same way as the Kurram Militia. The men to be armed, clothed, equipped and trained by Government. The head-quarters of the corps to be as heretofore at Jamrud, with a strong detachment at Landi Kotal, and the remainder distributed in suitable posts between Landi Kotal and Jamrud. The original Landi Kotal Serai to be remodelled so as to provide quarters for the detachment there, and the old posts along the line, including that at Ali Masjid, to be restored with such improvements as regards site and design as may seem necessary.

In the event of Government approving of the continuance of tribal allowances to the Afridi sections living in the Khyber, the pay and allowances of the Khyber Rifles to be taken into account as really constituting a tribal subsidy.

My own view is that Afridis much prefer to be commanded by British officers, and for this reason among others I am inclined to favour the appointment of one or more carefully selected British officers to the Khyber Rifles.

But on this point I hesitate to express a decided opinion, although I doubt whether, if a different policy be adopted, any Native officer well adapted for the command of the corps would be forthcoming. Aslam Khan has done well, but his qualifications are quite exceptional.

2. For military purposes a really strong work, armed with guns, should be constructed at Landi Kotal on a site which, if possible, would protect the water-supply. It is understood that such a site can be found near what is known as "the General's Camp." The normal garrison of this work might be fixed at one battalion of native infantry, with a detachment of gunners, and it may here be noted that Landi Kotal is a much more healthy station for troops than the Peshawar valley. The work should, however, be so designed as to be capable on an emergency of housing a larger garrison, while being thoroughly defensible when occupied by its normal garrison. There should be no difficulty about this, if suitable flanking arrangements are made. The work should provide storage for reserve ammunition and for at least one month's supply of food and water for the normal garrison. The type of work and the armament should be such as to enable the defenders to withstand a powerful tribal combination without needing immediate re-inforcement.

In conclusion, I would observe that the foregoing proposals do not, so far as I can see, involve the annexation or administration by us of the Khyber to any greater extent than has hitherto been the case. The political arrangements and the Khyber Rifles would remain as before under the control of the Political Officer in charge of the pass, and the military garrison of Landi Kotal would be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District. The latter would act in concert with the former in all matters in which the presence of the troops might affect the management of the pass and of its inhabitants.

(Signed) W. G. NICHOLSON, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

CALCUTTA,
Dated, the 3rd February, 1898.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., dated Fort William, the 1st March, 1898.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd February 1898, in which you forwarded a memorandum drawn up by the Chief of the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, making proposals for holding the Khyber Pass.

2. These proposals, which meet with your concurrence, involve the holding of a strong work at Landi Kotal, with a garrison of one battalion of Native Infantry and a detachment of gunners, while the Khyber Pass itself would be guarded for trade purposes by a militia recruited from the tribal sections concerned, and organized somewhat in the same way as the Kurram Militia.

3. The scheme, of which this short description does not purport to be even a sketch, has been examined by the Government of India in the light of what has hitherto been the policy of the British Government, and the instructions of the Secretary of State conveyed in his despatch of January 28th, paragraph 21, bearing particularly on the present subject. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to accept the plan without further investigation of the whole question of the best way in which to secure the safety of the Khyber Pass. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, wishes you and Sir Richard Udny to put before him, in greater detail, the plan of holding the pass which commends

itself to you, and to discuss at the same time any alternative ways of doing so. It has, for instance, been suggested that a Militia, maintained on the analogy of the Kurram Militia, might guard the pass without the immediate presence and support, in time of peace, of any military force, if a body of troops is kept ready to move to the assistance of the tribal militia, should they be seriously menaced, and if a definite assurance be given to them that such assistance will be afforded.

4. Some time may yet elapse before the Government of India can arrive at a final decision in this matter. That decision must be influenced by other than purely military considerations, and you may now be in a position to advise the Government of India on the disposition and temper of the Afridis, showing how they would view a military occupation. Sir Richard Udny was understood, when you and he were personally consulted in Calcutta, to favour a system under which the whole responsibility for the administration, as well as the safety of the Khyber, would be taken entirely out of the hands of the Afridis. The Governor-General in Council would desire to know, if this is a correct description of Sir Richard Udny's views, how he would propose such an arrangement would be worked out in detail, and what extent of country on either side of the road through the pass would be included in such arrangement. Still another plan which has been mentioned is to fall back upon tribal responsibility and tribal methods entirely, relaxing even what amount of British supervision and superimposed authority there has always been in the Khyber arrangements since 1881. The Government of India will await the expression of your views before coming to any conclusion as regards these suggestions.

5. It is in the opinion of the Government of India inevitable that the present military occupation of the Khyber must, at least temporarily, continue, and that when all the clans submit, they must be told that the Khyber will continue to be occupied for the present. They will be warned at the same time, if they show any disposition to resent this military occupation and a desire to arrive at a state of relations under which they will have complete or considerable freedom from control, that their conduct in the interval between this and the settlement of the future will be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision as to the nature of the final arrangements which may be made for the safety of the pass. The sanction of the Secretary of State must be obtained before any announcement of this kind can be made.

6. I am to ask that your best consideration may be given to the several questions which have been put before you in this letter, and that your opinion may be expressed to the Government of India as early as you are able to reply. The points raised in paragraph 5 were referred to you by telegraph.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Peshawar, the 11th March 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1098 F., dated 1st March 1898, calling for a report by Sir Richard Udny and myself on the method which appears to us to be the best for holding the Khyber Pass in future.

2. My views on the subject are embodied in the accompanying memorandum. In order to save time I submit this at once without waiting for the paper which Sir R. Udny is drawing up on the subject, and which I hope to forward on the 14th instant.

Memorandum by Gen. Sir W. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Khyber Pass has to be kept open by us with two objects, and can be held in one of four ways. The objects are—first, to provide a direct and easy trade route between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan; and, secondly, to ensure ready access into Northern Afghanistan for our army, in the event of military intervention in the country becoming necessary. The latter purpose is undoubtedly the more important of the two, both in connexion with the defence of Afghanistan and India against foreign aggression, and because the trade between those two countries is quite insignificant in amount and value. The temporary closing of such a trade route as the Khyber makes very little difference to the Government or people of India, but from the strategic standpoint it might be essential that the main road into Northern Afghanistan should be kept open in times of excitement and fanaticism on or beyond the frontier. The delay of a week or a fortnight in entering Afghan territory might involve momentous consequences in a political as well as a military sense. It will be seen, therefore, that the measures which would suffice for guarding a trade route might be quite inadequate for keeping open the line of military communication between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan.

The ways in which the Khyber can be held are—first, by regular troops; secondly, by a force consisting partly of regular and partly of irregular troops; thirdly, by irregular troops alone; and fourthly, by tribesmen under tribal management and responsibility.

2. As regards the first method of holding the Khyber, it may be objected that in view of existing military requirements in the Punjab and elsewhere, the Khyber could not be held in adequate strength by troops alone without a proportionate addition to the Indian army; that permanently to lock up a considerable military force in a narrow pass is not the best way of guarding against the recurrence of a frontier rising; that for occupying the heights bordering the pass from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, local irregular troops or levies are more suitable and likely to be more efficient than regular troops; that during the summer the pass itself (except its highest point at Landi Kotal) is so hot and unhealthy that service therein would be intolerable for British soldiers and extremely distasteful to native soldiers; and, finally, that to exclude the Khyber Afridis from any share in the custody of the pass, and the emoluments attaching thereto, would certainly create ill-feeling among them and incite them to mischief.

With reference to the first objection, I would remark that some increase in the army to meet the needs of an expanding empire seems inevitable. As matters stand, a large proportion of the troops quartered in the Punjab have of late years been almost continually on outpost duty on or across the frontier, or on field service.

With reference to the second objection, it may be urged that it is by no means obligatory to lock up in the valley of the Khyber the whole of the troops that might be required to secure the pass. The Bazar valley would furnish a strong strategical position, and, if a brigade were quartered at or near China, while a smaller force occupied a fort at Landi Kotal, the pass would be as safe as it could be made by purely military means. On the other hand, it is understood that the permanent occupation of Afridi territory in the Bazar valley would be opposed to the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and I am inclined to think that such a step might embitter our relations with some at least of the Afridi sections, and thus lead to their giving trouble whenever they imagined that our troops were fully occupied elsewhere.

However this may be, the last three objections are to my mind unanswerable, and dispose of the idea of holding the Khyber by regular troops alone. Picquet and patrol duties in the pass can best be performed by a local and irregular corps, the employment of which gives the Khyber Afridis their due interest and profit in the custody of the pass, and obviates any necessity for quartering troops between Landi Kotal and Jamrud.

3. As regards the second and third methods of holding the Khyber, which can best be discussed together, it may be said that for the past eighteen years the pass has been guarded by irregular troops alone, inasmuch as the tribal levies which were raised, trained, and paid by us under an agreement with the Afridi sections concerned have by degrees been assimilated more and more closely to an irregular frontier corps. This system has saved much trouble and expense in the past, and might, if properly controlled, have continued to work well in the future, but for the unfortunate occurrences in August last. However loyal and well-disciplined irregular native troops may be, they can hardly be expected to fight against overwhelming odds of their own kinsmen, after their British Commandant has been withdrawn, and they have been warned that no support or assistance is to be looked for. Under such trying conditions, the best mercenary troops in the world might be expected to waver, and I think it highly creditable to the Khyber Rifles that, when left to their own resources they fought as well as they did.

The Kurram valley is held by the Kurram Militia under a British Commandant, and this force has done excellent service, even during the recent period of disturbance. But the local conditions in the Kurram and in the Khyber are wholly dissimilar. The Kurram Militia is mainly composed of Turis, a tribe of Shiahs which only flourishes under British protection, and is at continual enmity with the Sunni tribes surrounding it. Moreover, we have provided the necessary support or stiffening to the Militia by the regular garrison quartered in the Para Chinar Fort.

The holding of the Khyber was entrusted to a local force in some respects analogous in constitution to the Kurram Militia, but with these differences: First, the Khyber Riflemen were drawn from the Afridis sections which inhabited and bordered the pass, and consequently they had no traditional feeling of enmity against their neighbours to strengthen their loyalty towards us; and, secondly, the defensible serai at Landi Kotal had no garrison of regular troops like the fort at Para Chinar. It seems possible, however, had the Khyber Rifles been promptly reinforced by regular troops in August last, that with few exceptions, they would have stood to their engagements, that the various posts and the defensible serai and water-supply works at Landi Kotal would have been saved from destruction, and that the formidable tribal gathering would have melted away, as it did on a previous occasion, as soon as troops were moved up the pass in support.

It ought to be an axiom of frontier policy that, in using local levies or irregular corps to hold passes or outposts beyond the limits of British India, the one thing of essential importance is to inspire these levies or irregulars with the fullest confidence that, in time of emergency, they will be as fully and as promptly aided and reinforced by the army behind them as regular troops would be. Up to August last, I believe that the Khyber Rifles possessed that confidence, but for the time it has been weakened, if not destroyed, by their being left to themselves to hold the pass, and to defend the buildings and other public property which had been entrusted to their care. According to the strict letter of the law, it is doubtless the case that our agreement with the Afridis did not oblige us to assist with our troops the representatives of the sections concerned, or the Khyber Rifles, in carrying out the duty for which these sections received allowances, and for which the Khyber Rifles had been organized. But these wild mountaineers are unacquainted with the niceties of political jurisprudence, they had for many years fulfilled their part of the agreement, some of them had been employed by us as irregular troops in frontier warfare elsewhere, and they may reasonably have hoped for the assistance which, technically speaking, they had no right to demand. One of my two

main reasons for supporting the proposals put forward by the Chief of Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is that their adoption will restore the confidence of the Khyber Rifles and the Afridis living in or near the Khyber Pass. These will know that, so long as a strong outpost at Landi Kotal is garrisoned by regular troops, there is no chance of our again leaving them to stem the wave of tribal fanaticism unaided. There is of course the objection that on military grounds it may be hazardous to hold an advanced post with regular troops, while the road between this post and the base remains in the hands of locally raised irregulars in whose fidelity we cannot place implicit reliance. I do not attach much weight to this objection, for Landi Kotal is at the top of the pass, and is therefore regarded by the Afridis as dominating the road between it and Jamrud. Moreover, as previously stated, the heights bordering the road are so inaccessible, and so devoid of water, that they could not be permanently held by regular troops, either British or Native, without involving a strain on our military resources quite out of proportion to any conceivable advantage to be derived from such a measure. The feasibility of covering the pass by means of a cantonment in the Bazar valley has already been discussed in paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

My other reason for supporting Brigadier-General Nicholson's proposals is that, without involving heavy outlay or alienating the sympathies of any section among the tribesmen, they are likely greatly to strengthen our hold over the Khyber, and to enable us to carry out such arrangements in the way of railway extension, water-works, and the like, as may be required to facilitate our access to Northern Afghanistan, should circumstances demand our intervention in that quarter.

4. As regards the fourth method, its practical effect would be that the Government of India would pay blackmail to the Khyber Afridis, instead of the latter imposing blackmail on the kafilas making use of the road. It would mean a reversion to the barbarous system which was condemned as intolerable at the beginning of the last Afghan war. Difficulties would be certain to arise regarding the repair of the road and the maintenance of the posts needed to protect it; the Landi Kotal water-supply would cease to exist; our prestige along the whole of the north-west frontier would suffer; in short, the fourth method of holding the Khyber has nothing to recommend it.

5. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that I am in favour of the second method. The defile of the Khyber should in any case be guarded by irregular troops raised locally. As regards regular troops, it would no doubt strengthen our hold on the Khyber from a military point of view, if a strong force were permanently quartered in the Bazar valley at or near China, as well as a smaller force in a defensible post at Landi Kotal. From a political point of view, the permanent occupation of China might give rise to tribal ill-feeling, and thus cause us grave embarrassment; for it must be remembered that, in undertaking military operations in Afghanistan, the friendly attitude of the frontier tribes would be of much greater moment than the absolute safety of any single pass, however important. If the attitude were friendly, the pass would be secure in any case. If the pass were secure, while the attitude was unfriendly, we should be harassed in other directions. I am, therefore, inclined to recommend the scheme sketched out by Brigadier-General Nicholson as offering the best prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

I consider that the organization of the Khyber Rifles might advantageously be strengthened by attaching to the corps three British officers instead of one, namely, a Commandant, 2nd-in-command and Adjutant, possibly also a medical officer. While drawn from the same local sources as heretofore, the corps might gradually be assimilated to one of the infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force in matters of equipment, pay and pension.

6. I see no necessity whatever for instituting a civil administration over the Khyber. What we ought to tell the tribesmen is that, so long as they fulfil their engagements to us, and so long as their attitude towards each other does not bring them into conflict with us or endanger the security of the road, we are perfectly content to leave them to manage their own affairs. The Political

Officer in charge of the Khyber would naturally exercise considerable influence over the tribesmen, but I doubt whether that influence would be increased by investing him with the functions of a civil administrator.

7. As soon as we are fully assured of the complete submission of every Afridi section, I should be disposed to renew the tribal allowances in the Khyber, subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic—subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction, and the acquisition of sites as we may think fit to impose. When the tribesmen see that their allowances are not to be forfeited and that the Khyber Rifles are not to be disbanded, I am of opinion that they will welcome the construction of a strong post at Landi Kotal, as furnishing a tangible proof that, if they do their part to keep the pass open, we shall not fail in ours.

8. There are two other points to which a brief reference is necessary: First, the advisability or otherwise of constructing an alternative road to Landi Kotal from Peshawar through the Mullagori country. Such a road would be nearly twice as long as the Khyber route, and its cost would be some 9 lakhs, but the alignment is an easy one. If, as laid down by the Secretary of State, the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and trade is essential, it seems to me that it would be a waste of money to provide a second and much longer roadway which would never be used, unless the Khyber were closed—a condition of things which is not contemplated. Secondly, it may be convenient to mention that the cost of the defensive works, water-supply, &c., needed in the Khyber, if occupied in the manner suggested in Brigadier-General Nicholson's Memorandum, is roughly estimated by the Commanding Royal Engineer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, at 9½ lakhs, namely :—

	Lakhs.
Fort on Suffolk Hill	4
Water-supply	1
New post and tank at General's camp .	½
Restoring defensible serai . . .	1
Blockhouses, Upper Khyber . .	1½
,, Lower ,, . . .	1½
	9½

The cost of restoring the works which would be required if the Khyber were held by the third method., *i.e.*, without a garrison of regular troops at Landi Kotal, may be taken at about 5 lakhs.

9. In conclusion, I would refer to the supreme importance of improving the communications between our frontier outposts and the supporting stations behind them. By this means alone can the due concentration of our forces and the rapid reinforcement of any threatened point be provided for. I advocate the immediate extension of the North-Western Railway system to Kohat and Bannu on the west, and to Landi Kotal and Dargai below Malakand on the north.

(Signed) W. S. A. LOCKHART, *General,*
Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, to the Foreign Secretary, Calcutta, dated Banda, the 19th March, 1898.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR's views in regard to re-opening of Khyber Pass have been given in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government's letter, dated 21st September, and in two demi-official letters to the Viceroy, dated 18th October

and 6th March, the material parts of which will now be put into official form and letter sent by post. To what he has already said, Lieutenant-Governor would add as follows :—*First.* It is very undesirable that we should show anxiety to restore allowances to Afridis before our objects regarding pass are defined and fully secured; such attitude would be misinterpreted and would make final settlement extremely difficult. There is no need for haste as pass is open, and military occupation must continue till sufficient guarantee for the permanency of arrangement is secured. *Secondly.* It is desirable, in view of reckless infringement of former agreement, that, as recommended in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government letter, dated 24th September, cost of constructing buildings damaged in outbreak should be deducted by instalments from the allowances, and this question should be settled before allowances are restored. *Thirdly.* In regard to re-enlistment in Khyber Rifles, Lieutenant-Governor, as already intimated, thinks this desirable, provided Government reserve complete liberty of action in regard to constitution of force and its relation to tribal control. These are questions which, in Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, require full deliberation and discussion with the tribes, and allowances should not be granted until they are settled. Even if Government has framed its policy in regard to the Khyber, the tribes are hardly in a position to enter into definite engagements, which must depend for their fulfilment on the concerted action of the several sections.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated Camp Peshawar, the 16th March, 1898.

In continuation of my letter, dated 11th March, 1898, I have the honour to forward a Memorandum [illegible] embodying Sir Richard Udny's views on the future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass.

2. The only remarks I have to make on this Memorandum, which I am gratified to find in substantial agreement with my own, are with regard to the following points :—

Paragraph 9.—I would first observe that, although Brigadier-General Elles concurred with the Commissioner of Peshawar in thinking it inexpedient last August to send troops into the Khyber, I am not aware that he represented such a movement to be a military impossibility. But in cases of local disturbance, the responsible military adviser is not the General Officer in local command, but the Lieutenant-General of the Command concerned, and in this instance the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, strongly urged on Army Head-quarters the desirability of reinforcing the Khyber and supporting the Khyber Rifles with regular troops.

Secondly.—I am doubtful about the necessity for keeping a full equipped flying column at Peshawar in readiness to reinforce the Khyber. The correct principle to be followed in the military occupation of the frontier is to concentrate the troops needed to support the outlying garrisons in suitable and healthy positions, and to keep up the transport and equipment required to enable these troops to move at a moment's notice. Further, to perfect the means of rapid communication between the outpost and their supports by the construction of railways and the improvement of roads. To hold a long and exposed frontier with a moderate force, it is essential that the communications should be as complete as they can be made by civilized methods.

Thirdly.—I do not agree with Sir R. Udny about the Khyber Rifles being encouraged to provide their own arms. I can see no advantage in such a system, which would offer a premium on the theft of breech-loading rifles or their component parts from our troops or arsenals. I consider, too, that the Khyber Rifles should be as well armed as our Native Infantry Regiments.

*

Paragraph 10.—Admitting the existence last summer of a strong fanatical feeling along the north-west frontier, I doubt whether this feeling in the first instance took a firm hold on the majority of the Afridi tribesmen. They assemble, possibly in large numbers, to attack the Khyber posts, but their attitude was at first vacillating and half-hearted, and I cannot but think that, after having upheld their religious reputation among their neighbours by a skirmish with our troops, they would have been only too glad of an excuse to disperse to their homes. To me it is inconceivable that the Khyber Rifles would have attempted to hold out against their kinsmen, if the hostility of the latter towards the British Government had been as bitter and as fanatical as Sir R. Udny supposes. Apart from their Mullas, the Afridis have always been on friendly terms with us. In fact, as a tribe they like us, and many of us like them ; and it is well known that the Mullas have less influence over the Afridis than over any other frontier tribe.

Memorandum by Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I.

The management of the Khyber previous to the outbreak of last August was based upon an agreement made with us in 1881 by the Afridis,* or rather, to speak quite accurately, by the Kuki Khel, Zakka Khel, Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Kamrai and Sipah clans of that tribe, for the Aka Khel, and Tirah Adam Khel clans had no more to do with the Khyber than the sections of the Adam Khel Afridis, who inhabit the Kohat Pass and the wedge of independent territory adjoining the pass to the eastward. To prevent misconceptions as to the terms of this agreement, it should be read through carefully, but for present purposes it may be sufficient to say that the arrangements under it were as follows :—On Tuesdays and Fridays in every week one caravan went up through the Khyber from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, a distance of 20 miles, while another came down from Landi Kotal to Jamrud, and these caravans were accompanied by guards of the Khyber Rifles which exchanged at the half-way post of Ali Masjid, the escort which had come down with the caravan from Landi Kotal returning therewith the upward caravan from Jamrud, while the escort from Jamrud retraced its steps with the downward caravan. On these days too the heights which command the road through the defile were picquetted by Khyber Riflemen. On other days of the week the pass was closed to traffic, though special arrangements of the same kind were occasionally made on off-days for distinguished visitors, and special guards used to be provided for parties of coolies employed on the repair of the road or on such duties as the building of the fortified serai at Landi Kotal, the construction of the water-supply works near Landi Khana, etc., etc. Officials too connected with the pass like the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber and the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, frequently travelled through it with small escorts of the latter corps on other than caravan days, though, according to the strict letter of the agreement (clause 13), they were bound to give sufficient notice of this to the tribesmen beforehand. From this it will be seen that the Khyber cannot be said to have been "held," except in a very modified sense even for purposes of trade, and that in a military sense it was not "held at all, while the system in force was absolutely different from that prevailing in the Kohat Pass (through the country of the Adam Khel Afridis), which, in return for a comparatively very small subsidy, is open every day of the year and all day long like any road in British India, for all travellers, whether European or Native, without any precautions of guards or picquets.

* And the Shinwaris of the Lwargai plateau round Landi Kotal.
R. UDNY.

2. The question that Government now have to decide is whether we should content ourselves with regaining the same measure of control over the Khyber that we possessed in the past, or whether we should seek to obtain a larger measure not only in order to secure it more effectually for military purposes as our main line of advance into Afghanistan, but also to render it impossible for the Afridis to close the road and to destroy our posts in the pass

as they did last August. I think there can be no doubt that this question must be answered in favour of the second alternative, and, as it seems to me that the objects in view under this alternative could only be completely attained by holding the pass for ourselves in a military sense and by regular troops, I said at the Conference which was held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta on the 2nd ultimo that I should like to see this done in future *if the military authorities considered it practicable*. Although too I am absolutely averse as a general rule to any occupation or quasi-annexation of territory beyond the frontiers of British India when it can possibly be avoided, and I have always been strongly of opinion that we should refrain from interference with the tribes, unless it is necessary for the security of our own subjects and border, I think that in the special case of the Khyber the objects to be attained would justify us in making an exception, and that however much the Afridis might dislike our occupation of the pass with the consequent forfeiture of their pass allowances,* the trans-border world could not fail to admit that it was a just and appropriate punishment, which they had brought upon themselves by an unprovoked outbreak and by showing us that we could place no lasting reliance on tribal agreements. But even with a military occupation of the Khyber I would have kept up the Khyber Rifles—as an auxiliary irregular corps on the model of the Kurram Milita and entirely under our own control—for two reasons—

* In this connection I may note that, *if we continued to pay them their old allowances*, the Afridis could not object to our re-occupying the Khyber with troops or regard it as any breach of the 1881 Agreement, since this was specially provided for by clause 5 of that agreement, which seems to have been made while we were still in military occupation of the Khyber.

R. UDNY.

(i) as providing an opening for the Afridis, who would still feel that they retained a considerable interest in the pass arrangements while they had a local levy to enlist in;

(ii) to escort caravans and to furnish piequets on the hills during their journey through the pass in times of peace, because such duties —particularly hill top piequets—would be harrassing for regular troops, and could be performed satisfactorily by Khyber Riflemen in ordinary times as they have been during the past.

I had no intention, however, of proposing that we should undertake any responsibility for the administration of the Khyber as well as for its safety, and I would simply uphold the existing regulation published in Government of India Notification of the 2nd July 1880 (as amended by Notification of the 15th June, 1886), which provides for the trial of criminal offences in "the Khyber Pass and the lands immediately adjoining the pass on either side of the road-way,"† without attempting to interfere with the tribesmen elsewhere. It will be observed too that this regulation in its concluding words allows a discretion to the officers empowered under it to refrain from using it unless the parties are all British subjects.

† I should prefer to read this when the new arrangements have been concluded, as "the road through the Khyber Pass and the lands immediately adjoining this road-way on either side."

R. UDNY.

3. Sir William Lockhart in his Memorandum on future Khyber arrangements is opposed to a purely military occupation of the pass by regular troops, principally on the grounds—

(*a*) that irregular troops (*i.e.*, local levies) are more suitable, and likely to be more efficient, than regulars for occupying the heights bordering the pass, which are so inaccessible and devoid of water that they could not be permanently held by regular troops, either British or Native, without an undue strain on our military resources;

(*b*) that during the summer the pass itself is so hot and unhealthy that services in it would be intolerable for British, and extremely distasteful even for native soldiers;

(*c*) that the exclusion of the Afridis from a share in the custody of the pass and the emoluments attaching thereto would create ill-feeling and incite them to predatory action;

and also more or less because—

(*d*) a military occupation would involve an increase to the Indian army; and

(*e*) to look up a considerable military force in a narrow pass is not the best way of guarding against the recurrence of a frontier rising.

4. Some of these objections to holding the Khyber entrely by regular troops are so purely military that as a civilian I feel great diffidence in making any remarks upon them at all, but in frontier questions political and military considerations are so inseparably associated that it is impossible to refer to the former without touching upon the latter. Perhaps, therefore, I may be permitted to say that I fully recognise the force of (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*); and as regards (*a*), even if it were safe to allow local levies to hold permanent positions upon the heights which command the pass, the difficulty of water is one which it would still be probably impossible to overcome.

As for (*c*), I have already said that in my opinion the special objects to be attained by a military occupation of the Khyber would justify us in disregarding the natural dislike of the Afridis to such a measure; but their resentment might no doubt lead to "predatory action," and, if there is any question whether such action could be adequately met by military precautions, this certainly furnishes an unanswerable argument against attempting to dispense altogether with tribal arrangements. On the whole, therefore, I am quite content to accept the conclusion that, so long as we have only the pass itself to deal with, and are debarred from taking up covering positions in the country on either side of it, a purely military occupation of the Khyber is *not* practicable.

5. The alternative methods of holding the pass are stated by Sir William Lockhart in his Memorandum to be—

(i) partly by regular and partly by irregular troops (*i.e.*, local levies);
(ii) by irregular troops alone;
(iii) by tribesmen under tribal management and responsibility;

and Sir William Lockhart thinks that the first and second of these methods can best be discussed together; but I should prefer to group (ii) with (iii) as in point of fact constituting a single method, for we may take it as certain that, if we are to use only local levies, it must be in combination, as hitherto, with tribal arrangements, while on the other hand in clause (6) of the Khyber Agreement of 1881 the tribesmen themselves said that the maintenance of some kind of Jezailchi Corps was "absolutely necessary to enable them to render the road secure." This method, however, is the system which broke down in August last, and, if we reverted to it without special precautions, although the Afridis have since been taught a lesson which they are not likely to forget in a hurry, we should have no security against the recurrence of similar events in times of excitement on the border.

6. If it be said that this objection might be met by keeping up a permanent flying column at Peshawar of sufficient strength and complete with transport and commissariat, which would always be ready in case of necessity to support the Khyber Rifles, and to assist them in guarding the pass until the excitement had died away, I would reply that the primary object of a special force is always liable to be overlooked, as the events which led to its formation are gradually forgotten, and that in a time of stress elsewhere—the very time it must be remembered when excitement is most likely to spread to the Afridis—it would probably be utilised for other purposes. If, for instance, we had had a Khyber Flying Column in Peshawar when the rising occurred on the Malakand last July, no one, I think, will deny that in all probability it would have been despatched in that direction. While, however, I desire to point out the danger of relying upon a special force of this kind, I trust I may not be misunderstood as arguing against the creation of such a force. The maintenance of a flying column at Peshawar is in fact one of the precautions I would urge upon Government in any case, whether we are to revert to the old system *pur et simple*, or whether we are to strengthen it by a post of regular troops at Landi Kotal, as

suggested by Brigadier-General Nicholson, which remains the only other alternative for discussion. All I would say is that a flying column at Peshawar is not enough alone, and that it should be supplemented by the establishment of a military fort at the further end of the pass, which might at least cover the post of Khyber Rifles at Landi Kotal, and would be able to hold out till relieved even if the flying column were not immediately available.

7. I concur, therefore, with Sir William Lockhart in supporting General Nicholson's proposal that "a really strong work armed with guns should be constructed at Landi Kotal," while the Khyber Rifles should be maintained as a local levy to guard the road, and for ordinary escort and picquet duties with caravans, etc. When the question of the Khyber was discussed many years ago (? by the Defence Committee), I believe that the idea of guarding the pass by any mixed system of this kind was summarily dismissed, because it was thought that military principles forbade the location of troops in an advanced position if the line of communication with their base could only be held by levies. Prior, therefore, to the Conference at Calcutta on the 2nd ultimo I had put this alternative aside as out of the question, under the impression that it would never be accepted by the military authorities; and when I was asked my opinion about it at the Conference, I rejected it on this account as impracticable. But when General Nicholson propounded the present scheme, and I found that military opinion was not so opposed to it as I had imagined, the case assumed a different aspect, and I now entirely agree in the proposal for a fort at Landi Kotal as a considerable step towards the complete security of theKhyber, which would be obtained by a purely military occupation if that were practicable, while in some respects General Nicholson's solution of the difficulty is preferable as advoiding the danger of Afridi discontent, which would arise if we held the pass for ourselves and deprived the tribesmen of their allowances. At the same time I doubt whether the Afridis would consider a military fort at Landi Kotal to "dominate" the pass, *i.e.*, the twenty miles of road between Landi Kotal and Jamrud, which it is in contemplation to hold as before by posts of local levies, or whether, in other words, such a fort would effectually restrain them from attacking these posts and stopping the road as they did in August, unless its military garrison were large enough to send out a really strong column for operations in the pass itself; and, as I presume that Government would scarcely be prepared to keep up a *permanent* garrison of this size at Landi Kotal, I would insist upon the necessity for maintaining a flying column at Peshawar (which might be called the "Khyber Flying Column"), with every possible precaution to keep in memory the primary object for which it is intended, and to provide against it or its equipment being diverted to other purposes.

8. If the old system of guarding the road between Jamrud and Landi Kotal by a local levy is to be continued, it follows that tribal allowances for the pass must also be renewed, and I observe that Sir William Lockhart is disposed to hold the same view. The only question is whether they should be restored at the old rates, and at first I was inclined to think that, if the Afridis by their unprovoked outbreak compelled us to go to the expense of building a strong fort and maintaining a military garrison at Landi Kotal, it was only equitable that they should suffer some reduction in the amount they received, which, though to some extent a compensation for the tolls they used to realise on the Khyber road when they held it themselves, had originally been fixed on the understanding that they were responsible for guarding the pass without our assistance. On the other hand, though the site of the proposed fort would, as I understand, be in the limits of the Lwargi Shinwari, like the old Landi Kotal fortified serai, I cannot think that the Afridis would welcome its construction. It is more probable that they would regard it as a threat to their independence,* and, if at the same time we reduced their allowances this would be an additional grievance which might greatly delay their settling down to the new régime. On the whole therefore I think that, if we are to restore the allowances at all, we should do so without

*But as pointed out in my marginal note to paragraph 2 *supra*, the Afridis could not regard occupation of a fort at Landi Kotal by regular troops, as any breach of our old agreement with them so long as we paid them their old allowances under that agreement. R UDNY.

altering them; but it should be made a condition of their restoration that we reserve to ourselves the right of running a railway through the pass, and of taking up the necessary sites for this purpose, without paying anything for the ground required (unless culturable) or increasing the allowances.

9. As to the Khyber Rifles, it seems advisable for me to note that they are the present form of the Jezailchi Corps, which originally consisted for the most part of men provided by the Maliks under clause (6) of the 1881 Agreement and subject to their control, who were paid ₹7 a month if they carried matchlocks or ₹8 if they brought rifles. Gradually this corps became more and more "regularised," the men were supplied with Sniders, the property of Government, while they were withdrawn by degrees from the control of the Maliks, and a very material addition was made to the Government posts in their charge by the erection in 1888-89 of the fortified serai at Landi Kotal. From time to time the tribal Maliks still continued to assert their right of control, but these claims were steadily resisted by the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, and before the Afridi rising occurred last summer this control had practically disappeared, so that the Khyber Rifles were very similar in organisation to a regiment of the Native army, though until Captain Barton was appointed in 1896 the important element of British officers was entirely wanting. Whether this was a wise policy is, I think, very questionable, as it certainly tended to obscure the real footing upon which the corps subsisted, and if, as Sir William Lockhart believes, but I venture to doubt, it inspired the men with confidence that we should support them by regular troops in case of attack by their own tribesmen, I can only say that it was a great mistake to introduce such a policy without simultaneous arrangements to ensure this support being given, which, as I have explained in my letter of the 3rd October 1897 to the Punjab Government, was judged by the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar on the occasion of the outbreak in August to be a military impossibility. For the future, however, I agree that the Khyber Rifles should be maintained under our own control on the same system as the Kurrum Militia, provided always that we have a properly equipped flying column in Peshawar ready to support them, and that we are holding the Landi Kotal end of the pass with regular troops in a fortified position. In order also, if possible, to reduce the number of Government rifles in their hands, I think a handsome increase of pay (say, ₹12 a month instead of ₹9) might be offered to men who brought their own Sniders. I made a similar suggestion in the Conference at Calcutta, but I observe that, in the Notes of that Conference, I am represented by mistake to have said "buy" instead of "bring."

10. There is one passage in paragraph 3 of Sir William Lockhart's memorandum about which I must say a word in conclusion, as I am glad to have this opportunity of clearing up a matter regarding which it would appear that a good deal of misconception exists. The passage I referred to is as follows: —"It seems possible, however, had the Khyber Rifles been promptly reinforced by regular troops in August last, that * * *, and that the formidable tribal gathering would have melted away, *as it did on a previous occasion, as soon as troops were moved up the pass in support.*" The italics in this passage are my own, and as the words thus italicised seem to allude to the attack made upon the Khyber by Malik Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, in July 1892, I desire to point out the important features in which that attack differed from the outbreak of last August. On the first occasion Amir Khan's "lashkar" probably numbered "four or six hundred men," and did not, I believe, include even the whole clan of the Rajgal Kuki Khels, but was only a gathering of the men of that clan who belonged to Amin Khan's own faction. The Mullas in Tirah combined to try and persuade other Afridi clans to join, but without success, and the direct motive of the attack was Amin Khan's personal resentment at having been deprived of half his "maliki" allowance for previous misconduct. On the last occasion, on the other hand, the strength of the Afridi gathering, when it came down upon the Khyber, was estimated at ten or twelve thousand men, collected from all clans except, curiously enough, the Rajgal Kuki Khels who had supplied the "lashkar" in 1892; and the motive swaying this army was the irresistible wave of fanaticism which had spread throughout the tribe. On the first occasion, again, Amin Khan's "lashkar" occupied a hill above

Shadi Bagiyar to the south of the entrance of the Khyber on the evening of the 4th July 1892, and during the ensuing night made attacks on the posts of Shadi Bagiyar, Jahangira and Fort Maude just inside the pass; but the gathering retired and dispersed early on the morning of the 5th July, because (it was thought) they had heard of the arrival at Jamrud of reinforcements from Peshawar, *viz.*, 200 men of the 14th Sikhs, who reached Jamrud on the evening of the 4th July, and 100 of the Royal Scots Fusiliers with 2 field guns, who marched into Jamrud at 2 A.M. on the 5th. Not a man, however, of these reinforcements ever advanced a yard beyond Jamrud. In August last, on the other hand, the Afridi gathering attacked and took the same three forts on the 23rd of that month in spite of a British force of 1,400 infantry and a mountain battery (besides a regiment of British Cavalry and a battery of Horse Artillery), which had been sent out to Jamrud five days previously in the hope that it might act as a demonstration to overawe the tribesmen. I will not enter into the question whether or not such a "lashkar" of the whole Afridi tribe would possibly have melted away if the troops at Jamrud (all that were considered to be available from Peshawar) had been pushed forward into the pass; but I may remark that four months later, after we had overrun Tirah and when we had no one but the Zakka Khel left to oppose us in the Khyber, one brigade at Landi Kotal was found insufficient to hold that pass and the line of communication from Jamrud, and a second brigade had to be moved up from Jamrud to Ali Masjid, as stated in paragraph 36 of Sir William Lockhart's Political despatch of the 3rd ultimo.

(Signed) R. UDNY,
Chief Political Officer,
Tirah Expeditionary Force.

PESHAWAR;
The 15th March 1898.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., dated Fort William, the 25th March 1898.

I am directed to address you with reference to the 7th paragraph of the memorandum on future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass which you forwarded with your letter dated the 11th March 1898. For convenience of reference the paragraph in question is here quoted in full:

"As soon as we are fully assured of the complete submission of every Afridi section, I should be disposed to renew the tribal allowances in the Khyber, subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic—subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction, and the acquisition of sites, as we may think fit to impose. When the tribesmen see that their allowances are not to be forfeited and that the Khyber Rifles are not to be disbanded, I am of opinion that they will welcome the construction of a strong post at Landi Kotal, as furnishing a tangible proof that, if they do their part to keep the pass open, we shall not fail in ours."

2. The Government of India have consulted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on this point in advance of inviting His Honour's opinion upon the whole question of the management of the Khyber, as it is put before them by your letter above cited and by your further letter dated the 16th March, and I am to inform you that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, while the Khyber Rifles may be continued on a temporary footing, the whole question of the restoration of tribal allowances to the Afridis must be reserved at present, as it is inexpedient to renew payment of them until at any rate the permanent arrangements for the Khyber have been discussed and settled. It is necessary, in order to arrive at a decision upon this matter of the permanent arrangements, to institute enquiries which will be taken up at once.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Fort William, the 28th March 1898.

I am directed to forward, for the favour of the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the correspondence cited in the margin, on the subject of the future arrangements for the control of the Khyber Pass.

From the General Officer Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, dated the 11th March 1898.
From do., dated the 16th March 1898.
To do., dated the 25th March 1898.

2. I am further to enclose a copy of a telegram, confidential, dated the 24th March 1898, from General Sir William Lockhart, suggesting certain reductions in the Tirah Expeditionary Force, in the probable event of a settlement with the Afridis being effected by the end of March. Conditional on the realization of Sir William Lockhart's anticipations, his proposals have been accepted; the force will be reduced to three brigades, and the distribution proposed is approved, subject to the General Officer Commanding explaining the necessity or advantage of retaining a brigade at Mamani. The further reduction of the force to one brigade will be made when practicable.

3. The Government of India have not yet received the official expression of His Honour's opinion, the despatch of which is referred to in your telegram dated the 19th March. If that has been sent before the receipt of these papers, it is possible that a perusal of them may suggest further expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's view.

4. His Honour will see that both Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny favour the plan of holding the actual pass by irregular troops or militia raised from the Afridi and other neighbouring tribes, while the western outlet is garrisoned by troops. Sir Mackworth Young's opinion already given on this question is in favour of holding the pass by tribal agreement and by a tribal force maintained on tribal responsibility. The primary difficulty, however, which has arisen is to find a Native officer to take the place long filled by Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khan. It is essential that a tribal levy in the proper sense of the term should not be commanded by a British officer, and the fact that Captain Barton was in command of the Khyber Rifles last year has done much to complicate the questions involved. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, where it is thought expedient to introduce British officers, it must be recognised that the force ceases to be a mere tribal levy and becomes an irregular force or militia. The distinction is one with which His Honour is well acquainted from the case of the Kurram Militia. Whether the Khyber Rifles will be more acceptable to the Afridis as irregular troops or militia than as a mere tribal force looking for support exclusively to their own tribal headmen is a point on which there is room for difference of opinion, and cannot be settled without careful enquiry into the feeling of the tribesmen themselves. It will be noticed that Sir W. Lockhart is of opinion (paragraph 7) that the establishment of a military post at Landi Kotal and the consciousness that this means our supporting the Khyber Rifles themselves against hostile attack will do much to obviate opposition. Sir R. Udny does not concur in this anticipation, and I am instructed to point out that the establishment of the military post at Landi Kotal in the manner proposed by Sir W. Lockhart is itself still under consideration, and the Government of India have arrived at no conclusion in regard to it. But unless the pass is to be held throughout by regular troops, the Khyber Rifles must be continued in some form, and I am to invite His Honour to consider whether the difficulties of a purely tribal organisation are not so serious that the time has come for the constitution of the force as a militia under British officers.

If the Afridi Rifles are to be maintained on the footing of irregular troops, the constitution of the corps as regards the proportion to be enlisted from the different clans may nevertheless be subject of tribal agreement.

5. My letter, dated the 25th March, to General Sir William Lockhart, communicates the decision of the Government of India to the effect that the Afridi tribal allowances cannot at present be restored. They cannot be settled until the plan of holding the Khyber is determined. On this must depend not only the amount to be paid, but the purposes for which payment is to be made. The enlistment in the meanwhile of tribesmen in the Khyber Rifles, under temporary conditions, which has been already permitted, puts a considerable sum of money into the hands of the tribe. The Government of India do not think there is any necessity to go further and to restore at the present time payment of any of the Afridi Maliki allowances. The Government of India had formed an intention not only to hold the allowances in reserve until the Afridis accept whatever conditions they are ready to grant, but to confiscate them, in whole or in part, until the cost of repairing the forts and posts in the pass has been made good. This intention has not been abandoned. Even, however, if this reason did not exist, the Government of India, as a matter of expediency, would prefer not to display undue readiness to restore the allowances.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

Letter from the Honourable Mr. L. W. Dane, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department, dated Lahore, the 1st April 1898.

In continuation of my telegram dated 18th March 1898, I am directed to communicate in some detail the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor so far as they are formed up to date in regard to the future policy to be adopted in the Khyber.

2. It has already been decided that, pending a complete settlement with the Afridis, the Khyber Pass will continue to be occupied by our troops, and orders have also been recently issued for the re-opening of the pass to trade; but it is understood that, as soon as we are assured of their complete submission, the Government of India are anxious to determine the details of the permanent settlement to be effected with the tribes and the manner in which the future arrangements should be carried out and our political relations with the tribes conducted.

In the first place, Sir Mackworth Young would strongly deprecate the hasty acceptance of any cut-and-dried scheme for keeping open the Khyber route, however feasible or simple the proposals might at first sight appear. The measures to be adopted must be carefully thought out and fully discussed by and with the tribes themselves, for the best guarantee for permanence in the new arrangements will be a deliberate estimate of what they are able and willing both to promise and to perform. In a matter of this kind there is the greatest danger in hurrying or patching a settlement, and His Honour thinks we should guard against doing this. Moreover, as the pass is open and it is clear that a military occupation must continue till a sufficient guarantee for the permanence of the arrangements to be made is secured, there does not appear to be any necessity for haste in the matter.

3. In view of these considerations Sir Mackworth Young cannot propound, at the present moment, any matured scheme for the future maintenance of the Khyber route, but he has always considered, as intimated in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government letter, dated 21st September 1897, that the re-opening of this route must, for the present at any rate, form one of the main objects of our future policy, and, if possible, that it should be re-opened under

arrangements for which, in the first instance, the tribes themselves should be responsible. He sees no reason for supposing that there will be another breakdown in the arrangements if properly worked out, and he is of opinion that the restoration of the old order will in one respect have a better effect than anything new, in that it will clearly illustrate the hopelessness of attempting to upset our arrangements. He is not in favour of any change in the conditions which would impose the duty of maintaining the peace of the Khyber in times of disturbance on the British Government. It is better that the tribesmen should bind themselves to keep the route open and safe, only looking to us to supply the supervising agency, without which it is impossible for them, owing to their feuds, to co-operate for the common object.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it will be desirable that the corps to be raised for watch and ward in the pass should be officered, as far as possible, by members of the tribes responsible for the pass, though one or more British officers will certainly be required to hold command, and to organise and supervise their discipline and distribution much in the same way as British inspecting Officers do in respect of Imperial Service Troops. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that we should again provide (as in clause 5 of the Khyber Agreement) that we may at any time send troops into the Khyber and occupy positions there without further payment, and that, having made this provision, we should ensure that a sufficient force is always kept ready mobilised at Peshawar or Nowshera to move into the Khyber on the orders of the responsible political authorities, and that suitable positions for such a force to occupy are worked out and kept in readiness.

4. With reference to the question as to how the future settlement is to be made and who is to be primarily responsible for the conclusion of the agreement with the Afridis, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Government of India are in favour of retaining the political work in the Khyber for the present under the direct control of the Foreign Department, and of entrusting the reconstruction of the arrangements to the Brigadier-General in Command assisted by a civil officer of a standing that would give weight to his advice. Sir Mackworth Young feels bound to say plainly that he does not think this plan would prove a good one. If the Khyber is again to come under the political control of the Punjab Government, His Honour thinks it is very desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be in a position to regulate from the first and in detail the scheme which is laid before the Government of India for orders. To leave the Local Government out during the formation of proposals is to deprive the Government of India of the best experience available just at the time when it is most required. It is not the same thing to refer the proposals after they have been worked out to the Punjab Government for opinion. It may be too late then to give a turn to the proceedings. The same reasons apply against excluding the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, from the negotiations during the early stages. Sir Mackworth Young would therefore recommend that, as contemplated apparently in paragraph 4 of Foreign Department letter dated 15th September 1897, the reconstruction of the arrangements when the tribes have made submission be made over to the Punjab Government, and that the settlement be carried out by the Commissioner for the time being of the Peshawar Division under its direction. A civil officer would also be required in the Khyber to work out the arrangements under the orders of the Commissioner. In fact, His Honour would employ the same machinery as was employed with marked success when the Khyber Agreement of 1880 was effected, and he foresees serious difficulties if the Punjab officers are called upon to work any scheme for the maintenance of the Khyber route with which they have not been closely associated from the beginning, though he can assure the Government of India of the most loyal co-operation on the part of all officers concerned in any policy which they may decide to adopt.

5. This brings His Honour to the consideration of certain proposals which have apparently been made with the object of re-assuring the tribes and making them more willing to accept any arrangement we may hereafter adopt. Sir William Lockhart proposes in the memorandum forwarded with Foreign Department endorsement dated 3rd March 1898 that, as soon as the tribe

have assured us of their complete submission, the tribal allowances should be restored, "subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic, and subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction and the acquisition of sites as we may think fit to impose." He also favours the re-enlistment of the Khyber Rifles. As regards the latter, the Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated in my letter dated 11th September 1897 that he considers the re-enlistment of the Khyber Rifles desirable as a means of giving the men empolyment and keeping them out of mischief, provided this is expressly done subject to whatever measures are ultimately found necessary in regard to the Khyber, when, if the former constitution of the corps is to be altered, the men could be given the option of leaving or re-engaging. But as regards the renewal of the allowances, Sir Mackworth Young is of opinion that it is very undesirable that we should show anxiety to restore allowances to the Afridis of the Khyber Pass before our objects regarding the pass are defined and fully secured. Such an attitude would be misinterpreted and would make the final settlement extremely difficult. We have other means of inducing the tribe to make complete submission and to set about a future settlement in a reasonable frame of mind. Though the Lieutenant-Governor trusts no further advance of our troops will be necessary, it is still open to us to re-impose the blockade if the tribe is obstructive about the pass question, and it seems neither necessary nor desirable to hold out the prospect of an immediate regrant of their old allowances as an inducement to them to comply with our wishes in this respect. Moreover in view of the reckless infringement of their former agreement, it seems desirable that, as recommended in paragraph 5 of my letter dated 24th September 1897, and contemplated in paragraph 11 of Government of India letter dated 4th October 1897, to the address of Sir William Lockhart, the cost of reconstructing the buildings damaged in the outbreak should be deducted by instalments from the allowances, and this question should, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be settled before the tribal allowances are restored. The Government of India have just called upon this Government for a report as to the value of these buildings, and the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, has been asked to supply the information, but it will necessarily take some time before the information can be furnished.

6. If the views of the Lieutenant-Governor expressed in this letter meet with the approval of the Government of India, His Honour will endeavour to have a scheme for the future maintenance of the Khyber worked out under his personal direction by the Commissioner; and will submit this for their orders at as early a date as is possible under the circumstances of the case.

Enclosure 9 in No. 3.

Letter from L. W. Dane, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, the 16th April 1898.

With reference to the request contained in Foreign Department letter dated 28th ultimo, that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will favour the Government of India with his opinion on the subject of the future arrangements for the control of the Khybar Pass, I am desired, in continuation of my letter dated 2nd instant, to forward a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Peshawar, dated 2nd instant, and a memorandum in which Sir Mackworth Young has recorded his views on the general question of the control of the pass, so far as he has been able to arrive at any definite conclusions on the subject.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. W. DANE,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Annex I.

Letter from W. R. H. Merk, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government Punjab, dated Peshawar, the 2nd April 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 18th instant, enclosing for remarks a copy of correspondence on the subject of future arrangements in the Khyber.

2. So far as I am able to judge, there appear to be three distinct systems for consideration, and no more than three, and I will deal with each in succession.

The first plan would be to ourselves accept the whole responsibility for the administration as well as for the safety of the pass, and to take it entirely out of the hands of the Afridis. This is annexation. Declared or virtual annexation will not matter; the tribes concerned will perfectly understand the drift of the measure. If we annex, whether expressly or by implication, the special consideration, *viz.*, tribal responsibility for the safety of the Khyber, in return for which we have been paying a part of the late handsome allowances to the Khyber clans (the other part represents the tolls), disappears, and with it must go the allowances, unless indeed we consented to continue to pay what will then be naked blackmail; such a course would, however, be out of the question. Under these circumstances it is only too probable that we shall be compelled to hold the road with a strong military garrison, and that sooner or later we shall come again into collision with the Afridis. They look upon the Khyber as their country, which it is, and upon the levy of tolls as their ancient and indefeasible right. It is unlikely that they will surrender either without a further determined struggle.

I have not a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 28th January with me, but I think I am not mistaken in believing that anything like annexation will be directly opposed to the policy therein indicated.

3. At the other end of the scale of systems is the plan of falling back upon tribal responsibility and tribal methods entirely, and of relaxing even that amount of British supervision which there has been in the Khyber arrangements from 1881 to 1897. This plan will assuredly fail. It postulates a power of combination of self-government, and of self-restraint which is utterly wanting among the Afridis. Such a power exists among some other clans and tribes, but (and this is a most important factor in border management) no two tribes are alike in individual character, and it does not follow that because one tribe can do a thing or bear a particular treatment the same will be the case with its neighbour or with another tribe further off. For instance, during all the time that the Khyber has been shut, from the days of the Emperor Akbar down to 1878-79, the Mohmands were able to keep open the routes through their territory and to make a large income from the tolls that they imposed; but the Afridis, though anxious enough to secure the tolls, were incapable of uniting for the purpose of keeping the Khyber open and safe, and consequently it remained closed for centuries. The Afridis have not changed their character, their unreflecting cupidity and their reckless greed; the intestine feuds and jealousies among them are as virulent as ever; cohesion is entirely wanting; and if purely tribal management ever does get a start, it will break down in six months. That is a just deduction from the history of centuries.

4. Neither of the above systems being possible, it seems to me that a partnership of Government and of the Afridis, a mixture of tribal management with such a quantity of outside authority as will be sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to correct the inherent weakness of a tribal system, is the course plainly marked out to us, by the conditions of the case, as the only prudent and economical line to take. There are two phases in this partnership, which completes the list of three systems. The two phases are: one with troops permanently stationed somewhere in the Khyber, preferably at Landi Kotal,

and the other without troops quartered in the pass, but held ready in the background at Peshawar, always prepared to be slipped upon the Afridis. In one case the corrective authority, requisite for the purpose of steadying the tribal machinery, is, or is supposed to be, on the spot; in the other case it exists also, but is kept in reserve.

5. Before discussing the two classes of the system of joint management of the Khyber, I would point out that, first, a local corps to work details which cannot admittedly so well be undertaken by any one else, and, secondly, the grant of allowances, are of the essence of the partnership. Unless the tribes receive allowances they cannot well be asked to assume responsibility for the road. Both these matters, the local corps and their allowances, I will discuss below; it is enough here to say that they are, I think, indispensable adjuncts to any system of joint management.

6. Reverting now to the question of partnership, I propose to consider it on purely political and administrative grounds, leaving aside military considerations on which I am not competent to submit an opinion except in so far as they are based upon matters which are within the scope of judgment of civil officers or of any man with ordinary common sense.

The *crux* of the whole position is this: Shall troops be permanently stationed at Landi Kotal or not? If they are so stationed, then with every intention and the most honest desire to maintain the political independence of the Khyber (as distinguished from its municipal independence), it is quite certain that this political independence will shortly disappear, and subsequently also (more or less as the case may be) the municipal independence of the Khyber. I do not mean the independence of Tirah, or of the Bara Valley, but of the Khyber proper. That is the perfectly inevitable sequence of events trans-frontier, for wherever we plant power, in the shape of British bayonets, across the border among the tribes, one of two things must happen,—either we must withdraw that power or it must be supreme and must increase and widen as it remains. In connection with this most important consideration I venture to quote an extract from a note which I wrote for Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in 1895: "It is quite impossible for ourselves or for the tribes to divest British officers of their attributes as the officers of an all-powerful State. All their acts and all their utterances have at their back this power. Unless this power is to be flaunted, what its agents wish and desire must be done; however platonic that wish or desire may be, once that it is expressed it becomes a clear or veiled command, because it emanates from the source of authority; if it is disregarded, then that authority is condemned. A British officer cannot among the tribes act as *amicus curiæ*, being in truth the *curia* himself." The presence or absence of troops at Landi Kotal will have a most profound effect upon the political situation in the Khyber hereafter, for with the best will in the world, if there are troops permanently in the country, the situation will from the first day radically differ from what it will be if there are no troops in the pass; and whatever we may say or wish the facts will be too strong for us, and we shall drift into a position which will, all but in name, be annexation with its attendant difficulties. Take a concrete case: supposing two hostile sub-sections are fighting between Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal; if there are no troops at Landi Kotal, it does not matter to us what the belligerents do; it is easy to arrange that on the days the pass is open they abstain from interference with the road and caravans on it, and for the rest they can do what they like for all we care. But if there are troops at Landi Kotal, it is intolerable that there should be fighting and the risk of interruption on our line of communications; we must forbid it. If we prohibit an appeal to arms, if we intervene as the supreme authority, it follows that the parties must, when they are not allowed to fight it out, appeal to us to settle their quarrel. We cannot refuse to interfere; if you deprive the people of one tribunal, *viz.*, that of arms, you must substitute another; and we shall find ourselves called upon to undertake the administration of justice. Between that, between administering justice and virtual annexation, the distinction is fine, it is a hair's breadth. This is the difficulty that confronts us everywhere across the border—in Chitral, in Swat, in Waziristan. If we put the magnet among the iron filings, how are we to prevent the

filings from crowding to it? We cannot possibly canton troops beyond the border without sooner or later having to assume the civil administration of the country around them. Whenever we go over the border in force, we must, I think, be prepared to assume an authoritative position; it must, by the nature of things, be authoritative; if not, it will be thrust upon us, not without the penalty which we must always pay for the neglect or disregard of natural laws.

7. Apart from military considerations, the question therefore is this: is this authoritative position necessary and expedient in the Khyber or not? I venture to consider that it is neither necessary nor expedient. It is not necessary, for the system on which the Khyber was managed for 17 years without such a position worked admirably, as has been repeatedly and publicly acknowledged in every possible quarter. It broke down, but under circumstances which would have smashed any plan except that of holding the pass with troops. The authoritative position is not expedient, because we have to adopt an arrangement which shall enlist the Afridis on our side and shall induce them to remain willingly in the partnership. That being so, anything that is likely to lead to virtual annexation is certain sooner or later to meet with the opposition of the Afridis and to terminate in a rupture of the partnership. An authoritative position in the Khyber will assuredly lead to complications, for some day or other it will be resisted and then at all costs it must be asserted. And where are its limits to be drawn? It may be argued that the presence of troops at Landi Kotal does not at all mean the assumption of this authoritative position, but I venture to repeat that it does; that we cannot go there and then decline to be bound by the conditions of the case. Events will be too strong for us.

8. If we are to enter into partnership with the Afridis at all, any basis of the partnership which must end in the eventual absorption of the weaker partner will lead to the violent disruption of the bond. There are no two ways in the matter, for the Afridis will not consent to a peaceful absorption. That is their nature, we cannot change it, and we must reckon with it in our calculations. I therefore strongly recommend the second phase of the partnership, *viz.*, management of the pass without a permanent garrison of regular troops at Landi Kotal. For 17 years a system without troops in the Khyber worked admirably as I have said. It broke down under unusual stress, but the ship has not been built that will weather every storm. For 17 years the Khyber road was as safe as any highway in India; for 17 years the Afridis were amenable to our wishes and we were at peace with them. It is not to be supposed that the tremendous punishment they have just received will be without lasting effect, or, if they are not touched in what they prize perhaps more highly than anything on earth, their independence, that they will not be content to remain good friends with us, and to co-operate with us in the task of keeping open the Khyber. They were content to do so from 1881 to 1897 without any previous punishment to speak of, without our power having been brought home to their very doors, and it is not likely that the case will be different now. If a storm were again to rage such as has recently swept along the frontier, then not even the proposed military garrison at Landi Kotal will avail, for a far stronger garrison on the Malakand did not avail, to keep the country quiet; and if so, because the presence of troops in the Khyber will assuredly lead to a virtual annexation and to consequent complications, therefore, I say, better avoid these and have no troops which will be there only for the one eventually when, troops or no troops, we shall have to fight it out.

I consider that all that is wanted for political and trade purposes can be attained by the employment of a local force, coupled with tribal allowances, and without a military garrison at Landi Kotal, provided that this local force is backed up by the presence at Peshawar of a moveable column ever fully equipped to go out at the shortest notice, and provided that the local force and that the Afridis know this.

These provisos are absolutely essential.

With these conditions maintained, it is possible to guarantee, as much as one can guarantee anything, that the Khyber will not again be disturbed to any appreciable extent.

9. Whether on grounds of Imperial policy it is necessary to have troops in the pass it is not for me to say. But I venture to urge that, if it is decided to keep troops in the Khyber, we be very careful of what we say now, or, since in the course of years the position of the major and of the minor partner in the Khyber arrangements will have, perhaps imperceptibly but none the less inevitably, altered, an agreement now made may not faithfully reflect the changed conditions of the time, and this will give a handle five or ten years hence to agitators. Nor with Afridis will it be possible to modify agreements from time to time except at the risk of misunderstandings and a rupture. A definition of the relations of the partners was made in the agreement of 1881. That agreement is abrogated by the recent hostilities, and we ought, I think, to take advantage of this fact in order to make a fresh start. The Afridis will no doubt clamour for some kind of writing, for without a tangible deed of partnership they will feel themselves insecure in the Khyber business with so powerful a partneras Government. As His Honour is aware, these men are great lawyers, and sea lawyers to boot, and whatever we record now ought, if troops remain in the pass, to be very carefully framed so as to be in accord not only with the present situation, but also with the situation as it will have developed in the future out of the beginning that is now made.

10. Assuming that troops are to be permanently stationed at Landi Kotal for military reasons (although with deference I would note that the absence of an advanced post at Landi Kotal, capable of ready expansion into an advanced military depot, did not apparently hamper our advance in November 1878), on general grounds I would strongly suggest a larger garrison than one Native regiment with a detachment of gunners. The chances of attack by Afghan troops are very remote. But where troops are permanently located a bazar and habitations invariably spring up; as the recent disturbances fade with the past and a sense of security revives, houses will be built, works undertaken, and gradually a position will be created which will become exceedingly embarrasing when danger threatens. And danger is much less likely to threaten if the visible force on the spot is strong enough to move out instantly on the offensive. Nothing encourages these clansmen more than the sight of troops cooped up in a fort and besieged. Weak outposts unable to hit out mean frontier risings. I am therefore greatly in favour, if an advanced post at Landi Kotal has to be held at all, to hold it in considerable strength. For these reasons I recommend that, if the water-supply permits, a British regiment, two Native regiments and a mountain battery be placed at Landi Kotal, if troops are to be stationed there. The climate, moreover, is healthy there, although Ali Masjid is a fever hole, and a force at Landi Kotal may enable us to reduce the garrison of Peshawar.

11. But if, as I consider, it is neither necessary nor expedient to retain a permanent military garrison at Ladi Kotal, and if it is best to rely upon a moveable column at Peshawar which will give the requisite stiffening to the Khyber management, and will not commit us eventually to a virtual annexation of the Khyber and to the risk of complications and collisions of the Afridis, in that case I recommend for consideration the suggestion to keep, all the year round, a brigade of troops and a mountain battery at Cherat. No better site can be found for climate, for opportunities to exercise the troops in hill work, and for proximity to the Khyber.

12. Whatever system we take, short of annexation or purely tribal management, a local force is required, which I venture entirely to agree should be on the lines of the Kurram Militia, raised, paid, equipped, controlled and commanded completely by Government, but with this concession that, subject to the conditions of loyalty, good discipline, sufficiency of recruits and the pleasure of Government, a fixed proportion of the force (say $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$) shall consist of Khyber Afridis drawn from the six clans, in numbers to be determined hereafter. This is practically the system of the Kurram Militia, where we have as nearly as possible a fixed number of Turis in the corps, with their complement of Native

officers, enlisted from both factions of the Turis, the Drewandis and the Mian Murids. Owing to the existence of these factions we have not yet been able to appoint a Turi to be a Subedar-Major, but this will come in time. With Afridis most probably a good Subedar-Major could be found as Afridi society is not split into two great camps like the Turis. The Khyber Militia ought, I think, to have a British Commandant and a British Adjutant. I would not recommend the revival of the *de jure* tribal, *de facto* Government, corps which began in 1881 as Jezailchis and ended in 1897 as Khyber Rifles.

13. Coming now to the question of tribal allowances, I have, after much thought, arrived at the conclusion that on the whole it will be best to restore them *en bloc*. To begin, a considerable part of them represents the tolls of which the Afridis in 1881 surrendered the collection to us. No doubt, as an act of State and by way of punishment, we could appropriate the tolls. But compliance with the terms imposed upon the Afridis is intended to wipe out their guilt; they look upon the tolls as their private property; and the appropriation of the tolls would to them be an additional punishment for their past misconduct and be in their eyes tantamount to the annexation of the Khyber. Of course we can say: "Without us there would be no tolls at all; you Afridis would never be able to levy them,"—to which the retort would naturally be that without Afridi co-operation we should find it an uncommonly expensive business to keep the Khyber open and collect the tolls.

With respect to that portion of the allowances which represents the tribal subsidies, apart from the tolls, we shall have and shall enforce tribal responsibility, and shall get our *quid pro quo*. If any permanent reduction is made in the allowances, then it should be made ratcably all round, and favour shown, or any difference made, will probably lead to infinite trouble. But, on the whole, I think it will be best to restore things to their former footing; no particular principle is involved in reduction; we are precluded from adopting the reduction as a punishment; and a reversion to the old order of things in the matter of allowances will go far towards re-assuring the Afridis that we mean bygones to be bygones, and that we have no ulterior designs. But I recommend that one condition to the grant of the allowances be that we may, within defined limits, make and keep in repair roads or railways as we please, and that the allowances are not to be increased on account of these roads or railways.

14. To sum up my suggestions: annexation or purely tribal management seems to be out of the case; a mixed system appears to be the only feasible course; whether we have troops at Landi Kotal or not, a local force like the Kurram Militia and the grant of allowances are essential conditions.

We ought, I think, to be most careful to what agreement or agreements we commit ourselves.

Lastly, I am bound to represent that we are much less likely to be entangled in complications if there are no troops at Landi Kotal. The point, therefore, is whether the military considerations outweigh the risk of complications and the certainty, if Landi Kotal has a permanent military garrison, of the absorption of the Khyber with its attendant consequences. Since this absorption would be opposed to the policy of the Secretary of State's despatch and liable to lead to trouble, and since we get what we want, without risk, by means of a force held in reserve at Peshawar, I recommend a management of the Khyber without troops in the pass.

Annex II.

Extract from memorandum, dated 11th April, by Sir Mackworth Young on the subject of the re-opening of the Khyber.

General Sir W. Lockhart and Sir R. Udny are in favour of an advanced military post at Landi Kotal, the pass being guarded by tribal levies. Mr. Merk, who has not seen their opinions, but to whom I sent confidentially a copy

of General Nicholson's memorandum of 3rd February 1898, with which Sir W. Lockhart's recommendations are in accord, is against any military occupation of the pass, which he thinks should be held by a tribal militia backed up by the presence of a moveable column at Peshawar.

I have already on more than one occasion expressed my opinion against a military occupation of the pass, but I have now to reconsider the subject in the light of the weighty opinions which are now before me.

It seems reasonable that after having quelled the disturbances raised almost simultaneously by nearly every frontier tribe on the Peshawar and Kohat borders from the Indus to the Kurram we should strengthen our position by occupying any military vantage ground in the tribal territory overrun by our troops, which is desirable for Imperial defence, or for pacification of the tribes. But the immediate cause for occupation will soon be forgotten, and in judging of its effect we should look forward some years and endeavour to gauge the ultimate position.

Now I have no hesitation in saying that the permanent occupation of Landi Kotal by a military force will never be accepted by the Afridis with complacency. It is true, as pointed out by Sir R. Udny, that in the agreement of 1881 there was a clause [5] which ran as follows: "It lies with the discretion of Government to retain its troops within the pass or to withdraw them and re-occupy at pleasure." But this must be read with the following passage from the Foreign Department letter dated 31st August 1880: "It may be explained to the tribes that, although our troops will remain for the present at their stations in the pass, they will in all probability be soon withdrawn; and it may also be of advantage to intimate that the British Government has no desire to station troops in the Khyber so long as the pass is kept open under the independent and exclusive charge of the tribes, and so long as it is managed in accordance with the agreements that may be made with the British Government." This interpretation of the intentions of Government shows that what was reserved was the right to re-occupy the pass with troops for the purpose of restoring order and enforcing the agreement, and also no doubt for an advance to Kabul if necessary; but the tribes distinctly understood that the terms of the agreement involved no permanent military occupation, and notwithstanding that they appear to have been desirous of some assistance in formulating their scheme of watch and ward for the pass (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Major Conolly's letter dated 23rd September 1880), there is nothing to show that they contemplated asking for a permanent garrison of British troops. On the contrary, I believe that they were then, as I feel sure they would be now, totally averse to such a garrison. It may be urged that, as Landi Kotal belongs to the Luargi Shinwaris and does not lie within Afridi territory, what reason can the Afridis have for objection to a military force being stationed at that point? To this I would reply that the occupation of Landi Kotal to a great extent dominates the pass and is a standing menace to the integrity of the Afridi territory, and that I believe that the tribe would object as strongly to a military occupation of that point as they would to the location of a force at Ali Masjid or any other similar place within their own limits. They regard the pass as their property. Occupation to them would mean annexation, and with reference to the remarks contained in paragraph 6 of Mr. Merk's letter to which I draw special attention, I doubt if it could result in anything else. It would constitute, as I said in paragraph 5 of this office letter dated 21st September 1897, a continuing disgrace which might at any future time supply the motive for hostilities. Sir W. Lockhart assumes that whereas the quartering of a strong force in the Bazar Valley would give rise to tribal ill-feeling, the occupation of Landi Kotal would not have this effect. In this I cannot agree. The tribal honour would be seriously affected and a deep-seated resentment would be engendered instead of the friendly attitude which Sir W. Lockhart considers of much greater moment than the absolute safety of the pass.

In support of this view I might appeal to numerous documents in the literature of the frontier from 1876 down to the present time. There can be no doubt whatever that the tribes have the strongest objection to any extension of British authority over their territory. The advances which we have made

during recent years, coupled with the demarcation of a sphere of influence which to the tribal mind means ultimate annexation, must be placed in the forefront of the causes which have contributed to the rising of 1897. This opinion I have arrived at after full consideration, and I may have to enlarge upon it in another connection. My immediate predecessor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, alluded, in paragraph 46 of his confidential memorandum of the 26th October 1896, to the effect on the Orakzais and Afridis of our taking up a position on the Samana. It is significant that in the somewhat insolent communication made by the Afridis just before they pillaged the Khyber they referred to the occupation of Samana and the Malakand, though both outside their territory, as an offence against the amicable relation of the British Government with the tribes. In their petition to the Amir, which was reported on in this office letter dated 20th January 1898, the Afridis dropped this grievance, but this was no doubt because it pertained more to the Orakzais than to themselves. The Orakzais referred to the occupation of the Samana in their petition. If the occupation of the Samana and the Malakand was an offence to the Afridis, it will readily be believed that the occupation of Landi Kotal will be bitterly resented by them.

Similarly, I may appeal to previous communications from the Punjab Government in support of the view that an advanced post on the borders of the Amir's territory will greatly irritate and annoy His Highness. It was said in the letter of the Foreign Department, dated 14th August 1896, that the definition in 1893 by the Durand Convention of the boundary of the spheres of influence of the Government of India and the Amir had removed the danger of rousing the jealousy of the Amir of Afganistan. But I think it must be admitted that recent events have shown that the Amir's jealousy is not removed.

Thirdly, the effect of an advance in the Khyber on other tribes must not be lost sight of. The demarcation of the spheres of British and Afghan influence has without doubt led to an impression that it is our object ultimately to secure complete control of the trans-border territory up to the Durand line, and this impression will be strengthened by the occupation of Landi Kotal.

I do not say that all this should not be faced in order to secure a substantial advantage, but it is my duty to represent the political drawbacks to the present proposal. And what is of primary importance is this, that the advance, which would possibly not be met by any overt opposition at the outset, would nevertheless constitute a grievance which would be nursed till the season of opportunity. If it is important that we should have the tribes friendly when we may have to march into Kabul, then we should avoid, if possible, doing that which will inevitably set them all against us.

Of the military aspect of the question I am not competent to speak. But I would venture to make the following remarks. If Sir R. Udny is right in thinking that the idea of guarding the pass by a mixed system, partly military and partly tribal, was rejected by the Defence Committee, no doubt the causes for such rejection will be examined before the proposal is revived. I incline to Mr. Merk's view that a single regiment stationed at Landi Kotal would be a source of anxiety, not of strength, and that a larger force would have to be maintained. Landi Kotal would not, I believe, be of much use as a base of operations in case of an advance in force to Kabul; there is neither room nor water for a large force. With the tribes friendly we should have no difficulty in pushing troops through the Khyber at any time. If they are unfriendly, we should have to move up in overwhelming force, and I question if a fortified post at Landi Kotal on the line of advance will contribute much to our operations. In times of peace we should have a force locked up, 19 miles from Jamrud, in a place where service would be unpalatable to our troops. The expense which will be incurred apart from the 9½ lakhs for buildings would be very considerable, especially if a whole brigade were retained there. Whether any military advantage would be secured by occupying the post with troops appears to me very doubtful, unless a satisfactory reply can be given to the above remarks.

Further, I question whether the proposal harmonizes with the policy of the Secretary of State as enunciated in his Despatch No. 1, dated 28th January

1898. One of the leading principles given in paragraph 18 of that despatch is the following: "The extent and difficulty of this mountainous border render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensable to the policy just indicated." The paragragh goes on to deprecate any new responsibilities not absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. The limitation of our interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory is also enjoined. The military occupation of Landi Kotal means practically the annexation of the whole of the Khyber Pass with all the administrative responsibilities attaching thereto. I need not enlarge upon this question. I feel that the proposal can hardly be brought within the four corners of the Secretary of State's despatch, paragraphs 18 and 21, unless for military reasons it is indispensable.

Whether the presence of a military force in the Khyber is necessary in order to give stability to tribal arrangements is a question which, I submit, should not be judged by the fact that when in August last it was decided not to send a force up the pass to relieve the Khyber Rifles the latter only afforded a slight resistance to the tribal *lashkar*. I do not see that anything else could be expected, especially when the European officer in command was withdrawn. I agree with Sir W. Lockhart in laying stress on the fact that the corps without its commandant made some stand, and I should conclude from this that it would be quite possible to make more of their agency in the future by affording them the necessary support. If, however, the experiment is repeated, it must be done on a definite plan, and the true character of the arrangement must not be lost sight of. Moreover, I think that it will be necessary for some little time to keep a military force in the Khyber until the tribal arrangements are fairly started.

As to what those arrangements should be, the choice lies, if it is decided to abandon the idea of a military occupation, between tribal levies constituted and maintained on the basis of the old agreement and a militia recruited from the tribes and commanded by British officers. I should prefer not to give a final opinion at this stage between these two alternatives. Under sufficient safeguards I should be willing to accept either, and should wish to know what the tribes themselves propose, how effect could be given to their wishes, and what prospect there was of such an arrangement being permanent and satisfactory, before deciding to insist on an arrangement according to our own ideas of what is best. The corps should, I think, in any case be recruited, as before, mainly from the tribes which own the pass, and the Native officers might usually be similarly selected. If the force consisted of tribal levies as distinguished from a militia, some special agreement would be required as regards the position of the British officers attached to it, for I do not think it would be possible to do without British officers for the reasons given by Mr. Merk in paragraph 3 of his letter. Upon the whole I am inclined to prefer the idea of a militia commanded by European officers, but I would direct the General Officer Commanding and Political Officer to report on this subject after discussing the question with the tribal jirgas, and would await their report before finally deciding. It is above all things desirable that we should carry the tribes with us in any arrangement that is to be made.

If a corps for safeguarding the Khyber is established on either basis as above sketched, I have no doubt that for some time at all events it will be necessary to hold troops in reserve at Peshawar or Cherat ready to support it, or even possibly to overawe it before it has acquired a status and proved satisfactory. I believe myself that the Afridis will avoid hostilities for at all events a generation, but this cannot be reckoned upon. A force should be kept ready mobilised for some time to come, and Mr. Merk's suggestion that such a force should be stationed at Cherat in preference to Peshawar deserves consideration. The elevation is 4,500 feet and the climate is good; the conditions are similar to those under which the force would operate, if called upon to do so, in the hills. It is 23 miles by cart road and 19 by bridle road from the Pabbi Railway Station, and the troops could be in the Khyber at two days' notice. There is a good and permanent water-supply at Chapri about 800 feet below the ridge, and the water could easily be pumped up into a service reservoir on the ridge.

In regard to the details of any agreement which may now be made with the tribes, the correspondence which preceded the agreement of 1881 and that agreement itself will doubtless be consulted. The position is different in this respect that we now have to deal with a tribe which has just felt the weight of our hand and submitted to our demands. With those who minimize the result of our recent operations I am unable to agree. I consider that the compliance with our demand, especially in the matter of surrendering breech-loaders, shows conclusively how hard-pressed the different sections have been. But for their internal feuds and the difficulty they have in combining for any purpose except fanatical warfare, they would have satisfied our demands at a much earlier date. The lesson they have had will, I believe, last them for some time, and if they are properly managed they will enter into fresh negotiations with the British Government and be prepared to act up to their engagements at least as readily as in 1881. I would not agree to abandon a single provision of the agreement of that year which can in any way be serviceable. I would make such further demands founded upon our recent experience as may be deemed necessary for maintaining the new arrangements, but I do not think these need include the permanent occupation of Landi Kotal with troops, and I should expect that an arrangement founded on the consent of the tribes, without such occupation, would, if duly safeguarded and carefully worked out, prove efficient and lasting. Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., who has been appointed by the Government of India to advise the General Officer Commanding in his negotiations, has complete knowledge of the Khyber Afridis and was associated in the previous negotiations of 1881, and, subject to such general instructions as the Government of India may issue, is quite capable of working out the details of a satisfactory scheme.

I would suggest that when the allowances to the Khyber Afridis are regranted, a condition should be attached to their renewal, *viz.*, that in the event of the British Government making arrangements for opening any other route to Kabul they shall be subject to reconsideration. This would be in addition to the condition already agreed to by the Government of India that the allowances shall be liable to deductions on account of repairs to the forts and posts damaged in the recent outbreak. If the further condition I have now suggested is adopted, it might be well at the same time to give the Afridis the opportunity of engaging that they will improve the road or agree to the opening of a railway, should Government desire this at any time, through the Khyber. It will be to their interest to do so, if they can thereby postpone the opening of an alternative route and the consequent reduction of their allowances.

Enclosure 10 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I., Commissioner, Peshawar Division, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Peshawar, the 20th April 1898.

1. Sir W. Lockhart was good enough to give me a copy of his letter with which he forwarded my Khyber Memorandum to you on the 16th March. The only point on which I should like to say another word is his remark "Thirdly" with reference to my paragraph 9. The advantage of the system I suggested is, as I said, that it would tend to reduce the number of Government Sniders in possession of the Khyber Rifles, and therefore the number of breech-loaders that would be liable to fall into the hands of the Afridis in the case of another outbreak like that of August last, for, as I have explained in my memorandum, I do not believe that a fort with a military garrison at Landi Kotal could be relied upon to effectually prevent such an outbreak, unless the garrison were large enough to move out a force for the defence of the whole line of the pass, though I quite admit that, after the lesson the Afridis have now received, it would be very difficult for the Mullas to induce them to break out again.

2. My suggestion, it will be seen, does not include any proposal for *taking away* Sniders from the Afridis, and if the offer of higher pay to men who, when they enlisted in the Khyber Rifles, brought their own Sniders with them, had any practical effect as "a premium on the theft of breech-loading rifles or their component parts from our troops or arsenals," our troops and arsenals must indeed be in a parlous state! If this argument has any force at all against my proposals, surely it applies with ten-fold force to our present demands upon the Afridis and Orakzais for the *surrender* of breech-loaders, and in fact to any attempt to disarm a trans-border tribe. Moreover, it must be remembered that our troops are armed either with the Lee-Metfords or Henry-Martinis. If, therefore, my proposal had the effect supposed, the Sniders that Afridis sought to obtain for the purpose of receiving higher pay with the Khyber Rifles would have to be acquired either from the Border Military Police (who, I am glad to say, scarcely ever lose a rifle) or from private sources, Cis-Indus, which it should be easy to guard, as the ordinary Police, both Trans and Cis-Indus, have only *short* smooth-bore Sniders which would not be accepted for the Khyber Rifles. As for Sir William Lockhart's view that "the Khyber Rifles should be as well armed as our Native Infantry Regiments," which means, I presume, that they should be given Henry-Martinis, I can only say that to my mind such a policy would be simply suicidal. The Khyber Rifles have always performed their escort and picquet duties with caravans, etc., quite satisfactorily, no cause has ever been shown why they should require more perfect arms than Sniders for such duties which are their only legitimate ones, and at present I cannot conceive any possible reason why they should be given better weapons at the risk of these weapons falling on some future occasion into the hands of their fellow-tribesmen. If the Afridis have had their lesson, surely we have had ours too!

3. As regards the expression "military impossibility," to which Sir W. Lockhart takes exception in his first remark on my paragraph 9, perhaps the phrase was a little too strong; but at the same time I referred to my letter No. 3028 of the 3rd October and I used it as practically summing up in two words what I had explained in full detail in that letter.

I am at a loss to understand what grounds Sir William Lockhart (who was in Europe at the time) has for asserting (*vide* his remarks on my paragraph 10) that the attitude of the Afridis when they attacked the Khyber last August "was at first vacillating and half-hearted." As I myself was on the spot at Peshawar and in receipt of the best information available, I think I am justified in asserting most emphatically that it was neither one nor the other. Again, no one ever doubted the "*desirability* of reinforcing the Khyber and supporting the Khyber Rifles with regular troops" (*vide* Sir W. Lockhart's first remark on my paragraph 9). The point is that, in the opinion of the military authorities, a sufficient force for this purpose was not available in Peshawar.

Enclosure 11 in No. 3.

Letter from Major-General W. P. Symons, C B., Commanding the Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Landi Kotal, the 29th April 1898.

I have the honour to forward to you a note by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force, on the present state of our demands against the Afridis, and a suggestion for their settlement.

2. In all that Mr. Cunningham has written I thoroughly concur. He has stated the position, so far as I know it, clearly and exactly.

I also agree with his proposals for a final settlement.

3. I have made and signed one or two remarks in the margin of the note.

4. There is one other point which I think it well to mention.

On page 2 of his note Mr. Cunningham writes that "the other clans deposited 78 rifles on their (Zakka Khel) account, to be redeemed as they could get others out of that section."

All these 78 rifles are good and serviceable weapons. My latest information from Mr. D. Donald at Jamrud is that only 11 rifles out of 51 so far brought in to redeem deposited rifles have been passed by an Armourer Sergeant as serviceable arms.

The remaining 40, some of which I saw, have been returned to the tribesmen as unserviceable weapons, and therefore unacceptable.

I have given strict orders that none but really serviceable arms are to be accepted in place of those pledged.

I think that we shall get all these rifles from the Zakka Khel in time. Mr. Cunningham and I consider it undesirable to fix any near date just now as the latest for the redemption of deposited rifles, but to leave it to the tribes to get the rifles out of the Zakkas when they can.

In the meantime we have good rifles in our possession.

5. I am sending to-day a copy of Mr. Cunningham's note, and of this letter, to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government.

NOTE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR DEMANDS AGAINST THE AFRIDIS, AND SUGGESTION FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT.

The object of this note is to show—

(i) the present state of our account with the Afridis based on the demands made in the Proclamation dated 21st November 1897;

(ii) in respect of unfulfilled demands, what we are likely to realise without a renewal of war;

(iii) the present attitude of the clans;

and to suggest—

(iv) what in my opinion seem the best means of settling outstanding claims.

Up to the date of General Sir W. Lockhart's final report, No. 113 P. of 5th April 1898, the terms complied with were:—

I.—Payment of a fine of ₹47,800.

II.—Surrender of 765 rifles.

The fine in money and arms originally notified was ₹50,000 and 800 rifles, but ₹2,200 and 35 rifles set down as the share of a section of the Kuki Khel were remitted and the amount realised was as stated above.

Further, at the date mentioned, a small balance was outstanding against the Aka Khel; *viz.*, ₹1,011* and 11 rifles, of which up to 25th April they have paid in ₹550† and 5 rifles. There is some hope of the balance being given in ere long.

* The figure 900 given in General Officer Commanding's letter to Foreign Department, dated 5th April, needs correction.

A mistake was made in converting Kabuli to British rupees: this was corrected by Mr. Hastings after the date of that letter, and the sum ₹1,011 is admitted by the Aka Khel.

† Two rifles taken at this value—

	₹
Martini	350
Snider	200

2. These two terms have been practically fulfilled, but we must not assume that compliance to this extent denotes such complete submission as will ensure early or even deferred fulfilment of the remaining conditions, and it must be remembered that, since the breaking up of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the imminent threat of renewed invasion is no longer present to induce further obedience.

Terms fulfilled.

The fine has been paid, but in such a way that only part, and probably the smaller part, has been actually collected from the clansmen at large. The Zakka Khel, the most turbulent and troublesome clan, paid nothing; their share, R9,600, had to be recovered from the sale-proceeds of confiscated property belonging to two individual Maliks in British territory.*

A large sum, generally believed to be R4,000, portion of the share of the Kambar Khel, was paid by Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel, a man unconnected with the Afridis.

Then when, in spite of the repeated threat of a second advance into Tirah, a large balance remained to be collected, at the last moment as it were, some Afridi Native officers, servants of Government, paid in what was wanted partly from their own pockets and partly by borrowing (R15,000) from a Hindu Treasurer.† Though the fine was thus completed, the matter is not yet settled, even so far as we are concerned, for to procure this payment the authorities had to give written undertakings, which bind us hereafter to arrest any Afridis whom the guarantors may point out as defaulters.

If or when the tribes learn that these individual Native officers have received the rewards for which they have been recommended, aggregating R5,000, it is not improbable the clansmen will to that extent refuse to recoup them, and we may be left to aid them in recovering what they advanced by arrest and detention of individuals, which will keep alive a certain amount of friction on the Peshawar border.

As to the rifles surrendered only half their share was got out of the Zakka Khel, the other clans deposited 78 on their account to be redeemed as they could get others out of that section.

Similarly, Maliks of the other clans deposited their own private family arms to complete the tale due from the men of their sections, to be redeemed as they collect others.

I did not know this. I will enquire and get particulars.
W. P. SYMONS, *Major-Genl.*

The process of redemption goes on slowly and keeps up a certain friction inside the clans, which impedes their working in harmony to do anything *for* us, though it would not, if occasion arose, prevent their uniting against Government.

These facts are merely stated as a warning against a hasty conclusion, that because terms II and III of the Proclamation of 21st November have been fulfilled, compliance with the others, notably No. I, may be expected to follow automatically, or in a reasonable time in accordance with arrangements made when the Tirah Expeditionary Force broke up.

If while that force remained in the field intact, and the season for a further movement had not yet passed, if while the threat of a hostile advance and the re-occupation of Tirah was imminent, such difficulties were felt that vicarious

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* Paragraph 6 of letter P., dated 5th April 1898, from General Officer Commanding, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Foreign Secretary.

Note.—One section of the Zakka Khel, resident in the Khyber Pass, paid in R2,000 odd to save their spring crops near Landi Kotal, but the money was refunded to them. See Chief Political Officer's telegram, dated 4th April 1898, to Political Officer, Khyber, and the Political Officer, Khyber's telegram, dated 6th April 1898, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

† See paragraph 12 of Colonel Warburton's report, dated 2nd April, and No. 11 of the list of proposed rewards.

payment of fines was accepted for good reasons, how much greater are difficulties likely to be now when the fear of renewed measures of coercion is removed to a distance.

Demands outstanding.

3. The demands wholly or partly unsatisfied fall under the first head of the Proclamation of 21st November 1897. For clearness' sake they may be divided in detail as below :—

I.—Restoration of arms taken from the Khyber Rifles, or taken by deserters of that corps.

II.—Restoration of rifles taken by military deserters.

III.—Restoration of rifles taken before the advance of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

IV.—Restoration of rifles captured in fighting.

V.—Compensation for—

(*a*) Government property looted, and for—

And at Ali Masjid.
W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

(*b*) private property looted at Landi Kotal.

I propose to deal with these seriatim, but, as there is a great difference between the feeling of the clans in respect of demands I, II and III, and their attitude towards the others, in considering prospects of a settlement, the first three claims should be discussed separately from the remainder.

I.—ARMS OF "KHYBER RIFLES."

Demands which the clans admit and of which they promise satisfaction.

Up to the date of Sir W. Lockhart's final report, No. 113P. of 5th April, 157 had been surrendered out of 234 outstanding. Since then 12 have come in, and the balance now (25th April) is 65.

II.—RIFLES OF MILITARY DESERTERS.

From a letter from Sir Richard Udny, Chief Political Officer, dated 2nd March 1898, to Colonel Warburton, it appears that 51* rifles were then out, 2 were brought in on 1st April. The number due on Sir William Lockhart's departure was 49. Since then 4 have come in, leaving up to date a balance of 45.

III.—RIFLES TAKEN OR STOLEN BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

In the letter from the Chief Political Officer to Colonel Warburton, quoted above, No. 69, dated 2nd March, these are given as follows :—

(*a*) Taken at Saragarhi on 12th September, 21, out of which 8 were recovered from Orakzais. The balance of 13 is debited to Afridis — one has lately been recovered at Kohat, leaving due 12.

(*b*) Stolen from a Native Field Hospital, Peshawar, on 13th October from 28th Bombay Pioneers, 2.

(Airidi section not known, and this is a doubtful case.)

(*c*) Robbed from 8th Bombay Infantry at Burj Hari Singh on 26th October, 4.

(*d*) Taken from a patrol of 9th Bengal Lancers near Mamani 8 carbines—4 recovered from the Sturi Khel Orakzais, balance due, 4.

In regard to these (Head III), I note here that there has been no regular enquiry and there is no proof that case (*b*) should be charged to the Afridis.

It is said that the thieves were Mohmands.

* Exact figures are difficult to get, as it is not clear whether one or two rifles brought in at Kohat in February excluded from the 51. But this will be cleared up.

Also some deserters were Orakzais and are not included in the demand against Afridis.

And as to case (*d*) I put it under this head following Sir R. Udny's classification, but it appears to me that this case might fairly come under the head of rifles captured in war.

They were taken from a patrol of our cavalry within foreign (Orakzai) territory, and are distinctly regarded by the Afridis as taken in fighting.

Reasons why the clans admit these claims I, II and III.

4. A jirga which was interviewed by General Symons, Commanding Khyber Field Force, at Jamrud on 18th April, admitted tribal responsibility for the restoration of rifles under Heads I and II, and for the rifles taken on the Samana (Saragarhi), Head III; and there is reason to hope that these will gradually be brought in.

Again it is necessary to be on our guard lest we assume from their attitude towards these claims a willingness to fulfil the remaining demands.

There are special reasons why the tribes are content to restore these rifles. In the first place, the deserters of the "Khyber Rifles" want employment, and can only secure it by returning with their arms.

Secondly, the military deserters wish to be free of British territory, free to come and go and seek service; for, though not to be re-enlisted in the army, they may get other employment, and, finally, they have been promised that for every rifle restored a sum of R150 will be placed to their credit against other demands.*

Thirdly, in respect of these and of rifles taken at Saragarhi, the tribesmen draw a distinction between them and arms captured in the war. They admit these to be "stolen property," and allege that they feel it right they should be surrendered.

Lastly, [illegible]potent than this conscientious scruple is the desire of the clans [illegible]f the Khyb[illegible]ee the restoration of their allowances, and I have no doubt [illegible]hat they fe[illegible]es carried off by deserters must be brought in before even by [illegible]own s[illegible]dard they can ask for their confiscated subsidies.

Other demands not [illegible] by the clans.

5. I come now to the greater unsatisfied demands which lie between us and a [illegible]settlement; [illegible] are—

IV.—Restoration of Rifles Captured in the War.

V.—Compensation for (*a*) Government, (*b*) Private Property Plundered.

The captured rifles † consist of 70 Lee-Metfords and 20 Martinis. The jirga of Maliks and the so-called hostages left at Jamrud, when Colonel Warburton departed, at their interview with General Symons, Commanding, Khyber Field Force, on 18th April, distinctly said they could not restore these rifles nor pay their value.

Restoration in kind must be admitted to be impossible, because a large number have been sold;‡ and sold at a cheaper rate than the price they now command, because until the Afridis had captured also some boxes of Dum-Dum Ammunition, they did not prize the Lee-Metford as highly as they do now.

At the accepted rates the value is—	R
70 Lee-Metfords, at R360§	25,200
20 Martinis, at R350	7,000
	32,200

* Telegram from Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Colonel Warburton, No. 6251 T. dated 31st March 1898.

† Letter from Sir R. Udny, Chief Political Officer, to Colonel Warburton, No. 69, dated 2nd March 1898 as corrected by his No. 76 P, dated 5th March 898.

‡ Note—At first in Afghanistan, later to Mohmands.

§ 450 to 500 rupees, Kabuli.

The demand for compensation under Head V comes in all to nearly R28,600; details will be found in the enclosures to a letter from Commissioner, Peshawar, to Punjab Government, dated 9th November 1897, and in paragraph 38 of Sir W. Lockhart's despatch dated 3rd February 1898.

The estimate of Government property* was R13,976. The principal item in private compensation is Captain Barton's property, R12,391; there was also a bill for losses of Khyber Rifles, put at R10,134, cut down by Sir R. Udny to R2,000, and it seems clear that only losses of British subjects among the Khyber Rifles need be considered.

Even so, however, the claim comes to R28,589, and with the value of the captured rifles, the demand under Heads IV and V amounts to R60,789.

These terms—restoration of rifles and compensation for property plundered—are in the Proclamation, and have been mentioned in jirgas held since then. But there can be no doubt that the tribe will feel or affect surprise if *present* payment in kind and cash is insisted on, and they are not likely (save under stress of further coercive measures) to attempt fulfilment, partly because they cannot pay, and partly perhaps because they assume that Government has made peace with them.

This is clear from the attitude of the jirga and so-called hostages till lately at Jamrud, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers† best able to judge who were on the spot when I came to the Khyber.

It is well known that during the proceedings with jirgas at Jamrud from January to April stress was specially laid upon the second and third terms of the Proclamation, and efforts were exclusively directed to securing payment of fine and surrender of the rifles taken as a fine.

For the quicker realisation of these, hostages were taken and were sent to Attock and a blockade was maintained. As each section or clan complied with these two terms their hostages were released, and the blockade removed. The other principal terms, for reasons no doubt sufficient, and with which I am not concerned, fell somehow or other into the background.

The tribe say, and from *their* point of view say, with some show of reason "there is peace now between us and Government, and save for rifles of deserters etc., which we admit are not lawfully ours, we do not understand more demands.

"Government told us to pay a fine to surrender 800 rifles, and we gave hostages for compliance with those orders; we paid up, Government released our hostages from detention at Attock, made us free of British territory, and removed the blockade; we understood peace was restored."

On the other hand, no doubt we know from Sir R. Udny's telegram of 8th April, to the Foreign Secretary, that he had reminded them of their liability to make good property plundered. On this point I can say no more than this, that these two large unsatisfied conditions seem to have been less constantly, less strongly, and less insistently before the clansmen, than the question of payment of fine in money and arms. Since the 30th December, the actual daily proceedings or negotiations with jirgas were in other hands; and it will be observed that Colonel Warburton's report‡ of 2nd April is practically silent as to the large demands outstanding, R28,600 compensation, and restoration of captured rifles, the *money* value of which is R32,200.

His report covers his proceedings or negotiations; it contains no mention of these demands, it refers only to the fine, to the rifles taken as fine, and to the arms of deserters of the Khyber Corps.

* Excluding buildings.
† Mr. Hastings, Mr. Donald and Native officers.
‡ Enclosure to General Sir W. Lockhart's letter to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 113P., dated 5th April.

He describes how these were recovered, and then, in conclusion, in paragraph 12 speaks of "the men who have assisted me to carry out *the present settlement with the Afridis* * of the Khyber Range."

* The italics are mine.

This being the official report of the officer who at Jamrud had all direct dealings in his hands, it is not altogether surprising if the Afridi assumes, or perhaps I should say, hopes that the other † demands have fallen into the background, if not into abeyance.

† Excluding, of course, rifles of deserters, etc., for which the tribe admit responsibility.

Another fact points to the same conclusion, that is, that though the term as to compensation for property looted was mentioned by Sir R. Udny when he saw a jirga, as he notes, in February, yet it seems that the amount of the claim was never stated, its details were never discussed with any deputation, and no proposals were ever made to allot or distribute it among the seven or eight clans concerned.

6. However this may be, I am convinced that the Afridi partly cannot and partly will not pay more money down in cash, and that no measure short of another armed invasion and occupation of Tirah will induce him to surrender the rifles captured, his spoils of war.

Difficulty of realising these demands.

As to his ability to pay, I observe Colonel Warburton, who should know, in paragraph 10 of his report, doubted whether the Zakka Khel "have the means of paying up their share, R9,094, for some time to come." As a matter of fact, they did not pay; the money was recovered from property of two individual Maliks.

Paragraph 6 of General Sir W. Lockhart's letter to Government of India, Foreign Dept., No. 113 P. of 5th April.

Still the point remains if they were too poor to pay their share of R50,000, while the Tirah Expeditionary Force remained at their doors and threatened to enter, shall we get their share of other demands aggregating R60,000 when there is no such threat?

It was said by some of the tribesmen at Jamrud, and I believe with truth, that a good deal, if not all, of the money realised by the sale of these rifles was expended in the purchase of other rifles to make up the number 800 demanded by Government in Term II of the Proclamation issued in Tirah on the 21st November last.

W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

As to the captured rifles Some, as I have said, have been sold in Jalalabad and the Mohmand hills; the remarks above made apply to recovery of their money value, the arms having left the country.

Some remain, and I am convinced from all I have seen and heard that nothing short of a renewal of war will secure their restoration. If we went to war to enforce the surrender of the remaining portion of those 70 Lee-Metfords, even in a campaign as successful as the last, we should not be sure of not losing 70 more.

7. The conclusion I have come to is that the clansmen may gradually bring in the balance—

Present attitude of the clans.

(1) of the Sniders of the Khyber Rifle Corps,

(2) of the arms of military deserters, and

(3) the rifles taken at Saragarhi, but that we shall get no more, and that they will not pay up any part of the compensation for property looted, R28,600, nor arms captured or their value R32,200, without being coerced anew.

I might go further and say that the present attitude of the Afridi is rather one of expectation of fresh concessions or favours. It is unnecessary to dwell on this; but it must be mentioned as a right appreciation of their present feeling is necessary to enable Government to judge how much more the tribes are likely to yield under present conditions.

The view here stated was the deliberate opinion of Mr. Hastings and others on the spot, and it is corroborated by the tribesmen's petitions to General Sir W. Lockhart on his departure. They petitioned that the salt-tax be reduced, that their runaway women should be surrendred to them, that a British subject kept as a political detenu in Lahore should be released. These petitions were repeated by the jirga whom General Symons saw on 18th April, and any one accustomed to deal with the clans on this border will recognise at once that these requests go beyond what these or other clans would have put forward before the war. Whatever be the explanation, it is a fact that the Afridi is more interested in and keener to press petitions of this kind than to discuss how he is to fulfil the demands which are still unsatisfied.

As to the salt-tax, they seem to expect some concession, though of course without reason. A report recently sent to the Commissioner, Peshawar, from Kohat showed that purchases of salt had stopped, because it was everywhere declared the duty was to be lessened; there is the same expectation in the Kohat Pass and among the Adam Khels, and it can be traced back to an origin in the Khyber.

Mr. Donald writing on the 25th April says of the Aka Khel—

"Their attitude does not seem very submissive, for they actually had the impertinence to tell Sikahdar Shah that, unless they were in the future to receive a handsome subsidy, they would start hostilities again with Government."

Question of "hostages" as security.

8. Before leaving the subject of the outstanding demands, it is necessary to advert to the hostages mentioned in paragraph 7 of General Sir W. Lockhart's final report*(*a*) as being given as security "for the restoration of all other Government property."

There seems to have been some misapprehension as to the understanding upon which these men, 144, from all sections † (*b*) of the Khyber Afridis came in. They and the Afridi Maliks present at the jirga seen by General Symons, Commanding Khyber Field Force, on 18th April, positively denied that they were hostages in the ordinary sense, that they were personally liable to arrest, detention or to any form of coercion in default of compliance with the terms unfulfilled. They asserted they were a "hazir jirga," a friendly deputation present to assist to secure compliance with those conditions which the clansmen at large appear to admit, *i.e.*, restoration of rifles of deserters of the Khyber Rifle Corps, etc. They denied personal liability even for these, but were ready to help and probably will help in the matter, and they totally repudiated any responsibility for "compensation" and for surrender of rifles captured in war.

They say with some force "you had hostages in detention at Attock. You took those for the fine in money and arms; when we paid up those you set free those men who were hostages—if hostages were still needed for other demands, those men would have been detained. We are under different conditions."

It is not easy to explain here how a misapprehension, if any, arose, but I can refer to telegrams‡ between Sir R. Udny, late Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, and Colonel Warburton, which corroborate my view, and show that the former had great doubts whether these men were true hostages.

Telegraphing on the 4th April, the day before the date of the final political report, the Chief Political Officer said—"You must remember that the term

* (*a*) Dated 5th April, to Government of India, Foreign Department.

† (*b*) The Shau Khel, one sub-section of the Zakka Khel, are still unrepresented.

‡ (1) Telegram from Colonel Warburton, Jamrud, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Peshawar, dated 4th April.

(2) Telegram, dated 4th April, from Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Colonel Warburton at Jamrud.

(3) Telegram, dated 4th April 1898, from Colonel Warburton, Jamrud, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Peshawar.

hostages can only be applied to men who remain under our control if not under actual detention, and that men sent into independent territory to fetch rifles cannot be called hostages at all, while they are absent across the border.

No distinct reply was given to this.

While at Jamrud these men were free to come and go, and exchanged themselves with fellow-clansmen at their own pleasure.

The hostages who were in detention at Attock for payment of the fine in money and arms were clearly on a very different footing, but they were all released when the fine was made good, except a few, 12 men, of the Aka Khel still detained till the fine on that clan is paid up.

So far then as regards the unfulfilled terms which the clan do not admit, these men (144) are not satisfactory hostages, and their presence at Jamrud is no security.

In fact, we have no "security" save this—

(1) the hope of the Khyber Afridis to get their allowances restored,* and

(2) the desire of all Afridis to avoid another war and the re-occupation of Tirah.

This inducement is probably sufficient to bring about compliance with the demands which the tribesmen admit, that is, restoration of the balance of the Sniders of the Khyber Rifle Corps, and of rifles carried off by deserters from regiments,† but I am convinced it is not sufficient to ensure satisfaction of the other outstanding claims.

Suggestions to mean as of arriving at a settlement.

9. The great question then remains how we can secure fulfilment of the balance of our demands. I offer an opinion on this point with diffidence, but I do so now because it may be presumed that Government are anxious, if possible, to avoid a renewal of war, and the necessity of sending another expedition to Tirah, because it is desirable to reduce the large force now maintained in the Khyber and at Bara, because with the height of the hot weather rapidly coming on time is short, because the prolongation of a period of what may be called an interruption of peaceful relations is inexpedient, and while it lasts there is more chance of the tribe or some section doing some new act of folly, which may commit them and Government to more active measures, and, lastly, because it is possible now to adopt a means by which Government may settle the whole matter satisfactorily.

The ultimate object is the restoration of permanent friendly relations with the Afridis, and a settlement of the mode in which the Khyber Pass is to be held or kept open in the future. Without anticipating the decision of Government on that point, I observe that the proposals before the Government of India range from a mixed system of tribal responsibility for the police work guarded or secured by a regular military garrison at Landi Kotal on the one hand, to a system of purely tribal management on the other. In all the proposals there is the common factor of tribal responsibility, whether in presence of a military force in the pass or not. This implies and necessitates tribal allowances. The question of allowances has not yet been officially mentioned to the clans, but they certainly expect them, and are always petitioning about them; the hope of their restoration is a principal motive for the present good behaviour of the *Khyber* sections.

If it be granted, as I think it must, that in the end the allowances will have to be restored, I venture to suggest that we should now, without further delay, summon the clansmen, and tell them that the subsidies will be restored hereafter, that Government is meanwhile considering details of the question of the further management of the pass; I would say to them—

"Government has certain demands against you still unsatisfied, demands made in the Proclamation of 21st November, and never authoritatively waived.

* *Note.*—This operates only on Khyber Afridis, not on Aka Khel or others.

† And of rifles taken at Saragarhi.

W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

"Government accepts your petition that you have suffered heavy loss in the war, by the destruction of your houses and property, and as an act of grace it is content to make a settlement with you without demanding payment of those claims now *in cash*.

"These claims are—

"(1) Compensation for property looted in the Khyber, R28,600.

"(2) A sum on account of Government buildings burnt or destroyed, say R21,400.

"These make up a total of R50,000.

"This Government will recover from you by deducting 10 per cent. from your tribal allowance, so that for a few years you will receive R9 instead of R10."

About five years probably.

I should advise waiving the demand for surrender of rifles captured in war. Many have been sold, and I do not believe the tribe can compel the fortunate possessors of the remainder to give up what they consider spoils of war; I doubt whether the tribe would even attempt the task; it is so difficult they might prefer the risk of another war; and on our part though we should punish them heavily in a second compaign, it seems hardly worthwhile to undertake it for this object, seeing that in pursuit of these 70 Lee-Metfords we might lose as many more.

Moreover, the clansmen feel they have in this matter the sympathy of most people, whether inside or outside British territory; and I believe this condition might be waived as an act of grace without giving rise to any suspicion of undue weakness on our part.

10. I would, as suggested above, *now* make the claim (if Government still desire it) on account of Government buildings burnt or destroyed. To put it off until a settlement shall be made, adds to the difficulties of coming to any final understanding.

The reserved claim or liability for damage to Government buildings I strongly support this.
W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

The tribe as a whole probably do not thoroughly understand the exact meaning of the last clause of the Proclamation under which, after compliance by them with all other terms, Government reserved to itself discretion to enforce on them liability "to make good all damage done by them to Government buildings."

This damage, I am told, has been estimated as R3,60,000.

Under present conditions, if they understood this, they would certainly be even less amenable than they are, and would ask what was the use of their attempting to meet other claims if Government had in reserve an undefined and possibly very large demand to be brought forward hereafter.

11. In conclusion, I may sum up by saying that my suggestion for a final settlement is based on these premises, *viz.*:—

Conclusion.

(1) That it is vain to expect the Afridis will or perhaps can satisfy in cash and kind the large demands outstanding.

(2) That any scheme of "management of the pass" which is likely to be accepted by Government includes tribal responsibility, whether associated with troops or not, and that as a consequence in the end the tribal allowances will have to be restored.

If the suggestion is accepted, I think the Khyber Force could soon be reduced and a satisfactory permanent settlement arrived at within a few weeks.

Time is of value, because the longer matters remain unsettled the more chance there is of some misguided section giving trouble and committing both the clans and the Government; and, as the hot weather already begun to be felt, advances, picquet duty and what may be called the police work of the pass will be found a heavy burden upon regular troops.

F. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force.

The 26th April 1898.

Enclosure 12 in No. 3.

Letter from the General Officer Commanding Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Landi Kotal, the 1st May 1898.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a portion of a telegram received by me from Mr. Cunningham, Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force.

2. I forward the telegram, but feel confident that the Government of India is fully alive to this important question in the settlement with the Afridis.

Telegram from F. D. Cunningham, Esq., Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force, to the General Officer Commanding Khyber Force, Landi Kotal, dated Peshawar, the 29th April 1898.

With reference to paragraphs 9 and 10 of my note dated 26th, I suggest your pressing on Government the desirability of an early decision on the question of tribal allowances to Khyber Afridis. If they are to be restored, as I believe is inevitable, the sooner we let clans know the better. Reasons are—first, disaffected men are encouraging them against compliance with even those demands which clans admit, by warning them they will not get their old subsidies. Second, although reports in Colonel Aslam Khan's telegrams of 25th and 26th are exaggerated and misleading, yet no doubt Amir's officials have interviewed deputations of Zakka Khel, and it would not be surprising if such officials did not discourage compliance with wishes of Government, and suggest honours and rewards from Afghan side. If clans lose hope of subsidies from us, they will look elsewhere. Third, at present hope of allowances tends to keep things quiet, but delay in announcement is creating distrust or suspicion. If clans once begin to believe they will not be restored, turbulent spirits among them would be ready to give trouble, and we could not then trust the tribal arrangement, which now holds the pass for some five miles from Gurgarra to Landi Kotal, and to that extent saves troops from burdensome picquet duty. While crops are standing uncut, we have some hold over the Zakka section, who have undertaken to guard that part, but, once crops are cut, that security will be gone. Fourth, if tribe begin to believe subsidies will not be restored, I doubt whether the Khyber Rifles, so far as they are recruited from Afridis, could be trusted. They now guard pass from Jamrud to Fort Maude, and I understand it is desired to make over a further length of road up to Ali Masjid to them. If tribe learn, or begin to believe, subsidies will not be restored, we should have to guard entire pass with troops alone. For reason given in paragraph 9 of my note, I believe in the end restoration of subsidies is inevitable, and, if Government decide on this, early announcement is most desirable. Actual payment could of course begin later when settlement is made, but delay in announcement prolongs period of uncertainty and creates risk of trouble. Sir Richard Udny has authorised me to say that he is strongly of opinion that an early announcement on the question of the subsidies is most desirable.

The remainder of the telegram refers to other and irrelevant matter.

Enclosure 13 in No. 3.

Letter from Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Peshawar, the 7th May 1898.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, a proposal connected with the future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass, which may be deemed worthy of acceptation.

2. I have already forwarded to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India a memorandum, in which I have given my views regarding the reconstruction of the Khyber Rifles. In this memorandum I stated that I thought that it would be desirable to attach two more British officers, and four selected Native officers, to this corps.

3. My proposal now is that the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles should also be Political Officer in the Khyber.

4. This arrangement would centralise the control of the pass, and give the Commandant that influence and authority which, in my opinion, he does not at present sufficiently possess.

5. This proposal should not be entertained, unless two other British military officers are sent to do duty with the Khyber Rifles.

6. The present Commandant, Captain Barton of the Guides, might do well, but, from all that I have heard, Captain Roos-Keppel, on special duty, Kusram, would appear to be an officer peculiarly qualified for this new appointment.

7. I have spoken to Mr. Cunningham on this matter. He concurs in my proposal.

Enclosure 14 in No. 3.

Minute of dissent by His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne, K.C.B., dated the 16th June 1898.

The Secretary of State, in his despatch of 28th January 1898, laid down that the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and trade was an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of our obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects. How such safety is to be achieved appears to me much more a military than a political question, for not only must the protection of the pass be based fundamentally on adequate military precautions, but one of the principal ends to be thereby attained, the power of fulfilling our obligations to the Amir, is essentially military.

Sir William Lockhart has proposed that a fortified post should be built at Landi Kotal, to be garrisoned by a regular regiment of Native Infantry and to be armed with guns, while the rest of the pass should be held by a local militia. While I concur in the construction of a fort, I am opposed to its occupation by regular troops, which I believe would be a source of irritation both to the Afridis and to the Amir, would not overawe the surrounding tribes, but would be a constant source of friction. The expense of maintaining troops in such a locality would be great, and the service would be unpopular with our soldiers, while, in the event of serious friction with the Afridis, their communications would be insecure.

My view is that by suitable measures we can identify the Afridis with ourselves and with our military force to a much greater extent than has yet been attained, and that by so doing we can safely utilise them to hold both

the fort at Landi Kotal and the pass itself, thus not only attaining the end aimed at by the Secretary of State, but arriving at it by the very means on which he lay stress, *viz.*, by giving the Afridis the largest possible share in the scheme, and enlisting their good-will and assistance in the future protection of the road. I lay great stress on the Khyber Rifles (whether they retain that title or are termed militia is immaterial) being kept under the military authorities and being regarded as an essentially military body, the responsibility for their military control, discipline and efficiency being vested in the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District, for not only will their efficiency be thereby greatly increased, but such a step will be highly popular with the men themselves who will feel themselves much more bound to, and identified with, our interests, while their self-esteem and military pride will be gratified and enlisted on our side when considering themselves soldiers of the Queen, as it can never be, while their status is but that of mere civil levies or local police. Nor can we by any other means instil into their minds that full assurance of unfailing support in the event of disturbances which has been rendered necessary by the events of last August.

In the pass itself we cannot have two independent powers, one Civil and the other Military, for such a division of local authority would be fatal to our complete control. It seems to me therefore essential to the completeness of my proposal to make the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles *ex officio* the Political Officer also. In this capacity he would report to, and act under, the Commissioner of Peshawar. There are many precedents for such a course. For instance, the Commandant of the Guides had always much political work entrusted to him, and also the Commandants of nearly all the Local Corps in Rajputana and Central India.

It is because I feel that the part of this scheme which has not been adopted is essential to its efficacy, that I am reluctantly obliged to dissent from the proposals of my Honourable Colleagues.

Closely connected with the safety of the pass is the much discussed subject of the policy for many years past of the Punjab Government in its dealings with the frontier tribes. Events of the past year add another proof of the failure of that policy, and I venture to record my dissent from reverting to it.

I carry back my memory to the days of Mackeson, Edwardes, Nicholson, James, and other distinguished soldier civilians under Sir John Lawrence. Their vigorous and severe but sympathetic methods were well suited to the turbulent natures of the highland caterans with whom they had to deal, and I venture to think it is to a reversion to these methods we must look for success in our future dealings with the tribes. In conversations I have had with Afridis in the past they have always expressed the utmost contempt for the fine and blockade system of the past 20 years. If we go among them and let our rule be felt, these frontier tribesmen will soon become, as all the military nations of India have become, our faithful friends, soldiers, and allies; but with such people half-hearted and tender methods of repression lead to nothing but failure and loss of prestige. I therefore deprecate allowing the management of the Afridis and of the Khyber Pass to be assumed by an agency which has failed in the past, as under such a system it was bound to fail, and which will fail again in the future.

In agreeing to the decision that the road-bed of the railway only should be laid through the pass, the rails being laid to Jamrud only, I wish to say that I consider this only permissible if the pass and Landi Kotal Fort is held by the Khyber Rifles. Should it be decided at any time to garrison Landi Kotal by regular troops, I consider it will be essential to complete the railway to that place at the same time.

(Signed) C. E. NAIRNE.

Enclosure 15 in No. 3.

Extract from Minute by Major-General the Honourable Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., dated the 17th June 1898.

I am constrained to record my dissent from the proposal that the local corps of Afridis, to be entitled the Khyber Militia, should be under the control of the Commissioner of Peshawar and of the Government of the Punjab, and not under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District. While I concur in the proposal to investigate the question whether we cannot raise similar militia on other parts of the frontier, I consider these corps should be under the frontier military authorities. I am also opposed to the political control of the Khyber Pass remaining in the hands of the Punjab Government.

We have decided that we must provide for the possibility of an advance into Afghanistan to defend that country, and, consequently, we have approved generally of the plan described in Sir William Lockhart's memorandum of the 11th March 1898, with the modification that irregular troops shall form the garrison of Landi Kotal instead of that garrison being composed of an ordinary regiment of the native army of India. Under Sir William Lockhart's plan the Khyber defile itself would be held by the Khyber Rifles. Both Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny are in favour of the military occupation of Landi Kotal.

For many reasons I should prefer that two local battalions, instead of militia, should be enlisted from the Afridis, Shinwaris, etc., and should, though officered under the irregular system, form a part of the native army of India, and preferably of the Punjab Frontier Force. One battalion would hold Landi Kotal, and the other would garrison the Khyber itself. I believe that we should in this way utilise more fully the military strength of the Afridis; that they would prefer enlistment in these regiments to enlistment in any corps of inferior status; that we should bind the Afridis to ourselves; that their honour and loyalty would be more fully pledged; that, while making it plain that we intend to hold the Khyber against all comers, we should enlist their good-will and services for its protection; that this would be a great advance in the policy of making the tribe our friends; and that, lastly, by the employment of battalions belonging to the army we should have a guarantee that the safety of the pass would be regarded as a paramount consideration.

It is a significant fact that the Malikdin Khel, who were the first of the sections to come in, had the greatest number of pensioners. The invasion of Tirah tried the loyalty and devotion to our service of the Afridi soldiers in an extraordinary degree, but they stood the strain in a remarkable manner.

There are objections to the employment of regiments of Sikhs or Gurkhas at Landi Kotal, but by the plan I proposed we should have regular troops there, recruited from the tribe we have defeated—as has happened over and over again in the history of India—men who would become soldiers in our army, just as loyal, just as devoted, as those we have already in our ranks.

The two battalions would perform all the garrison, convoy, and picquet duties of the pass in precisely the same way as that in which the militia would carry them out; but other considerations, such as the difficulty of adding to the strength of the Native Army at the present time, the possibility of opening up questions connected with the proportion of British to Native troops, etc., would cause me to waive my views in respect to the raising of two Afridi battalions of the army and to agree that these should be irregular troops raised as militia. I would agree to this on the distinct understanding that these corps should be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District.

The whole of the proposals in Sir William Lockhart's memorandum are based on the military importance of maintaining the security of the Khyber Pass and of the military occupation of Landi Kotal. The construction of a strong fort, the improvement of the water-supply, the construction of block-houses in the upper and lower Khyber, are all integral parts of that plan, and I

cannot see how we can approve generally of the proposals in his memorandum if we take away the essence of the plan—the military control of Landi Kotal and the Khyber.

In my opinion the military question is of higher importance in this case than any question of civil and political policy. There are only two great military highways to Afghanistan—the Khyber and the Bolan. All others are subsidiary and secondary. These two great routes we must have under our effective control. We have secured the Bolan by a military occupation of that route; and if we are to ensure military predominance, in the case of our being forced to advance to the strategic front Kabul-Kandahar; if we are to fulfil the guarantee we have given for the integrity of Afghanistan; if we are to be ready to help the Amir or his successor in the way which has been indicated to us by Her Majesty's Government, we must have the Khyber route under effective control, and that cannot be obtained, in my opinion, by placing that great military highway under civil management.

In 1885-86 the whole question of the defence of the north-west frontier of India was discussed by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government. Field Marshall Sir Donald Stewart had pointed out in 1880 that Landi Kotal perfectly commanded the western entrance of the Khyber. Lord Roberts also considered that the main defence must be at the western end, *i.e.*, at Landi Kotal, and at the conclusion of the discussion the Government of India, in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 4th October 1886, admitted the great importance of including the Khyber in the scheme of defence of the north-west frontier. They proposed that an enclosed "serai" should be built at Landi Kotal capable of conversion into a redoubt, and they considered that steps should be taken gradually to familiarise the neighbouring tribes with the idea of an eventual occupation of the western outlet of the Khyber, and that the earliest favourable opportunity should be taken for carrying out this defensive measure in its integrity.

The Secretary of State concurred with the Government of India that a large "serai," capable of defence, would, under the circumstances, suffice "for the present." The favourable opportunity contemplated by the Government of Lord Dufferin has now presented itself, and I am strongly of opinion that a work should be built at Landi Kotal to fulfil the double purpose of resistance against tribal attack, and capable of being heavily armed when necessary, and of forming the centre of larger entrenchments should these eventually be required.

The Khyber route must be occupied and controlled as far as the Durand line, and Landi Kotal is the strategic point which it is essential to occupy. We require it as a depôt in case of an advance into Afghanistan; we must protect the water-supply and reservoirs already constructed; the position is a part of the scheme of defence of the north-west frontier as commanding the western entrance of the Khyber; and, bad as it is, the Bori-Kandao route gives us a short line into the Bazar Valley from Landi Kotal; our hold on the Khyber would be immensely strengthened; and, lastly, the position controls the Afridis, and would demonstrate to them and to all the frontier tribes that their outbreak had led to this strengthening of our position.

It is essential, in my opinion, that the irregular troops maintained at Landi Kotal and in the Khyber should be placed under military control, and that the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar should be held absolutely responsible for the security of the pass. If battalions of militia be formed from the Khyber Rifles and officered by British officers as proposed, there is not, I submit, any practical difficulty in placing the force under the military authorities. Up to 1890 the Derajat frontier militia were under the orders of the Officers Commanding the outposts of the Punjab Frontier Force. In 1892 the militia were turned into border military police.

It is quite true that these militia, practically only horse and foot levies, and not organised in battalions, were under the frontier military officers at a time when the frontier force itself was under the Punjab Government, but there are two special points of difference between that time and the present. In the first

place we were dealing then with the old frontier of British India running along at the foot of the hills, and with the "close border" system. Secondly, the militia of those days were always police rather than a military body. At the present time we are dealing with the tribes between our old frontier and the Durand line or frontier of British influence, and we are contemplating the formation of militia so organised as to be military bodies in every essential, with the exception that it is proposed to place them under civil and not under military control, while their officers would be British officers drawn from the army, but would be in "civil employ," and, by regulation, unfit to hold military command. Undoubtedly, in the days of the frontier militia as they were before 1890, the civil officer of the frontier district had a good deal to say to the militia although they were not under his control. But in the Khyber we have no revenue to collect nor any civil district to administer, and we have been expressly told by Her Majesty's Government that interference in the domestic affairs of the Afridis is not desired. The civil power, represented by the Commissioner of Peshawar, could at all times call upon their services, and I cannot think that there are adequate civil or political reasons which would render it necessary to place this corps under civil and not under military control. In my opinion there would be no guarantee for the safety of the pass unless the proper officer, the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar, whose head-quarters are only ten miles from the mouth of the pass - Jamrud Fort being actually in his command—is placed in a position of full responsibility.

I am also compelled to differ from the majority of my colleagues in the proposal that the political relations in the Khyber should remain under the Punjab Government. I do not desire, at this moment, to raise the whole question of the management of frontier politics, although I have long held that an improvement in the agency could and should be effected, and have expressed that opinion on various occasions. I would, therefore, simply say that I consider the management of Khyber affairs should be removed from the authority of the Punjab Government, and that they should be controlled by the Commissioner of Peshawar in direct communication with the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

In paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 28th January 1898, the avoidance of interference with the tribes is impressed on us, and we are told, especially as regards the Khyber, that we should avoid interference with the independent tribal organisations or the domestic affairs of the Afridis. If this policy be strictly followed, our political relations with the Afridis should be very simple. They will be in receipt of allowances which were formerly granted to them from Kabul and of those in commutation of the tolls formerly exacted by them from caravans passing through the Khyber. The trade arrangements of the Khyber can be managed as they always have been, and I do not think there is the slightest fear that were the Khyber under military instead of political or civil control the arrangements could not be carried out precisely as before. The expansion of trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Khyber depends mainly on the fiscal policy of the Amir.

I venture to think, therefore, that when once we have come to an agreement with them, we ought to have no political dealings with the Afridis which cannot be managed by the Political Officer in the pass, unless occasional questions of importance should need a reference to the Foreign Department of the Government of India. The direct system is one which I should prefer, because I believe that any unnecessary link in the administrative chain is a source of weakness, more especially in our relations with the frontier tribes. But in order to meet any objection that the Foreign Department might be overburdened with Khyber political business, I would place the Political Officer in the Khyber under the Commissioner of Peshawar, who for these purposes would be in direct communication with the Government of India, just as he is now in respect to dealings with the Amir.

My proposal, which is also that of General Symons and Mr. Cunningham, lately Political Officer in the Khyber Pass, is that the commandant of the Khyber irregular troops or militia should be the Political Officer of the Khyber.

This arrangement would be exactly that which we adopt during a state of war, when the military and political functions are combined in the General Officer in command, but with this advantage, that the commandant of the Khyber troops would be a selected officer, selected for his knowledge of Pathans in general and of Afridis in particular, selected for his ability to manage Afridis with that firm but sympathetic treatment to which they are susceptible. The control of, and responsibility for, civil and military arrangements would be vested in one man; there would be no artificial distinctions between "military" and "political," no divided counsels and divided responsibility. I am convinced that the Afridis or any other frontier tribe would understand and prefer such a system; every one who knows the frontier knows how easily friendly relations are created and maintained with the tribes by a Commanding Officer of a regiment aided by his officers and native officers; the Afridis would look to one authority with force at his command, for they cannot recognise the nice distinction between civil and military control; they cannot serve two masters, but they can play off one against the other; but if that one authority is a man who likes them, a man of tact as well as strength, no better plan could be created either to fulfil the policy of Her Majesty's Government or to provide for the military security of the pass. I fully recognise the ability, courage, and honesty of purpose of those statesmen who have been at the head of the Punjab Government, but it cannot be denied that the policy of the Punjab Government has not been the policy of the Government of India. Those who have studied frontier politics know very well how wide the differences of opinion have been as to what was the proper line to take.

Regarding this very question of the Khyber, a writer,* supposed by popular report to be a civilian of the highest political ability, experience, and standing, formerly under the Government of India, says:—

"The Afridis and other tribes are said to have been treated by the Punjab Government with such exaggerated deference that they believed we were afraid of them and became intolerably aggressive and defiant. It is to this timidity of action that many attribute the recent risings, and certainly nothing could have been better calculated to foster the conceit of the ever-conceited Pathan than the condition in which the Kohat Pass, between two important military stations has been allowed to remain for so many years. We did not even remove the stones and boulders which covered the track, and the tribesmen openly jeered about it. The system in the Khyber could hardly fail to have the same effect. 'That immortal demon, the Khybereo,' as Alexander Burnes quaintly calls him, was paid a large yearly sum for keeping open the pass, but we had no control over the tribe, our officers being forbidden to go off the road: and the arrangements, though kept from breaking down for some years by the exertions of Colonel Warburton, loyally working on a system he knew to be wrong, ended at last in a sudden collapse under the circumstances described by Sir Lepel Griffin. In connexion with this point we would again draw attention to the agreement of 1881 with the Afridis, and to the correspondence which preceded it. It will be seen that the Afridi headmen then pressed us to exercise a larger measure of interference than we were disposed to exercise, and that the local officers were inclined to some extent to meet their wishes. The Afridis were, in fact, ripe for the application of the Sandeman system, and if it had been applied our hold on the pass would, no doubt, have been much stronger than it was. There is, therefore, some ground for thinking that the loss and expense which we have lately incurred were due rather to a want of boldness in our treatment of the tribes than to the Forward Policy."

In 1896 the Government of India desired to give a wider discretion to the Political Officer of the Khyber. This view was combated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, who considered that the officer had already the fullest discretion, and that it would be unwise to extend it; and the opinions held by the present Lieutenant-Governor are well known. He was in favour of holding the pass by tribal agreement, and by a tribal force maintained on tribal responsibility (Foreign Department letter, dated 28th March 1898, paragraph 4). He was not in favour of any change in the conditions, which would impose the duty of maintaining the peace of the Khyber in times of disturbance on the British Government (Punjab Government letter, dated 1st April 1898, paragraph 3).

The present and proposed system is fraught with embarrassment and delay; the officers chosen for the work are not, and would not be, the officers of the Government of India, but of the Punjab Government; the procedure is

* "Edinburgh Review," January 1898.

circumlocutory; while the fact that a moveable or flying column is to be maintained under the orders of the *military* authorities ready to advance up the Khyber, is no guarantee that the local *civil* authorities would ask for its services until too late; they would refer to the Government of the Punjab at Lahore or Simla, and the latter would refer to the Government of India in the Foreign Department at Simla or Calcutta; and that Department would refer to the Military Department; and the Military Department would refer to the Commander-in-Chief. If the military security of the pass were to be entrusted to the proper authority, the commandant of the troops, under the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar, the responsibility would be fixed and absolute. "Time is everything in military operations," and prompt action would in the future, as has been the case repeatedly in the military history of India, nip any disturbance in the bud, where "fearful commenting, the leaden servitor of dull delay" would but lead to the worst and most disastrous results, however we might subsequently exact retribution or achieve victory. What may have been quite right when Jamrud was the frontier post, when the Khyber was sealed to us, when no officer dared to advance beyond that post, is not applicable now, when the Khyber route is recognised as the great highway to Afghanistan which should at all times be kept open.

The whole object of our frontier policy is to give us peace on the border and military predominance over Russia if a conflict should unhappily occur with that power. As Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick said: "All peace and order on the frontier must rest on force;" and I submit, therefore, that Landi Kotal and the Khyber should be occupied in a military sense, that the military duties should be controlled by the commandant, that the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar should be responsible for the pass, and that the political work should be in the hands of the commandant, with such assistance as may be necessary.

No. 4.

Extract from Letter from Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George Francis Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 23rd June 1898.

With reference to our despatch in the Foreign Department of this day's date, we desire to lay before Your Lordship our proposals for the future military arrangements necessary for keeping open the road *viâ* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral.

In Your Lordship's despatch, dated 16th August 1895, we received the approval of Her Majesty's Government to the proposals which we had put forward for placing a garrison in Chitral, and maintaining communication with it by a direct road from the Peshawar Valley. In that despatch a reference was made to our expectation of being able to keep open the road by peaceful arrangements with the Khan of Dir and the Swat Khans, so that the only garrisons necessary would be on the Malakand Pass, and at the crossing of the river at Chakdara. Except for a comparatively brief period last year when an unexpected outburst of fanaticism brought together a great gathering from all the tribes to attack our garrisons, the road has been kept open, and we have lately had the satisfaction of seeing the relief of the troops at Chitral pass off, for the third time, in perfect quiet and without a shot being fired.

We do not now desire to enter on the general question of our policy with regard to Chitral. We are of opinion that the reasons which induced us in 1895 to recommend its occupation by a force of regular troops still hold good, and that its occupation must be continued for at least some considerable time to come in the same manner as hitherto. We also consider that our arrangements for maintaining communication with the garrison have been successful, and do not

call for any change in principle. An essential point in those arrangements is the retention of garrisons on the Malakand Pass and at Chakdara. In considering, in the light of recent events, what alterations are desirable with respect to the strength of the garrisons, and in the conditions under which they are maintained, we have been guided by certain principles which we propose to apply generally to all plans of local frontier defence.

Your Lordship has recently drawn our attention to the probable necessity for modifying existing arrangements on the North-West frontier, especially with a view to the concentration of forces, and to the retention of troops only on such communications through the borderland as are most necessary to maintain. It was at the same time pointed out that, from what had occurred during the past year, some of the frontier posts did not appear to have been sufficiently defensible; that regular troops should only be placed in such posts or localities, and under such conditions, as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks made upon them; and that local and tribal levies should be made to assume the aspect of a police rather than a military force. We fully appreciate the value of these observations. We propose that in future the strength of the more advanced garrisons on the North-West frontier shall be kept as low as may be practicable, the troops being placed in strong works which cannot be captured by a tribal enemy so long as the garrisons have food, water, and ammunition; that outposts of regular troops shall be as few and strong as possible; that minor posts, and posts on the line of communications, shall generally be held by levies, when the duties to be performed are those devolving on a police force, or by regular troops, which we should prefer to see organised as a militia; and that risings among the frontier tribes shall be met by moveable columns of sufficient strength, placed where they can readily support and assist the stationary garrisons. Further that, in event of serious attacks on the frontier being made or threatened, as in the case of the attacks by the Orakzais and Afridis on the Samana and other posts in August and September last, the garrisons of the weaker posts shall either be reinforced or withdrawn, according to a pre-arranged plan.

[Enclosures not printed.]

No. 5.

Extract from Letter from Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George Francis Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 4th August 1898.

In continuation of our despatches in the Military Department, dated the 23rd June 1898, and dated the 7th July 1898, with which we submitted our proposals for the maintenance of the road *viâ* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral, and for the future holding of the Khyber, we now desire to lay before Your Lordship our views as to the military position to be maintained on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi Valley, and at Wana and the adjacent portion of the frontier.

The general principles which we propose should govern our arrangements for the future defence of the Punjab frontier are stated in paragraph 4 of our military despatch, dated the 23rd June 1898, and these principles have been adhered to in the proposals now submitted.

The most difficult portion of the frontier to deal with, after the Khyber, is the Miranzai border extending from Kohat to the Kurram, and comprising the Samana range, the posts on which were attacked in great strength by the Orakzai and Afridi tribes in September last. The position of the Samana has a local military importance in that it protects the Miranzai Valley through which the road runs connecting Thal and the cantonment of Parachinar in the Kurram Valley, with Kohat, *viâ* Hangu. The security of this road and of the inhabitants of the Miranzai Valley must be assured, and we are therefore of opinion that the retention of some force of regular troops on the Samana is at present essential

for the protection of this portion of the frontier, and although there is considerable force in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expressed in the letter which forms one of the enclosures of this despatch, that it would be desirable to withdraw the troops from the Samana if this could be effected without loss of prestige, and without danger to our subjects in Miranzai, there is a general agreement that the time has not yet arrived when this course can be contemplated.

We decided that the question of the defence of the Samana should be considered on the spot by a Committee of experienced officers, including a political officer. A Committee was accordingly assembled in April last under the presidency of Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., to report generally on this question. In our instructions to the Committee, we stated that the object with which the Samana is to be held is to protect Miranzai against tribal incursions, to afford support to the police posts in resisting such incursions, and to dominate the road from Shinawari to Karappa; and the Committee were desired to consider whether the force of regular troops should be located on the Samana itself, or whether it was desirable that the posts on the crest should be limited to the smallest possible number, and the main defence entrusted to a force posted in rear of the range the greater portion of which would be equipped as a moveable column.

The report of the Committee, which we enclose, shows that they framed two alternative schemes—

A. To hold the Samana range in such strength as would admit of a small moveable column being immediately available to support the police posts; the force being depended on Kohat for its main support.

B. To hold the Samana range with purely defensive posts, supported by a moveable column located near at hand in Miranzai.

After carefully considering the views of the Committee, and of the Commander-in-Chief, we have decided to accept scheme A, which avoids the formation of a new cantonment on the frontier, a measure to which there are undoubtedly strong objections, and which would probably prove expensive. This scheme also affords a readier means of resisting an incursion by the Ublan Pass, and of securing communication with Peshawar by the Kohat Pass. We have consulted the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who without being very strongly in favour of the scheme, considers it amply provides for the protection of the frontier, and preferable to scheme B. We recommend the proposals generally for Your Lordship's approval and would add that we do not propose to make any material change in existing arrangements in the Kurram Valley. The fort at Parachinar will require improvement, and a project for a new post at Sadda is being prepared by the Punjab Government, but no definite proposals are as yet before us.

Turning to the Tochi Valley, we have considered whether, and to what extent, the withdrawal of the troops now in the Tochi can be effected. In view of the fact that the inhabitants of Daur have been assured of our protection, we are of opinion that the entire withdrawal of troops from the valley would be impracticable under the circumstances now existing. We believe, however, that it may be possible before long to diminish the former garrisons,* and to concentrate the regular troops, placing the principal garrison in a strong post at Miranshah. The question of holding the minor posts by levies, or by militia, should any be organised hereafter, is engaging our attention, and if Your Lordship accepts the general principle on the subject, stated in our despatch regarding the Khyber arrangements (Foreign Department, dated the 23rd June 1898), definite proposals will be submitted. As we cannot now abandon the occupation of the Tochi Valley, it appears to us necessary that the construction of the main post should be proceeded with, and if Your Lordship approves our proposal that it should be located at Miranshah, we should be glad to be favoured with a reply on this point by telegram. The garrison has not yet been

* Two battalions of native infantry.
One squadron of native cavalry.
Four guns, native mountain battery.
Four maxims.

finally decided, but it is probable that one, or one and a half battalions of native infantry, with a squadron, and two mountain guns would suffice. Any troops which can be set free from the Tochi would be stationed at Edwardesabad, where a moveable column would be maintained.

With regard to Wana, Your Lordship asked in your despatch, dated 8th May 1896 for a statement of our conclusions on the question whether the maintenance of the Wana cantonment was so necessary as to justify the expenditure incurred on it. In our despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 1st September 1897, we informed Your Lordship that owing to the existing position of affairs in Waziristan, it was desirable to postpone our recommendations on the subject. We are of opinion that the presence of troops at Wana, together with that of the force in the Tochi Valley, materially contributed to prevent a rising on the part of the Waziris during the recent disturbances on the frontier.

Wana has also considerable local importance as it protects the trade route by which caravans reach the Gumal, and since the cantonment was established Waziri raids into Zhob have been greatly checked. Having regard therefore to the general peace of the country, we think that the withdrawal of the troops from Wana should not at present be undertaken. But here again we would desire to follow out the principle above mentioned, *viz.*, the concentration of regular troops, if, and when, we are able to provide an efficient substitute for holding the subsidiary posts.

We would add that the construction and improvement of roads on the North-West Frontier, also the possible construction of frontier railways, are being considered by us with reference to our requirements as a whole, and we shall, if necessary, address Your Lordship hereafter on these subjects.

[Enclosures no printed.]

No. 6.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 5th August 1898.

I have given my most attentive consideration to the various proposals for restoring and maintaining British control over the Khaibar Pass which are contained in Your Excellency's letter (Foreign), dated the 23rd of June 1898.

2. The scheme which you recommend for the future management of affairs in this important artery of communication and commerce between Peshawar and Afghanistan consists of three main proposals. At Landi Kotal, the further end of the Pass, you contemplate the construction of a fort to be built with emplacements for guns, but not armed with guns, to be supplied with reservoirs and water channels, and to be occupied by a local militia recruited from the Afridi tribes and placed under British officers. The militia will have charge of the Pass as well as of the Fort. The second proposal is the organisation, at the British end of the Pass or in its neighbourhood, of a moveable column of sufficient force, and equipped with transport for the express purpose of supporting the militia. Various posts at Ali Masjid, Fort Maude and elsewhere are to be strengthened, and preparations are to be made for extending to Landi Kotal, when necessary, a line of rail, which will be laid as far as Jamrud. Thirdly, you desire to leave with the Government of the Punjab its control over the Pass and the new militia. Besides these three proposals, there are other matters treated of in your letter, namely, the conclusion of a new agreement with the tribes, and the settlement of outstanding claims against them, to which I shall revert presently.

3. As to the first proposal of Your Excellency's Government, namely, the construction of a strong defensible post at Landi Kotal, with an adequate water-

supply, I observe that military opinions generally concur in its necessity. It must be remembered that the Afridis, in the course of the late disturbances, wrought much havoc in the forts and posts entrusted to their charge, and the reconstruction of these works has been forced upon you. The work, in short, is one of restoration rather than one of fresh construction or advance. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to whether the fort when built should be occupied by regular troops, or left to the care of the Afridi militia supported by a moveable column at Peshawar and officered by British officers. That question is not exclusively a military one, it involves also important political issues.

4. It is convenient here to refer to two considerations which must be borne in mind in dealing with this and all other questions connected with the Khaibar Pass. The Afridis have, as you observe, "by their own acts ruptured their engagements," and in the proclamation addressed to them, and on subsequent occasions, they have been given to understand that the Pass will be re-opened under such terms as the British Government may consider necessary. No considerations of past agreements or of tribal rights stand in the way of the adoption by Your Excellency's Government of any military measures necessary for ensuring the permanent safety of the Pass, and for preventing a repetition of the late disturbances. At the same time, while your hands are perfectly free, and should be kept so in any negotiations or communications that you may have to conduct with the Afridis, it has always been an axiom that the good will of the tribesmen affords the best guarantee for the success of a frontier policy. In his memorandum, dated 11th March 1898, General Sir William Lockhart remarked with equal force and truth: "from a political point of view, the permanent occupation of China might give rise to tribal ill-feeling and thus cause us grave embarrassment; for it must be remembered that in undertaking military operations in Afghanistan, the friendly attitude of the frontier tribes would be of much greater moment than the absolute safety of any single pass, however important. If the attitude were friendly, the Pass would be secure in any case. If the Pass were secure, while the attitude was unfriendly, we should be harassed in other directions."

5. These observations apply equally to the immediate question of the occupation of the fort at Landi Kotal by regular troops. In the opinion of Your Excellency's Government, such a measure will necessarily strain the good will of the Afridis. Her Majesty's Government is, therefore, prepared to accept your view subject to such further consideration as may be needed after fuller experience. At the same time there is no necessity, in communicating to the tribes your intentions, to bind your Government as to its action hereafter. The reconstruction of the works destroyed by the Afridis in breach of their agreements will take some months, and the arguments both for, and against, the occupation of the fort by regular troops will receive additional weight according to the behaviour of the Afridis during the course of the next year. It is sufficient for me at present to convey to Your Excellency my general sanction to any expenditure that may be found necessary for the proper accommodation and defence of the garrison which you may eventually determine to place in the Khaibar Pass.

6. I accept also your proposals for establishing a moveable column, and I shall await the detailed report referred to at the end of paragraph 9 of Your Excellency's letter. I approve, further, of your measures set forth in paragraph 12 for extending railway communication, but I do not think that it is necessary for you to secure the right of working it and of exercising jurisdiction by means of any agreement with the several sections of the Afridi tribes. The Pass is now in the occupation of your Government, and it will be sufficient to intimate to the tribes your intentions for the future, and to retain the power now actually in your hands of carrying out your intentions.

7. Your third proposal, under which the Government of the Punjab is to retain its control over the Afridi militia and over the Khaibar Pass, raises an important and more difficult question. Under the altered circumstances which have arisen, it is not desirable merely to restore the arrangements which were in force before the recent outbreak. On the other hand, you are evidently impressed with the difficulty of withdrawing entirely the existing jurisdiction

of the Punjab Government on the British side of the frontier. Schemes have at various times been put forward for creating a Frontier Commissionership to hold separate charge of the Trans-Indus districts as well as of our relations with the tribes beyond. They are open to the objection that they would have the effect of breaking up the established administrative units of British India, disturbing the revenue system already introduced, and entailing a succession of territorial rectifications and compensations. There is no part of India where the need of a strong administration, equipped with all the resources of Government and capable of resisting aggressions, is more likely to be felt than on the North-Western Frontier. It may also be inexpedient to deprive the Government of the Punjab, and thus also of the Government of India, of a valuable opportunity of training officers for frontier service, and of gaining a knowledge of the feelings and habits of tribes which are constantly sending settlers into British districts. It is open to question whether it is altogether advisable to place in the hands of a single Commissioner the whole executive power on both sides of this most important section of the Empire's external frontier, without the restraint which a trained experience of financial and administrative responsibilities on a large scale imposes upon an authority charged with the government of a first-class province.

8. It is not, however, clear to me that the objections which you raise to the alternative courses indicated in paragraph 11 of your despatch are entirely unsurmountable. I desire in particular to invite your further consideration to the second of these alternatives :— that, namely, in which it is assumed that the officer entrusted with political matters in the Khaibar Pass might remain under the Commissioner of Peshawar, the Commissioner himself being placed under the Government of India. This plan, you observe, "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer." I confess that these objections appear to me to be rather formal than substantial. Your Excellency's Government already exercises direct control over the conduct of relations with Afghanistan, and in the management of the independent tribes upon the Punjab frontier there has always been a certain distribution of powers between the Local and Imperial Governments, with a more immediate supervision than is exercised over the internal administration of the Province. The Commissioner of Peshawar is, in fact, accustomed to this difference and its consequences, and in a large measure he even now serves two masters in times of peace, while on various occasions of frontier disturbances he has corresponded direct with the Government of India. The policy, therefore, of directing the affairs of the Khaibar Pass from the headquarters of the Government of India, through the Commissioner of Peshawar, is not altogether an untried policy ; and it must be borne in mind that the objects which You set forth in paragraph 6 of your letter are, all of them, matters for which your Excellency's Government is primarily responsible, subject to a reference to Her Majesty's Government. In view, then, of these several considerations, I am inclined to hold that it would be better that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and, through him, his several subordinates, who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, in respect of such matters, act directly under the Government of India. In such a case it would, in my opinion, be necessary that the Commissioner should be appointed by the Government of India, with special reference to the responsibility in respect of affairs on the frontier which will be placed upon him under the scheme now proposed. In respect of affairs beyond the frontier, it would suffice that he should send copies of his reports for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

9. I am aware that any such alteration of system may require additional expenditure and some relaxation of the ordinary service regulations, and also that it will involve a change in the status of the office of Commissioner. There is one point, however, which I commend to your particular attention. It seems to me to be of the first importance that the officers who are entrusted with the

delicate and difficult duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, should have large liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and should be able to devote much time and patience to these special objects. They can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials ; nor will it, I think, be found convenient that they should be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion. I shall not object to the exercise by your Government of a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to these considerations, which appear to me to be very material to the success of any system introduced for the removal of the disadvantages indicated above.

10. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India. I have indicated, in the two foregoing paragraphs, some of the considerations which should be borne in mind in dealing with this question. But the matter is too important for me to arrive at any final decision in respect to them without giving to them the fullest possible consideration. I shall receive with interest any further observations which Your Excellency may desire to make on the suggestions of this despatch.

11. The remaining portions of Your Excellency's letter deal with two subjects which are closely connected with each other, namely, the exaction of the terms of submission already announced to the Afridis, and the grant to them of a sanad declaring their future relations. I accept the conclusion stated in the 15th paragraph of Your Excellency's letter, that no future steps should be taken to enforce the restitution of arms captured by the tribes during the campaign. In regard, however, to the abandonment of the demand for payment by the tribe of the value of property looted by them in the Khaibar, I consider that it would be well to make some further attempt to bring home to the Afridis their responsibility for the consequences of their flagrant breach of engagement in this respect. I desire to be informed whether a portion of the liability could not be realized from the property of Maliks Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan in British India, and how far it might be possible by other means, such as the threat of a blockade, to enforce the pecuniary satisfaction which was formally demanded by Your Excellency's Government from the tribe.

12. I presume that the allowances payable to the clans will not be renewed until you have settled the terms upon which your future relations will be conducted with them. The acceptance of these allowances might suffice as a formal adhesion on their part to the terms which may be arranged. I do not consider that it is necessary to stipulate for their "acceptance recorded upon" a sanad, or to base your reservation of the right to construct and work a railway upon their consent. The conduct of the Afridis has, as you observe, "constituted an absolute rupture of all relations." You have obtained actual and undisputed possession of the Pass, and it is sufficient to announce in clear terms to the tribes the rights which you reserve, and the relations which for the future you intend to maintain. Whether you should include in the announcement a formal declaration of your intention to make a railway and to assume jurisdiction within its limits, appears to me doubtful ; at least until your survey is complete and you are prepared to begin the work. At any rate, I presume that great care will be taken to avoid the use of any language which may limit your powers or give rise to misunderstanding in the future ; and I request that Your Excellency will be so good as to send me a summary of the new settlement before you communicate it to the tribes for their guidance.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 7.

Extract from Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 25th August 1898.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch M 6636 of 23rd June 1898, submitting your proposals for the military arrangements necessary for keeping open the road *viâ* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral.

Dealing first with the principles to be adopted generally for defences on the North-West Frontier, you propose that in future the strength of the more advanced garrisons shall be kept as low as may be practicable, being placed in strong works which cannot be captured by a tribal enemy so long as the garrisons have food, water, and ammunition; that outposts of regular troops shall be as few and strong as possible; that minor posts, and posts on the line of communications, shall generally be held by levies, when the duties to be performed are those devolving on a police force, or by irregular troops, which you would prefer to see organised as a militia; and that risings among the frontier tribes shall be met by moveable columns of sufficient strength, placed where they can readily support and assist the stationary garrisons. You consider that in event of serious attacks on the frontier being made or threatened, as in the case of the attacks by the Orakzais and Afridis on the Samana and other posts in August and September 1897, the garrisons of the weaker posts shall either be reinforced or withdrawn according to a pre-arranged plan.

I approve of these general principles, which are in accordance with the views expressed in my despatch of the 28th January 1898. I will merely add that in all cases the garrisons should be amply sufficient not only with regard to the perimeter of the works to be defended, but also to provide some relief for the troops in the contingency of continuous attacks for several nights running, such as occurred during the outbreak of last year.

No. 8.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 10th November 1898.

Dated the 5th August 1898.

As soon as we received Your Lordship's despatch as marked in the margin, we referred to the Local Government the question of the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border. We have now received the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor, but, for reasons stated by His Excellency the Viceroy in a Minute which we enclose, we have been unable to give to the Lieutenant-Governor's memorandum sufficient consideration to enable us to state our views on the question at issue.

2. In the meantime we have the honour to forward, for information, the correspondence alluded to and the Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy.

We have, etc.,

(Sd.) ELGIN.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ J. WESTLAND.
„ E. M. D. CHALMERS.
„ H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Simla, the 19th September 1898.

In my letter dated the 12th September, you were informed that a further communication would be made to you upon the question of the future position of the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division and other matters dealt with in the despatch which that letter forwarded.

2. In the 7th and 8th paragraphs Lord George Hamilton discusses alternative ways in which it has been proposed to carry on relations with the tribes on the Punjab border, and His Lordship states the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived in these words :—" Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

3. Of the two plans, one is the creation of a Frontier Commissionership. Any discussion of this scheme could only be undertaken after careful consideration by the Government of India of the various objections indicated by the Secretary of State himself. The Governor-General in Council accordingly in this letter would primarily invite His Honour's attention to the alternative of making the Commissioner of Peshawar and, through him, his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes, directly subordinate, in respect of such matters, to the Government of India. The practicability of an arrangement of this nature must largely depend on local circumstances and conditions; and it cannot usefully be discussed without information which the Local Government alone can supply. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, desires to be favoured with the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme above indicated.

4. The conclusion to which Her Majesty's Government have come may contemplate the extension of this system of controlling tribal relations to the whole Punjab frontier, but as all the remainder of the paragraph from which the passage above is quoted deals exclusively with the Commissioner of Peshawar and his subordinates, it would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be convenient to consider this matter first from the point of view of the Peshawar Commissionership only, and not to provide for re-arrangement of the duties and position of the frontier officers of the Punjab Commission on other parts of the border, further than alterations proposed in the Peshawar Commissionership rendered a reference to others necessary.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Dane, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp, the 25rd October 1898.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th ultimo, in which it is intimated that the Governor-General in Council desires to be favoured with the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the

way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border can be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government as set forth in the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated 5th August 1898.

Punjab Government endorsements, dated the 29th September 1898, forwarding the papers to the Commissioners of the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions and to Mr. H. A. Anderson.
Letter from the Commissioner, Derajat, dated the 7th October 1898
Letter from Mr. H. A. Anderson, dated the 17th October 1898.
Note by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 19th October 1898.

2. In compliance with these orders, I am now to submit copies of the documents noted on the margin, and to intimate that the opinions of Sir Richard Udny and Mr. F. D. Cunningham, who was consulted unofficially, will be forwarded on receipt.

Annex. I.

Government of India letter, dated the 19th September 1898. Endorsed by Punjab Government.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, for favour of his very early opinion on the measures discussed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, Secret, dated 5th August 1898, with special reference to the arrangement mentioned by the Government of India in this letter of making the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division directly subordinate to Government of India in regard to his political dealings with the trans-border tribes.

Copy, with copy of Secretary of State's despatch, dated 5th August 1898, forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, H. A. Anderson, Esq., for favour of his opinion on the suggestions for the future management of the Punjab frontier contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the despatch from Secretary of State, Secret, dated 5th August 1898.

Annex. II.

Letter from W. R. H. Merk, Esq., C.S.,C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 7th October 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding for opinion a copy of the Government of India, Foreign Department, letter noted in the margin, with its enclosure, on the subject of the future management of the Punjab frontier.

Dated 19th ultimo.

2. The matters discussed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated the 5th August 1898, relate primarily to the frontier management of the Peshawar Division and not to that of the Derajat Division. My excuse for submitting an opinion regarding another Division than the one in which I am just at present holding office is, that my connection with the Peshawar Division commenced 21 years ago, that in the course of that connection I have served in every district of the Division, in the Khaibar and in Kurram, and have occupied every post, from that of Junior Assistant Commissioner in the Division to that of Commissioner.

3. It may serve to explain the position as it at present stands, and help towards appreciating the probable effect of a change in the existing arrangements, if, even at the risk of unduly lengthening this letter, I proceed to give as brief an account as possible of the state of affairs that, with slight and unimportant local

modifications which do not affect the question, obtains along the whole line of the Punjab frontier, from Hazara to the Quetta Agency. It is realized that the populations on either side of the boundary line are as closely interwoven and intermingled, socially, commercially and in all the matters of everyday life, as are the inhabitants of Nancy and Metz or for the matter of that the people of Berwickshire and Northumberland. Thousands of our subjects are constantly visiting independent territory, many thousands of the hillmen regularly migrate to our districts, whole clans live for half the year on this and for the other half of the year on that side of the border; where the residents within and without the frontier are not men of the same clan or of the same tribe, they are connected by the intimate ties of common race, of marriage, neighbourhood and of an association, territorial and social, which has endured for many generations. In short, there is no impassable gap or gulf, difficult to cross, between British and independent territory; the frontier is in reality only an arbitrary line drawn through the limits of a more or less homogeneous population. That being so, it will be readily understood what an infinity of questions, of disputes and disagreements, of business, arises from the daily intercourse of these people. This business must be settled promptly and with justice, or the peace of the border is endangered; it is business which is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests, as such, are arrayed against each other. And upon the successful administration of the daily business of the frontier it chiefly depends whether, under ordinary circumstances, the border is heard of or not.

But the discharge of local or Imperial business on the border is not the sole duty that falls upon frontier officers by whom I mean Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. The internal government of the frontier districts is a matter of great moment, and in some districts of exceptional difficulty. I say it is a matter of moment, because I believe that the prosperity and satisfaction of our trans-Indus subjects reacts strongly upon the men beyond the border, and that discontent within the frontier enhances the dislike of the clans to come under our control and influence and gives a handle to those who preach fanaticism and inculcate hostility. Of the six frontier districts in the Punjab—Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan—the district of Peshawar is in some respects pre-eminently the most difficult to manage of all in the Province; the revenue and irrigation systems are exceedingly complex and intricate; crime is of the gravest nature; and the population is exceptionally headstrong, fanatical, excitable and intractable. Next in degree with similar general features, comes Bannu. And, excluding Kohat, I think that the five frontier districts, leaving border matters for the moment out of consideration, call for administrative qualifications and capacity above the average which is requisite for Cis-Indus districts. This is undoubtedly so in the cases of Peshawar, Bannu, Hazara; and I think of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan also.

4. Turning now to the machinery which works the external and internal business of the frontier divisions and districts, it will be seen that the whole of the Punjab border tribes are already in the immediate and direct charge of officers who have large liberty of action and perfect leisure for personal intercourse with them, who can devote all their time and energy to the specific end of tribal management. To look after one-half of the border clans, special officers exist, appointed *ad hoc*. The tribes of Swat and the Utmanr Khel are in charge of the Political Agent, Dir and Swat; the Political Officer in the Khaibar attends to nearly the whole of the Afridi tribe, to the Mullagoris and some Mohmands; the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram deals with the Zaimusht tribe, with several clans of the Orakzais and with the Chamkannis; the Political Officers of Northern and Southern Waziristan between them administer the whole trans-frontier population from the Kohat to the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The fact is if we exclude the Biluch tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier who are, as regards border management, in another category altogether from the Pathan tribes, two-thirds to three-fourths of the frontier is already in the hands of special officers who have no other functions, except perhaps the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram, than those of tribal management. These officers, excluding the Political Agent on the Malakand who reports direct to the Government of India, are directly subordinate to the Commissioners of their respective Divisions. In matters affecting districts they

correspond with the Deputy Commissioners or with the Commandants of Border Military Police, as may be most convenient in each case. Where we have not crossed the boundary of British India, and consequently have not been obliged to create political charges that are independent of Deputy Commissioners, the maintenance of friendly relations with the border tribes, the exercise of such control over them is feasible and expedient, and the settlement of the business, which I have sketched above, arising out of the daily intercourse and transactions of the people within and without the frontier line, is entrusted to the Commandants of Border Military Police, under the general control and supervision of Deputy Commissioners. These Commandants, one of whom is appointed to each one of the six frontier districts, who are European or Native officers, as the case may be (generally European in the more important districts), have the fullest leisure and opportunity for cultivating relations with the clans and for managing the hill men. That is their *métier*. In the discharge of their duties they are served by, and make every use of, the large establishments of Border Military Police in each district whose work consists quite as much of intercourse with the tribes as of watch and ward on the border.

Important matters and questions which the Commandants cannot dispose of are referred to the Deputy Commissioners, under whose general orders, supervision and control are also the Border Military Police establishments; and similarly, whenever necessary by Deputy Commissioners and by the special Political Officers whom I have mentioned above, to Commissioners. And this is as it should be. I have explained how and why in the districts external cannot be dissociated from internal management, the people are much too closely connected for that; there must be one administrative head for both branches of management; in places where we have crossed the boundary and have undertaken the political or other administration of large trans-frontier tracts the circumstances are entirely different, and there we have officers co-ordinate with and not subordinate to Deputy Commissioners, but within a district there can only be one king in Brenford, *viz.*, the Deputy Commissioner. In other ways also this system is right; it is essential that the officers who are in direct and immediate charge and control of tribes should enjoy the fullest and most unrestrained intercourse with them; but for senior officers it is in my opinion a mistake to see too much of the tribesmen. By the time an officer has reached the rank of Commissioner he is well known to, and has a thorough personal knowledge and acquaintance with, the jirgas and clansmen, acquired during the period when as Assistant Commissioner, or Political Officer, or in charge of the Border Military Police, and as Deputy Commissioner, he has had constant and daily dealings with them. To my mind, the present system ensures the requisite amount of touch between the senior officers and the clans, without sacrificing any of the respect and awe which the hillmen should entertain for relatively high office. On the other hand, the officers actually in charge of them have nothing else to do than to deal with them. I cannot help thinking that the feeling that officers are not now in touch with the clans as they were formerly is based on a misconception. The officers in charge of the tribesmen are very much more in touch with them than they were before or after the Mutiny. It will be remembered that in the early days of the Punjab there were neither special Political Officers nor Commandants of Border Military Police; the Deputy Commissioners had to do everything themselves, and I find as early as 1850 Reynell Taylor, in a note regarding the Derajat frontier which he wrote for the benefit of his successor, Nicholson, lamenting the loss of opportunities for mixing with the tribesmen, owing to increased work. Great as was the task accomplished by those men, they tolerated and perforce had to tolerate a condition of things, insecurity within the border and trouble upon it, at which we, of the present day, would be horrified. This defect in the earlier administration has been recognised and remedied by the appointment of special tribal officers in every district of the two frontier divisions and at five trans-frontier localities (Malakand, Khaibar, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana); that is to say of eleven officers whose sole duty is frontier management.

5. Before considering the effect of the changes contemplated in the system of frontier management, I would venture to point out, first, that all and every matter, I think I am correct in saying, of Imperial interest on the border, however

small it may be, is instantly referred by the Punjab Government for the information and orders of the Government of India; and that no measure or step whatever which is of general bearing or of any importance in border policy, no organic change of any kind, is undertaken by the Local Government without the previous sanction and concurrence of the Supreme Government. This has been so since 1882, if not from an earlier time. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Punjab frontier is as already as much under the Government of India as if Commissioners reported on frontier matters direct to that Government. The elimination of the Punjab Government will, however, have a profound effect in other ways, which I will submit further on.

The other point to which I would invite attention is that, save in matters of the purest routine, the Commissioner of Peshawar can hardly be said to correspond direct with the Government of India. So far as I know the affairs of the Khaibar Pass have never been directed by the Government of India through the Commissioner omitting the Punjab Government. Since 1881, and I think practically for the past 20 years, the duties of the Commissioner in connection with the Government of India have consisted of reporting to that Government (generally by the same telegram in which the Commissioner reports to the Punjab Government) the occurrence of any serious border event; and of transmitting to Kabul urgent communications intended for the Amir and telegraphed to Peshawar, and similarly of telegraphing to the Government of India the contents of urgent letters from the Amir. He also occasionally arranges for the transit of employés or goods belonging to the Amir. In fact, so purely ministerial is this branch of his duties that during his absence from Peshawar the Duputy Commissioner performs them. His present position therefore in respect of serving two masters, if it can be so described, is utterly different from that which is contemplated for the future. I do not think he can be said ever to have been under two masters. In the early days of the Punjab, the medium for the execution of the Imperial policy in regard to Afghanistan was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who naturally employed the Commissioner of Peshawar, *e.g.*, in the negotiations and correspondence which preceded the Afghan treaty of 1856, concluded by Sir J. Lawrence. Subsequently, the work of the Commissioner in connection with the Government of India was confined to translating and transmitting the Kabul correspondence and supplying news; I remember just before the Afghan war that this work devolved upon Sir L. Cavagnari, then Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar; and since then the Commissioner's duty direct under the Supreme Government has been always purely ministerial it appears, and in no way administrative.

6. At first sight the proposed alterations in the system of frontier management seem to effect no appreciable change in the present arrangements; there are the special tribal officers already at hand: the frontier is already practically under the Government of India, the elimination of the Punjab Government will accelerate the transit of orders and the receipt of reports, and the whole difference in the conduct of affairs apparently will be almost nominal. But if we go into the matter, it seems to me that there are very great difficulties in the way; in practice if not in theory. These I will now submit:

7. It is not a question on which I can venture to offer an opinion, whether the Government of India ought or ought not to deprive itself of the weight, the experience, the knowledge, the long training, of the Punjab Government in matters concerning the border tribes. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Peshawar will send copies of his reports to the Local Government, and no doubt copies of letters from the Government of India to the Commissioner would similarly be communicated to the Local Government. But this is a very different thing from what obtains now; from the beginning the Lieutenant-Governor has personal knowledge of a case, if it is of any importance he has probably discussed it with the local officers, he has gathered information on all points which are obscure or have been neglected, in short he is in a position to form a full and carefully-weighed judgment. Precluded from personal discussion with officers on the spot and from eliciting information and confined to an opinion upon papers drawn up without the Lieutenant-Governor's intervention, it is inevitable that the views of the Local Government will not possibly

have the great intrinsic value that they now possess, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will drift farther and farther from touch with the border. Yet, seeing that local officers cannot avoid as a rule dealing with matters solely from a local point of view, that they are in the heat and dust of the battle so to speak, the opinion and judgment of a high officer of State who approaches the consideration of a question with a dispassionate mind and yet with local knowledge, who looks at it from a broad standpoint that embraces the whole frontier and yet is not wholly centred in the frontier, and who moreover has full leisure and opportunity for going into these matters, on the spot, must be of inestimable value to the Supreme Government. Moreover, it is unavoidable that the local officers will be deprived of the benefit of personal communications with their Government. To this benefit I think due weight is not always given, it is a factor of great importance in administration. It is of course practicable for a Commissioner to visit Simla or Calcutta, but of necessity the occasions for doing so must be far more rare, and the meetings will be of a different character from those that take place when the Lieutenant-Governor marches along the frontier or officers go to Lahore. The element of personal supervision on the spot and of personal influence on part of the governing authority must disappear, unless the Commissioner is raised to, or almost to, the position of the Lieutenant-Governor. But even then the Commissioner's views will necessarily be narrower and more circumscribed than those of the Local Government, possibly also less prudent and circumspect.

8. If the Commissioner of Peshawar is appointed by the Government of India, it is almost impossible that there should not be difficulty arising from the then divergent interests of the Supreme and of the Local Government. The Government of India will then want the best frontier officer it can get; on the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor must think of the internal administration of the frontier divisions of revenue, police, crime, etc., etc.; it does not follow that a good Political Officer has good administrative abilities, or *vice versâ*; and it will not be easy for both Governments to unite upon the same choice. Moreover, the Commissioner is only one man, he cannot work without his subordinate staff in each district, and the dual control will and must run through the whole administrative establishment. The Commissioner will emphatically serve two masters (which he does not do now) and where the head of the administration is under dual control, the body must necessarily follow. I do not see how under those circumstances, men being what they are, a break down can be escaped.

9. I have explained that there is a mass of daily business transacted in connection with the border management of districts, with the political charges and their administrations, with the border establishments, etc., this is all disposed of by the local officers under the orders of the Local Government. What that amounts to, a glance at the printed and manuscript Foreign Proceedings of the Punjab Government will show. The whole, or very nearly the whole of this, never reaches the Government of India. If the Punjab Government is dissociated from frontier management, it is plain that the Commissioner must be raised to the position and powers of a Local Government, on the analogy of the Agent Governor-General at Quetta, otherwise this burden of detail will devolve upon the Supreme Government, which would obviously be undesirable.

10. This brings me to the last difficulty. It is suggested that the tribal officers should not be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion, it is evidently anticipated that the rank and pay of the Commissioner may have to be raised (and if my conclusions in the preceding paragraph are correct, they will have to be raised very considerably), and concessions made to his subordinates. As a frontier officer myself, I should welcome anything that adds to the inducements and attractions of service on the frontier. Compared with what I remember 20 years ago, there is a reluctance to cross the Indus among the junior officers. The reasons are not far to seek. In former days rapid promotion compensated for the responsibilities, hardships, discomfort, unhealthiness, solitude and actual danger of frontier service, which conditions still remain; but Mackeson, Ross, Edwardes, Reynell Taylor James, Becher, Pollock, Macnab, Monro were all substantive

Commissioners within 20 years of entering the Punjab Commission and often in advance of their contemporaries Cis-Indus. Of later years, however, promotion has gone in due course, and men weighing their future, naturally, prefer to remain where life is easier and where their chances of a Commissionership are equal, and some of them may moreover rise to the higher appointments from which frontier officers are in practice debarred ; at any rate to which only two officers from the frontier have obtained in 50 years. But I am afraid nothing will reconcile officers to spending their whole service at Wana, in the Tochi, in several of the worst districts trans-Indus, or even in Kurram and on the Malakand, if that is what is meant by men not being subjected to removal. They are willing enough to spend some years under arduous and trying conditions, but I do not think any prospects we could hold out would tempt the stamp of man we want, to serve permanently in some of these frontier charges . In the interests of Government, it is not advisable to keep men too long in any particular post. The majority of the frontier stations are far too unhealthy for prolonged residence, save in cases of exceptional physique or adaptability to the climate. A change from time to time is healthy to all concerned.

With a minute service, such as the proposed class of officers will be, it is difficult to understand how it will be feasible to arrange for proper promotion. If the Commissioner of Peshawar in future has higher pay and rank than other Commissioners, say than the Financial Commissioner also, where is he to go to ? Unless the Government of India are prepared to open high political appointments for him, he must remain where he is till he retires, since there is no further place for him in the Punjab and a transfer to another Division will operate as a penalty. It may so happen that an officer obtains the post at a comparatively early stage in his career ; if so, his juniors will be hopelessly blocked. Or the man next to him may be a relatively young officer, in that case all below him must stagnate. Each in regulating promotion varies in proportion to the size of a service, and with the dozen or at the most two dozen officers who will compose this special frontier service, it is certain that very soon insuperable difficulties of promotion will arise. Additions to pay will not suffice, for men want variety of work after a time. Nor will it be possible to utilize them elsewhere, since after a man has spent 10 to 15 of the best years of his life on special work, he becomes an expert in that particular line, and experts are rarely fit for other duty than in their own sphere. Altogether, however desirable it is to attract and to retain the best type of officer for the difficult task of tribal management, on the principle that the best system of administration that can be devised is made or marred by its *personnel*, I fear the specialization of the frontier service will result in grave difficulties, unless indeed all frontier officers are included in the political service, but this is apparently not intended and would be going far beyond the scope of the present scheme which is to place officers of the Punjab Commission jointly under the Supreme and Punjab Government.

11. On the whole, I venture to conclude that the scheme discussed in the Secretary of State's despatch virtually is already in existence, but without those obstacles to the successful working of the frontier administration which I apprehend from the modifications suggested. The frontier tribes are already under the Government of India and eleven special tribal officers are already at work everywhere. The recent frontier troubles were not, I submit, the consequence of the present arrangements. One might otherwise argue with equal justice that because they started in the Tochi and culminated on the Malakand and in the Khaibar, all of which are distinct political units under special officers, therefore it is a mistake to place officers in exclusive political charge of trans-frontier tribes, whereas the contrary is the case.

Annex. III.

Letter from H. A. Anderson, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Derajat Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated the 17th October 1898.

I have the honour to submit the opinion on the suggestions for the future management of the Punjab frontier contained in paragraphs 7 and 8

of the despatch of the Secretary of State, Secret, dated August 5th, 1898, called for in your endorsement, dated September 29th, 1898. The proposal contained in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch is that the Commissioner, Peshawar, and through him his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, in respect of such matters, act directly under the Government of India. The Government of India in forwarding the despatch ask for information as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme proposed by the Secretary of State.

2. I apprehend that practical suggestions for carrying the Secretary of State's proposal into effect are what is asked for in this reference. At the same time as the question is admittedly one of considerable practical difficulty, and as it is not easy to make suggestions for carrying the new scheme into effect without pointing out and considering the difficulties which are involved in the change in system, I consider myself justified in briefly indicating some of these difficulties. As a Punjab frontier officer who has spent his service under the old system, it is difficult to approach the question without prejudice, but I shall attempt to examine the question with impartiality.

3. The first point calling for remark in the Secretary of State's statement of the scheme contained in paragraph 8 of his despatch is the assumption that something similar to what is now proposed is already in existence, namely, that the Commissioner of Peshawar in a large measure serves two masters in times of peace. That the Commissioner of Peshawar discharges any administrative functions under the orders of the Government of India direct, is, I believe, not the fact. He is the servant exclusively of the Punjab Government, through whom he receives the orders of the Government of India. He is the medium no doubt through whom a certain amount of urgent communications between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul passes, but in this connection he is a translator and conveyor of letters only. The system which it is now proposed to introduce is an entirely new one. It has not been tried before, and it is not correct to claim for it the prestige of a tried and proved success.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as things now are, frequently visits and tours along the frontier. He is in close contact with frontier affairs and frontier officers. He is able to acquaint himself personally on the spot with what is passing on the frontier. At the same time he is by his experience, training and position as the head of the Punjab administration, able to form dispassionate judgments on difficult questions, and give invaluable advice on all questions of policy. There can be no doubt, I think, that one effect of the proposed change of system will be that the matured judgment and advice of the Lieutenant-Governor will not be so available on trans-frontier questions as it now is. This, I should think, will be a loss to the Government of India: it will certainly be a severe loss to the Commissioner of Peshawar.

5. A strong objection has been taken to the scheme under discussion on the ground that the Commissioner of Peshawar would be in the position of serving two masters, and the control of affairs on the British side of the border would be divorced from the control of affairs on the further side. No doubt it is difficult for one man to serve two masters of equal status and authority, and the difficulty would be enormously enhanced if these two masters followed opposite or divergent policies. In the present case, however, the two masters stand in the relation of supreme and subordinate, and the policy of the latter must subordinate itself to the policy of the former. The proposed arrangement would no doubt give rise to difficulties, but it does not appear to me to be impracticable. As regards the divorce of control mentioned above, it is no doubt true that the population in parts of the border is homogeneous within and without, relations between cis-border and trans-border tribes are intimate and the spheres of control must cross at points. It is practicable, however, in most matters to draw a fixed line between trans-border and cis-

border affairs and cases, and as one officer will have direct control of both, it is my opinion, though I state it with all deference, that the Commissioner of Peshawar being an officer of the Punjab Commission could, without serious difficulty, exercise his control over trans-border tribes under the direct orders of the Government of India, while at the same time administering cis-border tribes and districts under the direct orders of the Punjab Government.

6. It is suggested in connection with the new scheme that arrangements should be made, whereby officers who are entrusted with the duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes should have ample leisure for personal intercourse with them. This is no doubt most desirable, but there are now special Political Officers along the whole frontier who have the desired leisure for full and free intercourse with the tribes, and who are little encumbered with the regular work of district officials. So far as my experience goes, there is little left to be done now in this direction.

7. It is also suggested that the political staff which has to deal with trans-border tribes should not be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution. It has been the practice of the Punjab Government of recent years to keep its frontier staff on or across the frontier, to restrict the frontier Commissionerships to frontier officers, and to discourage transfers to non-frontier districts. Service, however, on and across the frontier is not generally popular for various reasons. It is difficult now to induce officers to serve for any length of time across the border. They will be still less willing to so serve if they experience stagnation in promotion which will surely follow the introduction of the proposal now suggested. I do not think that the Government could go much further in this direction than the Punjab Government have gone in the past.

8. I pass now to the consideration of the advantages of the new scheme. The Commissioner of Peshawar in the first place as the only intermediate authority between the tribesmen and the Supreme Government will under the scheme gain a greatly enhanced status in the eyes of the former, and this will increase his power and influence with them and will render them more amenable to his control. The Pathans have an intimate acquaintance with our administrative grades, and will fully understand the difference between an officer who is in direct communication with and who acts directly under the orders of the Government of India, and an officer of the Provincial Government. They will have more respect for the former in virtue of his superior authority and more independent position. This seems to me a very important consideration when weighing the merits and demerits of the new scheme.

9. There can be no doubt, I think, that the new system will save much correspondence as the Commissioner of Peshawar will correspond direct with the Government of India. It will also reduce discussion in the disposal of questions which are not of first rate importance and accelerate the introduction of any changes which the Government of India may consider it desirable to introduce in prosecution of its present policy of extending our influence over the trans-border tribes. Moreover, it is obvious that under the proposed arrangement the Government of India will exercise a more direct control over the external relations of the trans-frontier tribes than it has hitherto exercised. On the Peshawar border these relations are intimately involved with our relations with the Amir of Kabul and other Chiefs; it is an argument in favour of the new scheme that it will bring all these relations more directly under one Imperial control.

10. It will also be an advantage, I think, for the Commissioner to be directly under the Supreme Government in connection with other departments such, for example, as the Military Department. It will strengthen his hands in dealing with matters, such as the employment of the military forces in support of the Political Officers in checking raids and promoting peace and order. At present all such matters have to follow a very circuitous channel before anything is done, and it is desirable to shorten this channel.

11. It will be seen from the views expressed above that while the new scheme seems to me open to serious objections, it at the same time has certain

advantages. The Secretary of State points out that, in giving practical effect to the scheme, it will be necessary to make a change in the status of the Commissioner of Peshawar. It will be necessary, I consider, to considerably enhance the status of the Commissioner as regards trans-frontier affairs. He must be empowered to dispose of many matters which he has now to refer for orders to the Punjab Government. To enable him to have as wide a view as possible of what is passing across the frontier of the division, it will be advisable to place under his control the Chitral and Dir Agency and the relations with the tribes under that Agency. His status would be advantageously raised to something like that of the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistan as regards trans-frontier affairs. This arrangement need not, I think, interfere with his status as Commissioner under the Punjab Government as regards the districts and tribes of the Peshawar Division which may remain as it is. The position of the Commissioner of Peshawar will thus become one of great responsibility, and much additional work will be thrown on his shoulders. A considerable increase in his salary must accompany the enhancement of his status, and no doubt he will require the assistance of a Personal Assistant to assist him in the disposal of much of his routine work.

Annex IV.

Note by Sir Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

I am asked for my opinion as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 5th August, 1898, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme therein indicated. The scheme is thus described in the despatch: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." And in directing my attention to this scheme, the Government of India further define it to consist in "making the Commissioner of Peshawar and, through him, his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes directly subordinate, in respect of such matters, to the Government of India."

2. The objection to such an arrangement put forward by the Government of India, *viz.*, that it "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer," is held to be formal rather than substantial, and it is argued that the Commissioner of Peshawar even now serves two masters in times of peace, while on various occasions of frontier disturbances he has corresponded direct with the Government of India.

3. The main ground of dissatisfaction with the present system appears from the passages above quoted to be that the Punjab Government is interposed between the authority of the Government of India and that of the Political Officers on the Punjab frontier. Further grounds for this dissatisfaction appear to be based upon the opinion that the officers entrusted with the delicate and difficult duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes have not sufficient liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and cannot devote much time and patience to these special objects; and that they can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials, and that it is inconvenient that they should be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion.

4. It is above all things necessary in a question involving such important issues that the facts should be correctly understood, and before going any

further I find it necessary to state, with the utmost deference, that the passages above quoted seem to me to indicate several misconceptions as to the facts. I may draw attention, with reference to this subject, to the opinions stated in an article of "The Times" of 23rd August last, for which high authority was claimed, but which have been shown to be based upon similar misconceptions. The most important of these opinions were traversed in an excellent letter signed "Expertus" which appeared in a later issue about 13th September. I regret that, owing to the necessity for replying at an early date to the reference from the Government of India, it has been impossible for me to obtain in time the opinions of several officers of extended frontier experience, but I have received an able letter from Mr. Merk, C.S.I., well known to the Government of India as a distinguished frontier officer who, though at present officiating as Commissioner of the Derajat Division, has been for 21 years almost continuously employed in the Peshawar Division, and who is intimately acquainted with the administration of that frontier and with the races, customs, languages and locations of its various inhabitants. I invite a careful perusal of his excellent paper, which also brings out several of the misconceptions to which I have alluded.

5. I shall now, in order to be as brief as possible, make definite statements relating to the matters on which, as it seems to me, misconception exists —

First.—*The position which the Commissioner of Peshawar occupies or has from time to time occupied bears no resemblance to that which he would occupy under the present proposal.* It is true that the Government of India communicate direct with the Commissioner of Peshawar in regard to matters relating to the Amir. I draw attention, however, to Mr. Merk's remark that "so purely ministerial is this branch of his duties that during his absence from Peshawar the Deputy Commissioner performs them." To this I may add that, except in regard to the collection and formulating of information regarding the affairs of Afghanistan—in fact, compiling his weekly diary—the duty performed by the Commissioner in this respect consists mainly of translating and forwarding letters between the Government of India and the Amir. But the most noteworthy fact in connection with this subject is that these duties have very little connection with the administration of the border, and do not involve the employment of the services of any other officer under the orders of the Punjab Government. The orders communicated direct to the Commissioner of Peshawar with reference to the Amir do not, as a matter of fact, relate to any questions with which the Punjab Government and the officers serving under it are directly concerned, and no possibility of conflict can arise so long as the Commissioner corresponds with the Government of India direct only on such matters. I shall show later on how different would be the effect of placing the Commissioner of Peshawar and his subordinates in direct relation with the Government of India in respect of border management. For the present it is sufficient to state that there is no analogy between the two cases, and that the employment of the Commissioner of Peshawar in the manner above described affords no precedent for the success of the proposal to control the trans-frontier tribes through officers under the orders of the Punjab Government without the intervention of that Government, unless it can be shown that the management of the trans-frontier tribes has no connection with the management of the British border. I deal with this question further on— (paragraphs 10-11).

6. Second.—*It is not the fact that on various occasions of frontier disturbances the Commissioner of Peshawar has corresponded direct with the Government of India.* I cannot find any instance of this. The Commissioner of Peshawar, as will be explained hereafter (paragraph 14), has to submit certain information on urgent matters direct to the Government of India; but I cannot discover that he has ever corresponded direct with the Government of India, otherwise than as provided in the orders on that subject.

7. Third.—*Speaking generally, it is a fact that the frontier officers who are entrusted with the duty of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, have large liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and are able to devote much time and patience to these*

special objects. It is notorious that the two frontier Commissionerships of Peshawar and the Derajat are far the lightest worked in the province. In the reorganisation scheme of 1884, when the number of cis-Indus Commissionerships was reduced, and the number of districts included in them increased, the Peshawar Commissionership, notwithstanding that the Commissioner was relieved of sessions work, was not enlarged and only one district was added to th Derajat charge. The number of districts in each Commissionership is now a follows:—

Delhi .	7 districts.
Jullundur	5 ,,
Lahore .	6 ,,
Rawalpindi	6 ,,
Peshawar	3 ,,
Derajat	4 ,,

Since 1884 the following outlying political charges have been added; Kurram in 1892 to Peshawar, and Tochi and Wano in 1895 to the Derajat, but this does not seriously affect the propositions that the two frontier Commissioners have ample leisure for political work. Their communications on the questions which arise in connection with border politics have always been full and well considered. From long experience of the subject, I maintain that no branch of work entrusted to Commissioners is more efficiently performed. Whenever their personal presence or supervision has been required for interviewing jirgas on special occasions or for watching the development of trans-frontier events, their services have been freely available. There is absolutely no ground for the idea that they have insufficient leisure for patient dealing with trans-frontier tribes, though it is by no means always desirable that an officer of the standing of a Commissioner should personally interview the jirgas. I am not sure that I understand the desire of the Secretary of State that Political Officers on the frontier should have large liberty of action, but I apprehend that what is meant is that they should not be hampered by other duties, not that their power of independent action should be increased. The latter would be quite inconsistent with the centralisation of authority implied in the present proposals. In the earlier days of Punjab Administration, Frontier Commissioners undoubtedly enjoyed large liberty of action, but trans-border politics having become matters of Imperial concern, this liberty has of necessity been curtailed.

8. Passing from Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners and Political Officers, there is perhaps something, though still very little, to be said for the position that local Political Officers have not always sufficient leisure for tribal management. As pointed out by Mr. Merk, two-thirds to three-fourths of the Punjab frontier is in the hands of officers who have nothing else to do. The Political Agent, Dir and Swat, already under the direct orders of the Government of India, is of course an instance of the system desired by the Secretary of State, and the remarks regarding want of leisure, etc., do not apply to him. But apart from him the Political Officer in the Khyber, and the Political Officers in the Tochi and at Wano are solely engaged in tribal management, while the administrative duties of the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram are not so onerous as to hamper him in his discharge of the same duty. The creation of these appointments, all within the last 18 years and most of them within the last eight years, has had the effect of reducing the responsibilities for tribal management attaching to the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan. The power to appoint an additional District Magistrate for districts to which the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887, applies, conferred upon the Local Government by section 5 of that Regulation, was designed to lighten the work of the Deputy Commissioner and set him more free for political duties. With the same object the strength of the staff in frontier districts has from time to time been carefully revised by the Local Government, and special officers have been appointed to the command of the Border Military Police in several frontier districts. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazara and Kohat have ample leisure for their political duties. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has an onerous charge, but he has few political duties left. Buner, the Khudu Khel and

Gaduns are managed by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division of Yusafzai; Swat and the Utman Khel, except the Laman Utman Khel, a small section, are in the hands of the Political Agent for Dir and Swat; the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber corresponds direct with the Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner is not concerned with its political management; and the tribes of the Kohat Pass are managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. The only tribes which remain under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar are the Mohmands on the north-west, and on the south-west the Aka Khel Afridis and the Hassan Khel section and two other small sub-sections of the Adam Khel. As regards the Mohmands, proposals have been made for transferring them to the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, and probably this should be done when the Khyber settlement is completed. During recent years, while the settlement with the Mohmands was in progress, the work was largely done by the Commissioner in person. The charge of the Peshawar district is undoubtedly quite enough for one officer, and the attention of the Punjab Government has long been directed to the necessity for relieving him of political work or of strengthening his hands in the district administration, so as to permit of his giving more time to such work. The measures taken have been to a great extent effectual. What remains to be done is only a matter of time and thought. It is possible that, if the political management of the Mohmands had last year been in the hands of an officer with more leisure than the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, he might have succeeded in persuading the Commissioner of Peshawar that a raid on Shabkadar was imminent, though I am not inclined to attribute our unpreparedness to his being overworked. Be this as it may, I am prepared to admit that the political management of the Mohmands is a matter which requires further consideration in connection with the settlement of the Khyber Pass, and any redistribution of political functions which may result from the present correspondence. And if the Secretary of State or the Government of India consider that the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar or any other frontier Deputy Commissioner requires further relief to enable him to bestow more time upon the management of the tribes on his border, I shall be quite prepared to make proposals with this object, but such proposals would necessarily involve considerable extra expense, which the Provincial Government would not be in a position to meet without assistance.

9. I do not enter into details regarding the districts of the Derajat, as this is not desired by the Government of India, but in regard to the Peshawar Commissionership I am decidedly of opinion that, with the exception perhaps of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar whose onerous duties have long engaged and will continue to engage the attention of the Punjab Government, there is no foundation for the conclusion that the local Political Officers have not ample leisure for tribal management.

10. The fourth statement that I make is this—

The duty of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes is inseparable from that of managing the tracts within the British border. The grounds for this statement are so well put by Mr. Merk that I reproduce his words:—

"Thousands of our subjects are constantly visiting independent territory, many thousands of the hillmen regularly migrate to our districts, whole clans live for half the year on this and for the other half of the year on that side of the border; where the residents within and without the frontier are not men of the same clan or of the same tribe, they are connected by the intimate ties of common race, of marriage, neighbourhood and of an association, territorial and social, which has endured for many generations. In short, there is no impassable gap or gulf, difficult to cross, between British and independent territory; the frontier is in reality only an arbitrary line drawn through the limits of a more or less homogeneous population. That being so, it will be readily understood what an infinity of questions, of disputes and disagreements of business arises from the daily intercourse of these people. This business must be settled promptly and with justice, or the peace of the border is endangered; it is business which is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests, as such, are arrayed against each other. And upon the successful administration of the daily business of the frontier it chiefly depends whether, under ordinary circumstances, the border is heard of or not."

11. There are tracts in regard to which separate political charges have been framed to which the above remarks apply only to a minor degree. But

they apply with special force to the whole of the Peshawar and Kohat border from the Malakand to the Kurram, including the Khyber Pass and the Afridi and Orakzai tribes. The political management of the last-named tribes is closely bound up with the management of the British border. And although there are tracts in regard to which the position is less clear, this is more or less true all along the border. And Mr. Merk touches the point when he says that the business which arises in consequence of the close connection between the people on either side of the border is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests are arrayed against each other. There are numerous references in regard to such matters in which a decision of the Local Government may be called for, but a pronouncement of the Foreign Department of the Government of India would be unnecessary and out of place. In short, a great deal of our management of the trans-border tribes is carried on in the daily course of border administration, and it is not expedient that it should be magnified into a Foreign Office question. On the other hand, the separation of the trans-frontier from the cis-frontier aspect of many questions now disposed of by our frontier officers is impossible. This was fully realised by Lord Lytton when proposing the creation of a Frontier Chief Commissionership, in the words:* "Mixed up as are the tribes within and beyond our borders, he (the Chief Commissioner) must evidently have charge of the immediate frontier districts as well as of all our trans-frontier relations. I confidently affirm the inseparable connection of portions of British territory with trans-frontier tracts and the necessity of entrusting the control of both to the same local officer."

* Minute of 22nd April 1877.

12. My fifth statement is—

That frontier officers in the Punjab have been much less liable to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion than other officers of the Punjab Commission; and that a special service constituted with the object of furnishing officers solely for controlling the trans-frontier tribes would be a failure. I do not suppose that the above proposition will be seriously challenged. The writer of the article in "The times" of 23rd August, in support of his assertions that frontier officers are now frequently changed, that they are no longer specially selected for frontier work, and that the ablest of them look upon such work as a stepping-stone to pleasanter posts, alluded to the fact that between 1st April 1894 and August 1898 there had been 13 changes in the office of Commissioner of Peshawar. But as he was obliged to record, though there were 13 changes, there were only four officers, and the changes were in no single case brought about by the removal of any of those to pleasanter posts, while each of the four officers was a thoroughly experienced frontier officer. It is sufficient to mention their names, and record their total service and the length of their frontier service:—

	Years.	
	Total Service.	Service on Frontier.
Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I. . . .	29	21½
Mr. Cunningham, C.I.E. . . .	26	15½
Mr. Merk, C.S.I.	23	15¾
Mr. King, C.S.I.	20	9½

These officers, all of them bearing the marks of approved service in the decorations they have earned, are undoubtedly the best men that the Punjab had to give for the office of Commissioner of Peshawar. That their names should have been cited by "The Times'" writer in support of his extraordinary

assertions seems to me singularly unfortunate for his argument. I should not have gone out of my way to deal with this instance, but that I am at a loss to find any ground for what is implied in the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's despatch that it will not be found convenient that the officers entrusted with the duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, should be "subject to the removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial re distribution or promotion." The officers employed on the Punjab frontier are very rarely moved to charges in the interior of the province when they have once established their reputation as frontier officers. I think I may say that the only circumstances under which such transfers have been made are those which relate to the health of the officer or some other disqualification for frontier service. On the other hand, it will, I think, be readily admitted that a small service is difficult to man properly; that the pick of a large Commission is likely to be far superior to the best outturn of a limited number of specialists, and that a small corps of Punjab frontier politicals would not be in any respect a success. I am not arguing here against a Frontier Commission large enough to deal with a considerable tract of British territory added to the control of trans-frontier tribes, nor against a Department of the Foreign Office with a political contingent forming part of the political service; but a limited service of a dozen or even two dozen politicals recruited *ad hoc* to be retained *ad hoc*, and to be precluded from transfer otherwise than on promotion to higher spheres under the orders of the Government of India, would be a thorn in the side of the latter, and is doomed to failure. And it may, I think, be confidently asserted that the best field for selecting Punjab frontier officers is the Punjab Commission, and that, while as hitherto it is desirable that transfers from the interior of the province to the frontier and *vice versâ* in the higher grades of the Commission should be sparingly made, it would be undesirable to separate the two services in such a manner as to preclude transfers, where they are manifestly for the advantage of the public service.

13. I have thus endeavoured to clear away what I cannot but regard as misconceptions in respect of the existing state of affairs, and I now crave permission to say a few words regarding the Secretary of State's proposals. The first and most prominent feature of those proposals is the elimination of the Punjab Government in the chain of correspondence in regard to trans-frontier management between the Punjab local frontier officers and the Government of India. It is proposed to put the subordinates of the Local Government into direct communication with the Supreme Government on this subject. The advantage of this change is not stated, but I think I may assume that the main object is to get rid of what is rightly or wrongly held to be the Punjab view in regard to our trans-frontier management. What that view is has been well described by "Expertus" in the letter above quoted, and I cannot do better than give an extract from his remarks:—

> "I think I may claim for the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers that they have always been most loyal to the Government of India and have done their utmost to carry out the policy of that Government as if it was their own. What has from time to time occurred has been simply this—that when the Government of India has directed some forward move, the Lieutenant Governor and his officers being in immediate contact with the tribes have felt more impressed than the Government of India seemed to be with the difficulties and risks with the amount of force required at starting and to be permanently locked up, and so forth, and have represented this to the Government of India."

I need not say much on the value of the opinion of an officer in the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on questions relating to the control of the trans-frontier tribes. It is for the Government of India to estimate the value of such an opinion. As remarked by "Expertus," "the exclusion of the Punjab Government from all share in the frontier administration would undoubtedly simplify matters in two ways, *viz.*, by abridging discussion and removing opposition to forward movements, and by doing away with the supervision and control which the Lieutenant-Governor, who spends a good deal of time on the frontier and is in close contact with frontier affairs, now exercises. Whether the results of this simplification would be good or bad, I leave others to say." Although these remarks were directed to the

proposal to separate the frontier entirely from the Punjab Government, they deserve, I submit, respectful consideration with reference to the proposal to control the trans-frontier tribes without the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

14. The second objection to the proposal is that as above stated the management of trans-frontier tribes is so much mixed up with that of the adjoining British frontier, that their complete separation is impossible. Thus many matters will be reported direct to the Government of India which affect the responsibility of the Local Government, but in regard to which the Local Government will have no voice. This is to my mind absolutely fatal to the scheme. I do not think the inconvenience and impossibility of the arrangement would be fully apparent for some time, as the frontier officers of experience would retain for some time their old ideas of subordination to the Local Government, but a few years would, I feel sure, be sufficient to reveal its impossibility. The Lieutenant-Governor will find his authority over the frontier districts impaired and will be of little assistance to the Government of India in the task which will have devolved upon it. In support of this view I appeal to opinions held on previous occasions with reference to the same subject. The orders* of the Government of India directing the submission by all officers in the Punjab exercising political functions of information of a certain class to the Government of India direct were regarded by the late Sir Henry Durand as involving a radical change in the position and powers of the Local Government. He represented† that:

* Foreign Department, dated 20th July 1870.

† Punjab Government, dated the 22nd August 1870, paragraph 6.

"a very little consideration of practical working must convince any one acquainted with the system of the administration hitherto in force that subordinate officers, when they shall cease to be confined to direct communication with the Local Government, and shall acquire the practice of direct correspondence, both written and telegraphic, with the Government of India, will *ipso facto* be invested with a power of initiating through the superior Government their own views. These may or may not be consonant with those of the Local Government, and when opposed to them there will be no corrective. The superior Government, acting on first impressions, may find itself committed to the issue of instructions from which it may be difficult to recede, however little in harmony with the deliberate views of the Local Government which can only reach subsequently. The latter would thus be fettered by the action of its nominal subordinates and be placed in a very false position.

"Besides the above element of weakness, there is the fact which obtrudes itself upon general observation, and is already the subject of comment, namely, that there is no announcement that similar orders have been promulgated to the Bombay Government with regard to its officers on the Sind or Rajputana frontiers; nor to the Bengal Government with regard to its Assam and Arracan frontiers; nor to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma with regard to the Burmese, Karan, Shan, and Siamese frontiers. The contrast is held to indicate a change of policy reflecting distrust of, and want of confidence in, the Punjab Government and its officers."

It will be observed that Sir Henry Durand's apprehensions were based merely upon the direct transmission of information. A division of responsibility in the actual management of frontier affairs was not contemplated by him as a possibility. An instance of the effect of the orders regarding direct reports to the Government of India will be found in the correspondence marginally noted. Sir Robert Egerton represented that direct communications not of the urgent character mentioned in the correspondence of 1870 between the Commissioner of Peshawar and the Government of India had resulted in different orders being communicated to the former by the latter, and by the Punjab Government. He represented that such procedure was anomalous and might lead to confusion; that he knew "of no reason why the Commissioner of Peshawar should hold a position in regard to the Government of India independent of the Punjab Government." The Government of India entirely shared Sir R. Egerton's views "that the correspondence in question should be strictly limited to matters regarding which it is important that the Government of India should receive the earliest information," though it held the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar to be exceptional, as he was the sole agent of the

Punjab Government, dated the 9th November 1880.
Government of India, dated the 3rd February 1881.

Government of India for very important and usually urgent correspondence across the frontier, and that as regarded that correspondence it was unavoidable that he should continue to communicate direct with the Foreign Office. The correspondence for which the Commissioner of Peshawar was sole agent to the Government of India was, of course, correspondence with Kabul. It may, I think, be concluded that the Government of India on this occasion realised the justice of Sir Robert Egerton's contention that divided responsibility in the control of the Commissioner of Peshawar would result in confusion.

In 1892 there was some talk of separating off the political work of the Punjab Frontier Districts and placing it in the hands of officers who would be directly under the Government of India. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick denounced the proposal in very strong terms, and pronounced it simply out of the question. I appeal to universal experience in support of the view that the authority of the Punjab Government would be dangerously weakened by such a measure. Punjab frontier officers have larger opportunities of attracting the notice of the Government of India under existing conditions than other officers—these opportunities would be greatly increased by a definite portion of their work being specially controlled by the Government of India to the exclusion of the Local Government, and, human nature being what it is, the tendency to play to the superior gallery would be irresistible.

15. The third objection to the proposal is that it will throw upon the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India a mass of work with which the Local Government is competent to deal, and the submission of which to the Government of India is quite unnecessary. How would the distribution of work be made in practice? I imagine by some such order as this, "All matters affecting our relations with trans-frontier tribes which Commissioners are unable to dispose of will be referred by them to the Government of India direct and not to the Local Government." I cannot suggest any other distribution. It would not do to say that all matters of importance should be so referred. The Local Government might pass an order in the initial stage which would hamper the Government of India later on. Nor would it do to say that all matters affecting the peace of the border should be so referred. Many matters occur in frontier administration which are unimportant at first, but assume importance as they develop. There are numberless possibilities of the peace of the border being affected by matters which are apparently totally unconnected with trans-border tribes, and which at first sight ought not to produce such an effect. Half the causes of trans-frontier unrest might be embodied in correspondence with the Local Government, and that part of the correspondence which was sent direct to the Government of India might be quite incomplete without it. I am really quite unable to make any suggestion for defining what matters should be referred to the Government of India which would not be open to one of two serious objections, *viz.*, that it would either swamp the Foreign Office or afford insufficient material for forming an opinion. The only possible method is that the reporting officer should be responsible for communicating intelligence of importance in sufficient detail to enable the Government of India to form an opinion. This is what the Local Government now does, and I do not understand what advantage is gained by placing the responsibility on a subordinate of the Local Government.

16. I have not been able to do what I was asked to do, *viz.*, to give an opinion as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, or to discuss the changes of system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme above indicated. I do not think those relations can be regulated in the precise manner indicated, without introducing chaos into the frontier administration. If what is desired is to eliminate the Punjab Government from trans-frontier control, this can only be done by removing the frontier districts, or such portions of them as are closely connected with trans-frontier tribes, from the control of the Punjab Government, and forming this tract into a separate administration under the direct orders of the Government of India. I am not called upon to say anything on this subject, as it has been

negatived after the fullest consideration both by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and I entirely concur in the reasons which have led to this conclusion. At the same time, it would, in my opinion, be far better to encounter all the objections urged to that scheme than to disintegrate the existing administration and introduce confusion where there is, at all events, order and discipline.

17. As I am concluding these remarks, I have received a telegram from Sir R. Udny and a letter from Mr. Anderson, both of which give a partial assent to the Secretary of State's scheme. Sir R. Udny approves of the elimination of the intermediate responsibility of the Local Government, but adds that there are minor points which have required a good deal of consideration. His opinion will be forwarded when received. Mr. Anderson, while expressing his opinion that the new scheme is open to serious objections, thinks that it has certain advantages. I need not notice his objections, as they have been fully stated in this note. The advantages he considers to be—

(1) That the status of the Commissioner will be enhanced in the eyes of the tribesmen, and they will thus be more amenable to his control.

(2) That correspondence will be saved and discussion reduced.

(3) That the relations of the trans-frontier tribes with the Amir of Kabul will thereby be brought under more direct control of the Government of India.

(4) It will be an advantage for Commissioners to be more directly under the Supreme Government in connection with other Departments, such, for example, as the Military Department.

I do not think the tribes will know the difference between a Commissioner who gets his orders direct from the Government of India or intermediately from the Local Government. But no doubt the status of the Commissioner would have to be raised if he were entrusted with more authority than at present. The question is whether the Government of India is prepared largely to raise his status and make him practically a Chief Commissioner. If so, I am afraid he will be difficult to control in regard to his other duties. The Financial Commissioner who is his superior officer in revenue matters holds a position only a little higher than that of Commissioner as it is. I have dealt with (2) above. I think (3) is already fully provided for. Every item of news regarding Kabul is already sent to the Government of India, and the Local Government never attempts to decide questions affecting the Amir. No. 4 shows, I think, what complications are likely to arise. It is not contemplated, I presume, to allow Commissioners to correspond with the Military Department of the Government of India direct in regard to "the employment of the military forces in support of the Political Officers in checking raids and promoting peace and order."

18. In conclusion, I can only state my conviction that, unless and until Her Majesty's Government decide to separate the frontier and place it under a Chief Commissioner or other officer in direct subordination to the Government of India, the existing machinery cannot with any advantage be altered. The Local Government at present works in loyal subordination to the Government of India, and while, on the one hand, submitting for its orders, together with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, all matters of importance with regard to trans-frontier matters as well as matters arising in other Departments, stems the tide of correspondence by assuming responsibility in regard to matters within its competence. Though the views of the Local Government have not always been in accord with those of the Government of India, I confidently assert that it has never failed in loyal co-operation with the declared policy of the latter. I am not aware that the Government of India has made any complaint in regard to this matter, and I appeal to the present correspondence to show that, as regards the former management of trade affairs in the pass, the Government of India considered the Punjab management satisfactory and desired that it should be reproduced. If the Punjab Government has in the past practically acted as

a drag on the suggestions or proposals of the forward school of frontier politicians, the most strenuous advocates of which will be found in military ranks, I venture to suggest that the elimination of its counsels will not strengthen the position of the Government of India with whom rests the responsibility of deciding between conflicting views according to the best interests of the Empire, and to whom the views of the head of the local administration can hardly be a matter of indifference. But the view which under a strong sense of duty I feel bound to urge in connection with the present case, is that to place the Commissioner of Peshawar and District Officers in the Peshawar Division in respect of trans-frontier matters under the direct control of the Government of India would indicate a want of confidence in the Government of the Punjab and would introduce confusion into its administration.

(Sd.) W. M. YOUNG.

19th October 1898.

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

Letter from L. W. Dane, Esquire, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, 7th November 1898.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated 23rd October (Confidential), I am desired to submit the letters noted on the margin, which contain the opinions of Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I., and Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., on the question of the future administration of the Punjab Frontier and to convey the following remarks.

Letter dated 20th October 1898, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.
Letter dated 21st October 1898, from Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., on Special Duty.

2. As regards the first four paragraphs of Sir R. Udny's letter, the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add. He proposes a distribution of the work, but does not deal with any of the objections to a dual system of frontier management which Sir Mackworth Young has endeavoured to explain in his memorandum dated 19th October 1898.

The remainder of his letter is a plea for —

(*a*) A specially selected body of Civil Officers for service in districts on the Afghan border.

(*b*) A largely increased staff of European assistants in the same districts.

3. Sir R. Udny's scheme for (*a*) is practically what has for some years been accepted by the Punjab Government, with the exception (1) that the inducements for frontier service in the shape of extra emoluments consists in the extra allowances for political charges, for the outposts of Mardan, Thal, Tank, Rajanpur, Mianwali, and Bhakkar, and the Pashtu and Biluchi allowances, and it has not been found necessary to ask for salaries graduated with reference to contemporaries cis-Indus; (2) that the demarcation between service trans-Indus and cis-Indus has not been quite so final or distinct as Sir R. Udny wishes, for the reason that officers sometimes develop special aptitude or the reverse for frontier service after a longer period than three years, and, as in the case of the judicial and executive separation, it is better for the service that there should not be such finality at an early stage of an officer's career. Sir R. Udny's list of officers serving on the frontier does not include the names of several officers who have served on the frontier, and who might serve there again. Their removal has been due to various causes. Sometimes to health, sometimes to

the desirability of giving the officer a training in the more regulated procedure of a cis-Indus districts sometimes to the fact that an officer has been proved not sufficiently equipped for special work on the frontier, sometimes to the requirements of the Government of India, as in the case of Major Deane, C.S.I., and Major MacMahon, C.I.E., C.S.I., but rarely or never has the transfer been made in the interest of the cis-Indus as contrasted with the trans-Indus administration. Speaking generally, however, His Honour entirely concurs in the principles which Sir. R. Udny advocates for regulating service on the frontier.

4. But the great difficulty with which we have had to contend of late, a difficulty which lies beneath all Sir R. Udny's strictures and the removal of which must be a work of time, is the paucity of officers of a certain standing in the Commission. The circumstances which led to this depletion have frequently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and I am now to enclose for facility of reference a copy of paragraphs 13 to 15 of Mr. Tupper's letter dated 1st July 1889, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, which will explain the state of affairs then existing. Up to 1878 the recruitment was fairly regular, but thereafter it fell off seriously. No less than seven junior civilians, who had been recruited under the new system by which candidates of the ages of 17 to 19 were admitted to the open competition, died also shortly after their arrival in the country, and some of the Statutory civilians did not prove a success and left the service. The result is that between 1880 and 1884, a period of five years, there are now only nine officers in the Commission instead of about thirty-one, which, under the normal scheme of recruitment, we should have obtained. A proposal to mend matters by drafting in competent men from other branches of the Government service was not accepted by the Government of India, and in consequence for the past ten years the greatest difficulty has been experienced in manning the posts in the Province. The frontier has suffered least as it has always been recognised to be a matter of vital necessity to keep competent officers there, but elsewhere all sorts of expedients have been resorted to and the districts have been filled temporarily by Provincial Service men and officers of two and three years' service. Since 1893, however, the number of recruits has risen to eleven and thirteen a year, and many of these are officers of great promise, so that in the near future it will be a simpler matter to adequately fill all the posts in the Province.

5. I am to point out that Sir R. Udny's second proposition in favour of a largely increased European staff on the frontier is nothing new. The question engrossed the attention of the Government of India and this Government in 1891, and the measures then taken are detailed in the despatch dated 23rd June 1891, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary of State. The following extract, paragraph 3, of Mr. Fanshawe's letter dated 17th November 1891, to the Frontier Commissioners, clearly explains the aims which the Punjab Government then held in view. These are almost identical with those of Sir R. Udny, and Sir Mackworth Young considers that they still embody all that is really necessary, and that when they are attained a fully efficient frontier staff will always be available :—

3 The strength of the staff of the districts of your division will be in future as shown in the accompanying statements, in which also the *personnel* of the staff for the present cold weather is entered. For the reasons given in the notes annexed to my letter No. 129 of 20th March last, Sir James Lyall considers that this staff will be found sufficient in all cases, and will enable Deputy Commissioners to devote a proper share of their time to political and frontier work without detriment to their control and share of the general work of district administration. Deputy Commissioners will doubtless bear in mind that it is a necessary part of the revised scheme of frontier administration that they should trust all their subordinates specially appointed for this work with a good deal of responsibility and power Unless this is done the relief which it is desired to give to District Officers themselves will be less than it should be In particular, the officers in charge of the Border Military Police should, if proper use is made of their services, be able to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of much unimportant work connected with border offences and tribal administration, and proposals should be submitted for investing them with the necessary magisterial powers for this work. A European assistant will be attached to the headquarters of all frontier districts whose staff does not include one at present so soon as the recruitment of the Commission will permit of this, and it is to be hoped that this will be arranged for by the commencement of next hot weather at latest. Similarly, all outposts will, as far as possible, be held by a European officer in future.

6. That th se results have not been fully realised up to the present, is entirely due to the general depletion of the Commission explained above. When the Commission is properly manned, it will be a comparatively easy thing to provide suitable officers for frontier service and to increase the staff of European Assistants in Frontier districts. Meanwhile, the Punjab Government has done its best to provide substitutes from other Branches of the service, and the names of Messrs. Hastings, Donald, Waterfield, are not unknown t) the Government of India as efficient Frontier officers. A scheme for securing the full training of Frontier Political Officers in the management of the Border t ibes by placing junior officers of the Commission in command of the Border Military Police in Frontier districts is under consideration, and its submission t) the Government of India is only delayed pending the development of the scheme for a Frontier Militia, which has been referred to the Punjab Government for consideration. If so desired, a proposal to throw open the command of the Border Military Police to Assistant Commissioners as well as to the Assistant District Superintendents of Police and Tahsildars, noted in the Government of India despatch above quoted, can be submitted for sanction at once.

7. In conclusion, I am to intimate that the Lieutenant-Governor has no re narks to offer on Mr. Cunningham's l tter, as all the subjects therein discuss d have been already dealt with in this letter or in Sir Mackworth Young's note dated 19th Oct ber 1898.

I have, etc.,

(Signed L. W. DANE,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Annex A.

Letter from S r Richard Udny, K.C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Nathia-ali, 20th October 1898.

IN reply to your endorsement of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour t) say that I am strongly in favour of the proposal "to make the Commissioner of Peshawar, and through him several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes, directly subordinnate in such matters to the Government of India"; and after much consideration I am unable to see why the carrying out of this proposal should entail any change in the existing system.

2. As far as *purely external* relations with the trans-frontier t ibes are concerned, I think it would be a distinct advantage for the Commissioner t) be in direct communication with the Government of India, and it seems to me that, on the border of the Peshawar Division at any rate, the elimination of the intermediate responsibility of the Local Government would give rise to no practical inconvenience, provided that copies of the correspondence were furnished simultaneously to the Lieutenant-Governor in the few cases which might appear to affect the interests of our cis-border subjects, *e.g.*, where residents of British India had been maltreated in independent territory. The sending of such copies might safely be left to the discretion of the Commissioner, and the Government of India would doubtless note the omission to send them in any case in which they considered it necessary that His Honour should have an opportunity of offering his opinion.

3. Our other relations with the t ibes nen, which are not purely external, are generally in respect of one or other of the following matters :—

(i) Raids or other offences committed in British territory either by trans-border tribesmen themselves or by British outlaws residing with them ;

(ii) Difficulties which occasionally arise in consequence of men who have homes on both sides of the border mixing themselves up with trans-frontier affairs or going across the border to commit offences there while residing in British territory, *e.g.*, in the case of the Mohmands on the Shabkadar frontier and Wazirs in the Bannu District.

(iii) Offences committed upon trans-border men in independent territory by purely British subjects who return to our side of the border afterwards;

(iv) Disputes between cis and trans-border men about the boundary of British India; and

(v) Disputes arising out of civil transactions between men of independent territory which are not taken into the ordinary Civil Courts, but decided by jirga under Section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

4. In serious offences of class (i), which under existing orders are already reported both to the Local and Supreme Governments, all correspondence should go in duplicate to both Governments, though the cases would be settled under the direction of the Government of India alone. Minor offences of this class are ordinarily disposed of by the local officers without any report to Government at all, but any periodical statements of such cases which at present go to the Punjab Government would, I presume, in future be submitted to the Government of India.

In cases under class (ii) it would generally be unnecessary to send the Punjab Government copies of the correspondence, as the men concerned, though sometimes resident in British territory, are in respect of such matters practically trans-border tribesmen.

Cases of classes (iii) and (iv) are very rare, but it would probably be advisable that any correspondence about them should be in duplicate, the final decision under class (iii) being left to the Local Government, and under class (iv) to the Government of India in communication with the Local Government, as would be done in disputes of the same kind between a Native State under the Foreign Department and the conterminous Local Administration in British India.

Statements of cases under class (v) might, if desired, go to the Government of India, though there seems no reason why they should not be submitted, as they have been hitherto, to the Local Government along with the other quarterly statements under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

I have not referred to cases of male or female refugees from independent territory, because the only notice we take of them is to require such refugees under Section 35 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation to reside at a distance from the border if any attempt upon their lives is apprehended from across the frontier, and this is a matter of internal administration.

5. As the whole question of frontier management is now under discussion, there are two other points upon which I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word, *viz.*—

(*a*) The necessity of a specially selected body of Civil Officers for service in districts on the Afghan border; and

(*b*) the necessity of largely increasing the staff of European Assistants in the same districts.

6. As regards (*a*), I have always held the strongest opinion, and my views are still the same as I expressed demi-officially in 1891 or 1892, *viz.*, that no officer should be sent to the frontier till he has received his full ordinary training—*i.e.*, until he has passed all his Departmental Examinations and gone through the usual course of Settlement instructions—that all officers thus qualified should be allowed to volunteer for the frontier provided that they must do so while still under three years' service, and that only those volunteers

should be accepted who appear likely, from their physique, strength of character, and power of associating with natives, to prove adapted for the work before them. Such volunteers should be enrolled on a special register, and warned that they are electing for *permanent* service on the frontier, where promotion must necessarily be slow because the body of officers will always be comparatively small, and because they will not be considered eligible for transfer to promotion cis-Indus; but I would make up for this to some extent by allowing Assistant Commissioners in border districts to draw higher pay when officers of their own standing in the Commission or junior to them were officiating as Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, and this, with the knowledge that they belonged to a "*corps d'élite*" with more interesting and responsible work and with greater possibilities of advancement and distinction than ordinarily fall to the lot of the cis-Indus official, should be sufficient to keep men who have voluntarily chosen this line of service fairly contented. Hitherto I believe junior officers have not unfrequently been sent trans-Indus, and again withdrawn to the Punjab, without regard to their own inclinations. The result has been in some cases that they have managed to return cis-Indus on the first opportunity, while in other cases men who would gladly have remained on the frontier have been recalled either for the Secretariat or because their turn had come for promotion to charge of districts elsewhere; but according to my idea no officer once selected for the frontier should ever be withdrawn except for proved unfitness or for neglect to pass the Pashtu Examination within a reasonable time.

7. In this connection I append a statement* of all Civil Officers who are either serving on the Afghan frontier at present or who may be reckoned upon as available for work on this border though absent on furlough or (as in the case of Colonel Leigh) posted temporarily to a cis-Indus district; and by Afghan frontier I mean the five districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where the trans-border tribesmen are of Afghan race, as distinguished from Dera Ghazi Khan, where the people are Biluch and the conditions are very different. From this statement it will be seen at once how irregularly the supply of frontier officers has been maintained, and that, if the six men of longest border experience (not counting myself as I am retiring immediately) were removed, we should have no one left of much more than six years' frontier training, while the great majority are very junior. In the period of thirteen years from February 1878 to February 1891 only five men were sent to the frontier who still remain there. From 1891 to 1895 we have one officer per year, and eight in 1896—1898, but under the existing system most of the latter would probably be recalled cis-Indus before long.

8. As regards the second point (*b*), it must be understood, as in the preceding paragraph, that I am speaking only of what (to use the old expression) may be called Covenanted Officers, *i.e.*, Covenanted Civilians or Military Officers in Civil employ, for Uncovenanted Officers can never, save under very exceptional circumstances, be promoted to the charge of districts or divisions, and, however able they may be, their frontier experience can rarely be utilised in these higher posts. Except, therefore, for purely judicial work or the charge of treasuries, Uncovenanted Officers on the frontier fill positions which might otherwise be more usefully occupied by Covenanted men in training for higher service, and no Uncovenanted Officer (European or Native) should ever be placed in charge of a frontier sub-division, or in posts like those of the Political Officers in the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi or Wana, which also afford excellent training for the political duties of a Deputy Commissioner. Yet, at the present moment we find a European Extra Judicial Assistant (Mr. Homan) officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, while a Native Extra Assistant Commissioner (Sardar Mahsud) is at Tank, the frontier sub-division of the same district, and a European Police Officer, Mr. Donald (though this is probably only a temporary arrangement), is in the Khyber. Not long ago, too, we had Mr. Hastings (another Police Officer) in the Kurram, and at the time of the outbreak last year the Political Officer of the Khyber was a Native. Lastly, there have been occasions within my recollection when the important sub-divisions of Mardan

* Not printed.

and Thal were held either by a European or Native Extra Assistant Commissioner, and all these instances have been due to the impossibility of providing officers of sufficient standing and experience from the Covenanted line. Even the posts of the Commandants of Border Police, who usually act as Political Assistant to their Deputy Commissioners, are valuable for frontier training, and I think that, in future, these two might be held with advantage by regular officers of the Commission; but such officers ought never to be left long enough in them to forget, or acquire a distaste for, the ordinary work of interior district administration, and this, I may add, is a remark which applies equally to the Political charges in the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana.

2. If these views are accepted, it is evident that the number of Covenanted Assistants in the Afghan border districts must be largely increased. Even as it is the number is too small to allow of a fair proportion being always absent on furlough or leave. The result is that at the present moment three of the five districts are temporarily in charge of officers of less than two years' frontier standing (Messrs. Mant, Down and Grant), while in another—Dera Ismail Khan—the Deputy Commissioner, as I have said already, is not a Covenanted officer at all. As regards Assistant Commissioners, the case is still worse, for in four of the five districts there is no such officer at head-quarters, and in Peshawar, so notorious for its crime and lawlessness, there is but one (Mr. Gracey) who came up from cis-Indus two or three weeks ago. To remedy this state of things, and to secure a properly graduated service of trained men, there ought to be at least two Covenanted Assistants (or three, if one is to be Commandant of Border Police) at the head-quarters of every district, and four in Peshawar, a corresponding diminution of course being made in the number of European and Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. The permanent Convenanted staff on the Afghan frontier would then be constituted as follows:—

Commissioners	2
Deputy Commissioners	5
Political Officers in Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana	4
Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Mardan, Thal and Tank Sub-Divisions	3
Commandants of Border Police in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan	4
Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters	12
TOTAL	30

and this would allow of a reasonable number of officers being absent on furlough or leave without necessitating the constant bringing up of new and untrained men from cis-Indus, which is at present unavoidable.

It may be urged that, if the number of subordinate officers is so much increased, and they are debarred from advancement cis-Indus, promotion to Officiating Deputy Commissionerships will be so slow that we shall have no men offering themselves for the frontier. This would no doubt be true if no steps were taken to remedy such a grievance, and it is therefore essential, as I have already pointed out, that a sliding scale of pay should be introduced giving an Assistant Commissioner the pay of a Deputy Commissioner whenever an officer junior to him is officiating in charge of a district cis-Indus.

It may also be said that, to keep men out of the charge of districts and in subordinate positions for seven or eight years would tend to disgust them and to dwarf their power of accepting responsibility; but, though they would take some time to rise to Deputy Commissionerships, they would not be all this time mere assistants; and it is a point of great importance to have men of a certain standing for Political charges like Kurram, etc., which on this account it has often been very difficult to fill from the Covenanted line. In the ordinary course an officer on first coming to the frontier should have two years of the usual work in Cutchery, which is the best of all schools for learning the language, and after that he might be put for a year in command of the Border Police. Then would

come a term of two or three years in charge of a sub-division, followed by, perhaps, a year or two in an independent charge like the Khyber or Kurram, by which time, if not before, a permanent district vacancy would probably be available. All this would give such ample variety of experience and responsibility, that I think no man with a liking for border service would find it compare unfavourably with a life even of a Deputy Commissioner cis-Indus, and still less so with the duties of an Assistant Commissioner, who is often little better than a Cutchery drudge.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 15, of a letter dated Simla, 1st July 1889, from C. L. Tupper, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

13. Enclosed will be found a statement (Enclosure III*) from which it will be perceived that, whereas according to the prescribed figure of recruitment, *viz.*, 6·21 per annum, the Commission should have received 68·31 recruits in these years, the actual number of recruits was 52 only, and of these, owing to resignations, transfers to other Provinces and employments, and to deaths, only 32 remain. In the years 1885—1888, as will be perceived from the same statement, the recruitment has been sufficient or fairly so.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity to beg that the services of the following officers now employed away from the Punjab may be restored to this Province when practicable, *viz.* —

(1) Mr. R. G. Thomson, Officiating Postmaster-General, Punjab.
(2) and (3) Messrs. Drew and Cappel, transferred to Bombay in 1882.
(4) Mr. L. W. King, now serving under the Government of India in the Political Department and just at present on furlough.

The Lieutenant-Governor would like to add to this list the names of Mr. Hurry and Lieutenant Martindale, now serving in Burma, but he does not wish to be pressing upon this point, as he believes that it would be very difficult for the Chief Commissioner of Burma to spare their services. I am to add as additional reasons for this request that the European strength of the Punjab Commission is at a dangerously low ebb, and that undoubtedly one of the reasons for the defects in the criminal administration which are under discussion is the want of a sufficient number of European Magistrates.

15. It remains to consider the measures which should be adopted to keep the future strength of the Punjab Commission up to the mark. This matter has been very fully discussed in personal consultation with yourself, and the result is that it is now proposed to raise the number of charges to which recruitment should be adjusted from 104 to 119. The reasons for this change are very fully explained in the annexed memorandum (Enclosure IV*) by the Secretary to this Government, showing in detail the results of the recent conference with yourself. In accordance with those proposals the figure of recruitment should be raised from 6·21 to 7·105. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this proposal will be sanctioned. He has also requested that the next supply of Covenanted Civilians may be five instead of four, the number previously intimated to you; and he thinks it would be an excellent thing if two Military recruits could be given to the Punjab as soon as possible.

Annex B.

Letter from F. D. Cunningham, Esq., C.I.E., Commissoner (on Special Duty) to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Peshawar, the 21st October 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th September, about alterations proposed in the present system of managing relations with tribes beyond the Peshawar border, so as to bring the conduct of these affairs more directly under the control of the Government of India.

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* Not printed.

2. The despatch of the Secretary of State announces that generally "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory," and that, with special reference to the Khyber, it is "not desirable merely to restore arrangements which were in force before the outbreak." Some change is, therefore, called for. There can be no question that of late, and especially in the year 1897, the fruits of the present system have not been all that could be wished; how far this is due to defects in the administrative system and how far to difficulties inherent in recent frontier policy and to deep-rooted antagonism between feeling beyond the border and the aims of government, is a question well worthy of consideration, though its discussion here would be out of place.

The decision of Her Majesty's Government calls for a change in the administrative machine, and the immediate question is whether, as regards the Peshawar border, that direct control which is desired can be secured by removing the Commissioner and the officers below him from subordination to the Punjab Government in respect of political matters, and by placing them to that extent under the direct orders of the Government of India.

The proposal has the obvious objection of weakening the control of the Local Government over its principal Revenue Officers and Magistrates in the Division. I should be sorry to say it would be unworkable; Indian officials are accustomed to serve many masters; the Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab is controlled in some Departments by the Commissioner, in other by the Sessions Judge and Chief Court, and he is answerable to a variety of other authorities. It is said that this dependence on many masters is practicable because all are under one head, the Local Government; so that the Deputy Commissioner cannot excuse deficiencies on one side by pleading press of work on another. To this it may be replied that, whatever other changes are introduced, assuming that the Deputy Commissioner is left in charge of the clans of his own border, as I hope to show he must and ought to be, he would still, for both internal and external work, be under the Commissioner; and though the Commissioner would serve two masters, yet ultimately all are under one supreme authority, the Government of India.

At the same time, though I think the proposal is not wholly unworkable, it has in it many tendencies to produce friction, and from the point of view of the Local Government may well be thought impracticable.

The Lieutenant-Governor would no longer look on officials in Peshawar as his servants, and it might happen that a transfer desired by him in the interest of the Revenue or Judicial administration would be vetoed by the Government of India. This again does not seem to me an insuperable objection, for analogous cases arise under the Provincial Government where Revenue and Judicial authorities take different views of the efficiency of the individual.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that the proposal has in it certain seeds of friction and will put the Local Government in a very difficult position. Moreover, it will not be easy in practice to define the two spheres. To distinguish on paper relations with border clans from district work is easy, but many questions affecting directly the ryots within our border may indirectly concern their trans-frontier cousins.

To go no further back than the last year, the Kohat salt duty, the Agror Border Regulation, and matters connected with the Border Police, are cases in point.

3. But from the concluding part of paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, I gather that, coupled with this change in the position of the Commissioner, it is suggested that the District Officer should be divorced from the management of political business on his own border.

I do not know whether this is an essential part of the proposal under discussion; if it be, I venture to think the scheme needs careful reconsideration. Speaking with a long experience—nearly a quarter of a century—of frontier work, I make bold to say that, whatever changes may be introduced above, the fundamental principle of Border administration should be to retain in one hand

executive control within, and the management of relations with clans on the fringe of hills beyond, the frontier. Any other system must involve immense loss of influence and waste of power.

The geographical line which marks the boundary is no barrier; in many parts the men beyond are of the same clan and race as our subjects within the border; in some they live on both sides, migrating with the seasons; in all parts foreigner and subject, whose villages and grazing-grounds adjoin, are closely connected by ties of interest, business, tenancy or marriage. Many trans-border clans have "jagirs" in our districts; all down the frontier the great families have assignments or pensions representing allowances granted by former Rulers—Mogal, Durrani or Sikh—to secure their loyalty and assistance. Though the heads of these families are no longer regularly employed as middlemen, yet they still have influence, and take care to maintain it; in every frontier trouble they are called in to assist, and often do most valuable work.

All these and many similar conditions give to the officer who is Magistrate and Collector, who is locally supreme in matters connected with Police, Criminal Justice and the administration of the Land Revenue system, a power to get work out of Chiefs and Khans within our border, to check intrigues starting in our territory, and to influence clansmen on the immediate "hinterland" of his district, such as no other official can exert.

Leisure to sit all day and every day with jirgas and men from across the border will not make up for want of power to decide their petitions about assessment of wells, suspension of revenue demands on lands owned by them in Peshawar, or to take action under the Frontier Crimes Regulation on their claims about debts due or broken engagements of betrothal and marriage.

These remarks refer to the clans who march with British territory; the further you go from our border the less does this argument apply. The fact that there are Political Agents in charge of Wano, Tochi, Dir and Swat, etc., and that they can manage those tracts successfully without having jurisdiction within our districts, does not prove the contrary, as their charges include clans far removed from the border line, and in any case the Khans of Dera Ismail Khan or Bannu understand that they may some day see the officer who is now Political Agent in Wano or Tochi come back to be Deputy Commssioner in the adjoining district.

4. It seems, however, to be anticipated that, with the creation of a set of Political Agents separate from the District Officers, there will be less change of *personnel* due to "removal or transfer to other appointments under the exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion." This is possible; but at the same time it is probable that there is no part of any Indian province in which men have been kept longer within narrow limits than on the Punjab frontier. It is notorious that once on the frontier, always there. I have known men who did not wish to stay purposely neglect to learn Pashtu, on the ground that, if they once passed the examination, they would be kept for life in a part of the province from which they wished to escape. Take the Peshawar Division as an instance: the three officers* who have last held charge have been practically all their service on or beyond the frontier, and have at least as much knowledge as the experience of a quarter of a century can give.

* { Sir R. Udny. / Myself. / Mr. W. Merk.

Of the changes of tenure of this office since 1891, when Sir R. Udny became Commissioner, not one has been due to "exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion;" they have been caused solely by the removal of an officer to special political work outside, to furloughs, ill-health, or privilege leave. And under no system can changes for these causes be avoided.

5. It seems to me, however, very doubtful whether the control of the Government of India will be increased to the extent expected merely by eliminating the Punjab Government and by drawing the Commissioner, Peshawar, into direct relations. If the Punjab Government had any frontier

policy of its own, or, having one, if it had authority to pursue it, if it had power to give orders in any but the most trivial matter, I could understand that, by removing it from the chain, the control of the Government of India would be increased in reality as well as in name. But I venture to think that, whatever their position in constitutional theory may be, the Lahore Government have not for many years past given orders in any but the most petty matter, affecting trans-border clans or politics.

With the exception of a few years in the Secretariat, the whole of my service of twenty-six years has been passed on or beyond the North-West Frontier, and for the past thirteen years in the Peshawar Division. Speaking of that part of the border, I cannot remember any question sufficiently important to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta. Under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India. The Deputy Commissioner as the local Political Officer disposes of many claims against trans-border men by reprisals or arrests in British territory, or by his influence with clans outside, and he settles these cases without report to the great advantage of Government. But when he thinks action on his part will not summarily dispose of a case, he may report it for orders, and in cases of this description I think that, in practice, the Commissioner and the Local Government give advice and not decisions; the final order even now comes from Calcutta.

The charge proposed will certainly eliminate one office, the function of which in these matters has become advisory rather than administrative, will so far tend to quicken despatch of business and the issue of orders, and will bring the Government of India nearer to the work to be done.

It is, however, clear that between the local officer on the spot and the Supreme Government there must be some authority interposed high enough to pass orders in small matters disposed of on general principles or in accordance with the declared policy of Government, and of experience and knowledge sufficient to give weight to his advice and conclusions.

If between the Deputy Commissioner and Government there is to be only the Commissioner, clearly his responsibility will be largely enhanced, and if the change is to work to advantage, his position must be raised, and he must be invested with powers beyond what he now ventures to assume.

6. To sum up, I am of opinion that the proposal to remove the Commissioner and his subordinates in political matters from the control of the Punjab Government and to place them directly under the Government of India is practicable and not unworkable, but that it has the grave disadvantages of risk of friction, and of impairing that control which is a condition of discipline and efficiency.

But I have no hesitation in saying that it would be a grievous mistake to divorce the Deputy Commissioner from the management of the border clans who march with his district.

Assuming that the reasons given in pragraph 3 are accepted, and that authority within and without the border is kept in one hand, it remains to be considered how the local Political Officer himself is to be directed and controlled. That between him and the Supreme Government some authority must be interposed is evident, otherwise the Foreign Department of the Government of India, which should deal with large questions and with cases likely to cause complications, will be inundated with trivial business.

I venture to think that there are two solutions, and that either of them would in effect be better than that of making the Commissioner of Peshawar an official Janus with one face to Calcutta and one towards Lahore.

These are either —

(i) to give the Punjab Government real authority and power to issue final orders in respect to affairs with clans on the immediate border fringe, and in all but matters likely to lead to serious results or to hostilities on a large scale; or

(ii) to remove the frontier districts* from the Punjab Government, and to place in charge of them an officer with the powers of Chief Commissioner for the interior, and the position of Agent to the Governor-General for the clans and countries beyond.

* Excluding of course the cis-Indus parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the whole of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The first of these two plans would work, but at this date it seems useless to suggest what would at once be ruled out of court as "retrograde," and, moreover, it does not fulfil the condition laid down by the Secretary of State, and is therefore out of the question.

The second would bring the management of the border under the Government of India in the most direct manner practicable. The population, revenue, trade and wealth of the province have so increased since the question of a separate Frontier Commissionership was mooted some twenty years ago under the Government of Lord Lytton, that what would be left to the Punjab after removing Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, and a strip of the Derajat, is still sufficient to constitute an administrative area of the first class.

Towns have grown, Municipalities have been created under new and complex laws, the whole machinery of Local Self-Government has been started, hundreds of miles of railway and canals have been opened, the cultivated, and, what is more important, the irrigated area has been enlarged by scores of thousands of acres,—in a word development in all directions has been so great, that it is questionable whether there is not enough cis-Indus to occupy the full energies of a great administration.

I am writing without access to an office, and therefore do not attempt to give figures, but a comparison of the chief statistics of the province for 1878 with those of to-day would, I think, show that no "territorial rectifications or compensations" would be required, and that this supposed objection to the radical and effectual remedy does not in reality exist.

If, then, a strong administration directly under the Government of India is desired, in which frontier questions can be fully taken up on one consistent line without detriment to the needs and requirements of the greater part of a large province, this can best be secured by placing the frontier districts under a separate Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The Punjab Government would benefit by being relieved of an incubus, by the gain of time and power to devote to the administration of a rapidly growing province, and it would be rescued from what to many has appeared the invidious position into which it has been relegated by the course of events in the past ten or twenty years in regard to affairs on the North-West Frontier.

7. While I believe that this would be the better alternative, I am not prepared to say that the other proposal put forward, to split the Commissioner of Peshawar into two persons, responsible to the Local Government in things internal, and to the Government of India in external matters, is unworkable. But there can be no doubt that it would make the position of the Punjab Government very difficult, and probably within a short time they would be constrained to ask the Government of India to take over the entire responsibility for the frontier districts, and for officials over whom the Lieutenant-Governor would no longer have that full control which alone can secure discipline and efficiency.

Even if the other alternative be ultimately accepted and the border districts be separated from the Punjab, there remains the question whether the unsatisfactory position of to-day on the North-West Frontier is wholly the result of the administrative system, and how far it may be caused in part at least by the natural opposition of tribesmen of independent territory to the policy of these later years. It is the duty of servants of Government to carry out the policy of Government whatever it be, not to criticise unless their views are asked, and I have no intention of suggesting criticisms, for Government best

knows its business and its ultimate aim. After all, if difficulties exist, they must be overcome; it is constant advance in spite of opposition which has created an Empire:

"Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis"
"Aut metus Ausoniâ prohibet consistere terrâ"?

But when it is a question of condemning and altering an existing administrative system, it will surely not be out of place to note with proper deference that, in the policy which has led to the occupation and, as the tribesmen view it, to the practical annexation of Wano, Tochi and Malakand, there are elements so contrary to the feelings, traditions, and aspirations of the clans thus conciliated, so likely to arouse their fear of loss of independence, that this alone would account for some at least of the difficulties experienced in carrying out the aims of Government on the North-West Frontier, besides any that may have been created by the machinery of administration, which no doubt is capable of reform and improvement.

As the discussion has arisen out of a despatch upon the management of the Khyber, it is specially appropriate to remember that the arrangements started under the Punjab Government, when I had the honour to be the first Political Officer in charge of the pass, worked with success for nearly twenty years.

They broke down in the end, but under stress of a storm whose origin was unconnected with the Punjab or its Government. But twenty years is a long time in the history of any political system; the map of Europe rarely outlasts it unchanged; and the system to be reformed has at least this to its credit, that during that time the Khyber Pass was kept as safe as any part of the Grand Trunk Road from Peshawar to Calcutta.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

Minute by the Viceroy on the management of the Punjab Frontier, dated 6th November 1898.

1. At the end of August we received from the Secretary of State his reply to the despatch in which we communicated our proposals for the final settlement of outstanding questions with the Afridis, and for the future management of the Khyber Pass. The nature of the decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government made it necessary for us to differentiate even more than before in our treatment of these two branches of the subject. So far as concerned the communication of the terms on which peaceful relations with the tribes might be re-established, we were authorised to act so soon as our definition of the terms had been approved by the Secretary of State. On the other hand, so far as future management was concerned, Her Majesty's Government came to no determination, but forwarded to us certain suggestions on which they invited our opinion.

2. Naturally the first branch of the subject, as the more pressing, first engaged our attention; but I am not dealing with it in this Minute, and it will suffice to record that on September 12th we were able to inform the Punjab Government of the nature of the terms, and of the manner in which we proposed to communicate them to the tribes. It was impossible to refer to future arrangements until this letter had gone; but a week later, *i.e.*, on September 19th, it was followed by another in which we requested the Local Government to supply us with the information necessary to determine how far the suggested alterations in existing arrangements were practicable. I mention these dates to show that there was no delay on our part in taking action along both the lines indicated in the despatch from the Secretary of State. Nor, in my opinion, has there been any undue delay on the part of the Local Government. It was essential that the Lieutenant-Governor should consult his officers who were actually in charge, or were well acquainted with the

circumstances, of the frontier districts. He warned me at once that this must take time, and I am indebted to him for pressing his enquiries so energetically as to be able to submit his report within little more than a month. The propositions which he had to consider were calculated to affect the province for which he is responsible in many ways, and it would have been unreasonable to except an opinion upon them without full time for consultation and deliberation. It is not, therefore, on account of any delay, which could have been avoided, that a difficulty has arisen in our determining before we leave Simla the conclusions on which the further observations desired by the Secretary of State might be founded. It was only on one supposition that the short time at our disposal might have sufficed. If the Lieutenant-Governor had seen his way to make proposals by which the objects aimed at in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch might be attained, it would perhaps have been just possible for the Government of India to consider those proposals and forward them with observations to the Secretary of State. But the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor is that he cannot suggest any alterations in the directions indicated; on the contrary, that, in his opinion, they would introduce chaos into the frontier administration.

Under these circumstances we have nothing to work upon. The Government of India will now have to decide on one of two courses: either to endorse the verdict of the Lieutenant-Governor, or to formulate proposals of its own. It can do neither hastily, and any attempt to arrive at a premature pronouncement without careful sifting of the information already available, or which may be collected, would be unfair to hon. members, and could not be expected to yield results of any value.

4. This, however, leaves me in a position which differs in one essential respect from that of my colleagues. When the case comes before them hereafter, as it bound to come, I shall not be in a position to offer any opinion. It appears to me that, while it is my duty to abstain from inviting any formal or final discussion at this moment, it is equally my duty not to shirk my responsibility, but to submit to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in a form which can be used officially, a statement of the reasons which in my judgment justify the policy which I have advised, and which on my present information I should still recommend. But I desire to speak for myself alone. and to make it clearly understood that the transmission of this minute and of the documents necessary to explain its argument to the Secretary of State, implies no approval by the Government of India of either it or them, but expressly reserves the whole case until it can be maturely and deliberately considered and determined.

5. Her Majesty's Government have affirmed that in their opinion "the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." Unfortunately very little is said of the grounds on which this opinion is based. When, after defining the duties of frontier officers in terms to which no exception can be taken, the Despatch proceeds to say, "They can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials," the assumption of course is that under present arrangements this combination is the rule. The Lieutenant-Governor challenges this assertion, and shows (1) that on a large portion of the frontier the combination does not exist at all, there being political officers for the political work, separate and distinct from, indeed not even subordinate to, the district official, *i.e.*, the Deputy Commissioner; (2) that where the combination does exist it is in parts of the country where the interests of the residents on the two sides of the border are so closely interwined that it is impossible to deal with them separately; and (3) that where under the circumstances aforesaid the work becomes too heavy for the district official, assistance has been given, and can be given, and at any rate the political work is not allowed to suffer. In connection with this subject the Lieutenant-Governor has examined in detail the statements found in an article in *The Times* newspaper, an avowed and, so far as I know, the only formulated indictment of the present system

which has yet appeared. I do not propose to follow him, and will content myself with saying that, so far as my own experience goes, it corroborates his presentation of the facts of the case, and that I feel bound to perfer the authority of the responsible head of the Province writing officially, to that of any anonymous correspondent.

6. A similar argument might be used with regard to the sentence in the despatch following next to that already quoted. The Lieutenant-Governor denies, and gives chapter and verse to show that it is not true, that frontier officials are transferred to other appointments in a manner that interferes with efficiency. There is nothing on the other side but assertion, and assertion by itself is not proof. Until, therefore, evidence to the contrary is adduced, it is but reasonable to believe that of the Lieutenant-Governor. But one is tempted to go a step further. Is it not possible to rate too highly the absence of removal or transfer? On the contrary, is there any worse evil in a service than stagnation? Mr. Anderson's remarks on this subject deserve consideration. Even Sir R. Udny, who avows himself a strong supporter of a special service for the frontier, clearly recognises that there would be difficulties, and proposes to meet them by arrangements, of which one thing is quite certain, *i.e.*, that they will be very costly. This paper has come in late, and there has been no time to examine it in detail; but it must be remembered that a similar state of affairs to that brought out by the statement annexed is by no means unknown elsewhere in India, and that one of the causes which contributes to it is a block in promotion, or in other words, one of the phases of the stagnation to which I take objection; and one which would be still more likely to arise in a small special service. What is wanted on the frontier is personal influence, but not necessarily the influence of the individual. No doubt instances could easily be quoted where a strong and sympathetic individuality has dominated the ruder natures with which it has been brought in contact. But we cannot predicate characteristics like these for all frontier officers, and it is only too probable that an officer, set down in a remote district for the best years of his life, will imbibe prejudices from his surroundings, or perhaps tend to fossilize, at any rate lose the versatility of resource and promptitude of action on which success in dealing with Native races so much depends. We escape from much of this difficulty if we look to the service rather than the individual officer, and aim at a service so organised as to receive a constant supply of officers well equipped for the duties they have to perform, rather than the mere selection of special officers for special posts. People sometimes talk as if all we had to do was to find the man to fill the post It is by no means to under-rate the initial difficulty to point out that it is often the smallest of the series; for once the post is established on certain lines, specially if the first incumbent is a man with special characteristics, the field of selection is still further limited in the case of his Deputy or successor. Apart altogether from casualties or resignations, temporary vacancies must be comparatively numerous in an arduous service like that on the frontier, for it is impossible to deny men so placed opportunities of rest and relaxation. The difficulty, therefore, of replacing specially selected officers is no remote one, but may occur immediately, and recur constantly.

7. Leaving out of sight for the moment all questions of the official who is to control the whole system, two classes of officers are required for frontier work. For the actual dealings with the tribes young men are wanted whose activity of mind and body predisposes them to a life which, if isolated and monotonous, has a spice of adventure and of danger, and who are free from the ties which, *e.g.*, for a married man, render residence in the wilds irksome and expensive. But as it is impossible to combine these qualities with a mature experience, it is necessary also to provide local supervision, or in other words, the presence at local centres of officers of sufficient standing and knowledge to be able to direct the junior officers on the spot in cases of difficulty, especially in those which must be disposed of promptly, and where reference to a distant authority is impracticable. In the long narrow strip of tribal country stretching along the Punjab frontier from the Gomal northwards, it would not be easy to find an agency so effective for

this kind of local supervision as the men who attain to Commissionerships under the Punjab Government. The younger men might be recruited from the Staff Corps or elsewhere, though when that is advocated it is fair to remember that the Punjab Commission is already largely recruited from Staff Corps officers, the rule being that one Staff Corps officer is appointed to the Commission to every three of the Indian Civil Service. Two things seem perfectly evident—(1) that if a new Staff, separate and distinct from the Punjab Commission, is to be established, it must at the outset consist principally, if not entirely, of officers drawn from that Commission, because in no other way can the local experience be obtained; and (2) that, even if hereafter it is sought to cut adrift from Punjab influences, the ultimate source of supply must be practically the same for the new service as for the old.

8. The geographical configuration of the tribal country to which reference has been made above has no doubt contributed to the formation of an administration such as that just described, and makes it difficult to suggest any workable alternative. In a compact tract of comparatively open country like Baluchistan, inhabited by a number of tribes which, though differing from each other in some respects, are neither fanatical nor strong, it is possible to prescribe a general policy for the country as a whole. But that is not so with the tribes along the Punjab frontier, and the fact was very clearly brought out in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Government in 1896. The attitude of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was that there ought to be no attempt to generalise where there is no room for generalisation, but that the circumstances of each bit of the frontier must be separately considered with reference to its peculiar circumstances. The Government of India fully accepted the proposition that different parts of the frontier were in different states of development,—*vide* paragraph 6 of Mr. Barnes' letter of August 14th, 1896,—but Sir D. Fitzpatrick thought it so important that he dealt with the whole subject in great elaboration and detail in his reply dated October 26th, 1896.

9. If it be argued that, admitting the necessity of different treatment in different tracts, some of the sub-division of the executive staff might be avoided by making each tract self-contained, the answer is to be found in paragraph 11 of the Khyber despatch of June 23rd. Of each one of the districts into which the tribal country would divide itself could it be said, as of the Khyber, that "we could not afford to station there an officer of the standing and experience to be trusted in cases of importance and emergency. The district is too small for an expensive staff, and too important for any other than a thoroughly reliable authority." We cannot dispense with any of our outposts, Wano, Tochi, Kurram, Kohat, Khyber, and so on; each must be in charge of a British officer; doubling up is impracticable and without it the cost of senior officers is prohibitive. It may be said that the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government do not necessarily involve the displacement of the subordinate machinery, but only the transfer of the control to the Government of India. That may or may not be so; much depends on the working out of details. But it seemed necessary to examine present arrangements from the foundations, and to show that the guiding principles are intelligible and practical; for, as pointed out, the language of the Despatch is vague and general, and it is impossible from it to say for certain how far their retention in whole or in part in a new system is contemplated, and the area of controversy thereby restricted.

10. Proceeding now to the question of the transfer of control, it cannot be said that the reasons which have influenced Her Majesty's Government here are much more distinctly defined than their reasons for condemning the present system. The objections stated in our despatch to placing the Commissioner of Peshawar under the Government of India are quoted,* and the comment is that these objections appear more formal than real. But from what follows it is evident that there is some misapprehension as to the true position of the Commissioner of Peshawar. The Secretary of State maintains that the policy he suggests is not an untried one, because the Commissioner of Peshawar even now serves two

* This plan "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side, of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer."

masters in time of peace and corresponds direct with the Government of India on the occurrence of disturbances. The Lieutenant-Governor does not admit the correctness of this allegation, and he is strongly supported by Mr. Merk. The events of the last five years have again and again drawn my attention to the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar, and it is right that I should record my personal opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that the Government of India has exercised over him any control which could differentiate him from other officers under the Punjab Government. By arrangement they have made use of him for certain purposes, *e.g.*, in their correspondence with the Amir, but it would be most misleading to represent him as in consequence in charge directly or indirectly of any part of our relations with Afghanistan. It is true that at present the Commissioner of Peshawar is the channel through whom certain communications go to the Amir. He corresponds on local matters on his own responsibility, and he forwards by messenger certain communications which we send to him by telegraph. But in the latter case he is not consulted, unless we see fit to do so, on the nature of the message; and we only use him at all to secure secrecy and despatch. It cannot be intended to give this officer, however much his importance may be increased, a right of corresponding independently with the Amir. We have never allowed the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan to do so, and it would be most dangerous not to keep this correspondence entirely in the hands of the Foreign Department.

11. So, again, in regard to direct correspondence on the outbreak of disturbance. The object then is that stated in the letter from the Government of India of February 3rd, 1881, quoted by the Lieutenant-Governor, *i.e.*, that the Government of India should receive the earliest information. It has always been recognised that so soon as military operations are undertaken or are even in prospect, it is necessary that the Government of India should obtain all important information direct, and the dual relation is then by no means confined to the Commissioner of Peshawar. It has been customary of late in the larger expeditions to entrust the chief political control to the General Officer Commanding, who thereupon corresponds with the Foreign Department as well as with his own military superiors, and the Chief Political Officer attached to the expedition acts under the orders of the General, though with a right reserved to him of submitting a statement of his individual opinion to the Government of India, should he think fit to do so on any special point. But the case of Mr. Bruce, who was Political Officer in Waziristan in 1894-95, is perhaps the best illustration. As an officer of the Punjab Government he began by sending information through the Local Government in the ordinary manner. The acute stage was reached while the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were on tour, and Mr. Bruce was then instructed to correspond direct with the Foreign Department. Here, as in the case of the Commissioner of Peshawar, the object was that in urgent matters information should reach the Government of India by the speediest channel, and early information is so essential that the Government of India must reserve to itself the power of employing any officers of Government to supply it. But it is a wholly different matter to assume control of an official under a Local Government in his administrative action—or to consult him without reference to the Local Government on questions of policy. That has not been the practice with the Commissioner of Peshawar, and I can best show how strongly it was impressed on my mind by mentioning an incident which occurred last year. I deemed it expedient on a certain question of policy to make a communication to the officers on the frontier on whom we chiefly relied for political information. I had no difficulty in acting on my own initiative except in the case of the Commissioner of Peshawar, but in his case I thought it right to confer first with the Lieutenant-Governor, and explain what it was that I proposed to say. It need scarcely be added that the Lieutenant-Governor took no objection, and I addressed Sir R. Udny accordingly; but in my judgment to obtain the previous concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor was both technically correct and in itself advantageous.

12. It does not of course necessarily follow that because the Commissioner of Peshawar has not hitherto been under the control of two masters he might not be so placed for the future. It would be more of an experiment

than the Secretary of State seems to imagine, but the experiment might be worth trying. Before, however, it is tried we must examine carefully its chances of success. And I confess it is a plan which has had attractions for me. In 1896, when we had the management of the frontier under consideration, I myself put forward the proposal for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Peshawar, which has suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of Mr. Barnes' letter of August 14th, with the addition, which was not adopted, that "this Commissioner might perhaps correspond direct with the Government of India on tribal affairs within his jurisdiction;" but I did so because I thought that thus "we should have secured most of the advantages of a separate province while avoiding the difficulties inseparable from dividing the tribes from the settled district that adjoin them." In the course of the discussion various arguments were adduced against the division between the different functions of the Commissioner of Peshawar. It was pointed out with great force that the idea of separating the ordinary civil administration of a district from the political charge would inevitably lead to friction amongst the officers themselves, as they would have to treat the people from different standpoints. It would also cause a want of finality in settlements of cases. Suitors would go backwards and forwards from the civil authority to the political authority, hoping that a later interview or petition might bring about a ruling more acceptable to them. The theory is that the political officer would be the medium of influence, and that, divorced from more routine civil duties, he would have leisure to push that influence. But influence over border men is not an abstract political entity; it is closely concreted with the incidents and conditions of their daily life, such as the settlement of their quarrels, the management of their land, disputed rights to water, grazing claims, love intrigues, and the numerous domestic incidents that make up life on the frontier, and which when settled under normal conditions, lead to violence and blood feuds; and it is in the settlement of disputes that would result in bloodshed if left to tribal custom that our frontier officers, if of the right sort, get openings for spreading their influence. If a frontier man wants to describe his model of a frontier officer, he says of him—"*He knows all our affairs.*" Such influence and such knowledge will not bear breaking up into different elements of paternal Government—one political and the other civil. Arguments such as these seemed fatal to the idea of placing the Commissioner in direct correspondence with the Government of India on tribal affairs only.

13. Now, again, the method which is suggested for bringing about a change, is that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and through him his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, *in respect of such matters*, act directly under the Government of India.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Note shows, I think, so clearly that it would be vain to go over the ground again, that the Commissioner and the Government of India cannot deal thoroughly and conclusively with external relations with the tribes without including some administrative work within our border. What the extent of that must necessarily be has not been defined, because the Lieutenant-Governor pronounces against the practicability of the system proposed; but whatever its extent, administrative work dealt with directly between the Government of India and a Commissioner of Division would be something different from what is done in any part of India. In all India there is between the Government of India and the administration of the country a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, and if this is necessary elsewhere, no reason has been advanced for thinking that it will not be necessary on the frontier.

15. It is difficult to give instances of the sort of work which is referred to the Local Government in frontier matters, but which with a Local Government need not come to the Government of India; but, in order to give it as

far as may be in detail,* an examination has been made of the Proceedings of the Punjab Government in the Foreign branch or section for the year 1896, that year being selected as an ordinary one, undisturbed by any special frontier rising.

16. It is more than doubtful whether the Secretary of State, in entrusting to the Government of India "a wide discretion in framing the arrangements,

* On the very first page of the B papers (Frontier) for January 1896, will be found five cases, dealt with by the Punjab Government, which, if frontier management were removed from the Lieutenant-Governor's control, would presumably have come to the Government of India. The subjects of these cases were—

Complaints to Colonel Warburton against the Sartip of Dhakka.

Portion of land acquired for military purposes at Para Chinar allotted for building sites and other purposes.

Proposal to call one of the gates of the "City" of Para Chinar the Fitzpatrick Gate.

Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor from prisoners in the Kohat Jail.

Sanction granted to a Kurram Militia Drill Instructor to return to his regiment.

A further examination of the Frontier Proceedings shows numerous references disposed of by the Punjab Government. To cite a few of the different subjects of such references :—

Details connected with Khyber tolls.

Border Military Police establishment. Questions of their equipment, pay, allowances, etc.

Same class of questions as regards Kurram Militia and Khyber Rifles.

Reports on British military officers with such corps.

Correspondence between the Amir and Commissioner, Peshawar, on *unimportant* local matters. (There are occasionally such cases which the Punjab Government dispose of.)

Permits for rifles imported by British officers on the frontier.

Numerous petitions from tribesmen and Frontier Chiefs; also miscellaneous petitions relating to the frontier tracts, not one in twenty of which now comes before the Foreign Department

Statements of cases decided under the Frontier Tribes Regulations.

Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara, Khyber, and Kurram monthly political contingent bills.

Expenditure from District Funds.

Reports of death of leading men in the frontier districts.

All questions of the grant of pensions to families of deserving jagirdars and such like. (At present the Foreign Department only gets these when the Local Government supports them. Under the proposed arrangement the Foreign Department would have to get all applications which the Commissioner supported.)

Questions relating to expenditure by frontier officers of an unusual nature. (Many such are within the competence of the Local Government to dispose of.)

Permission to Afghan refugees to visit Peshawar.

Payments of compensation to persons (other than Government servants) who suffer loss from petty tribal offences in cases where fine money is levied from offenders. At present Punjab Government has discretion.

Disputes between British and Afghan subjects at Peshawar.

Appeals from prisoners under sentence of death. The disposal of these has just been transferred to the Home Department. Would not these have to come back to the Foreign Department as Local Government under the new arrangement?

Questions relating to leave, promotion, etc., of local native officers, such as Tahsildars, etc.

The Commissioner's budget for frontier expenditure would have to be taken up in this Department, and all questions connected with it. (This would mean a lot of trouble.)

All matters connected with the Mohmands, the Back Mountain, Buner, the Nawab of Amb, Kohat Pass Afridis, Orakzais, Afridis, Kurram.

Grant of *khilats*.

The above headings have been taken from the Punjab Foreign Proceedings volumes for three months. The Home, Financial, and Revenue Proceedings have not been examined; but it is clear that all questions now referred to the Lieutenant-Governor under those heads would also have to come up to the Foreign Department, unless the Commissioner's status were altered.

financial and executive, which may be found necessary," contemplated the separation from the Punjab Government of so much administrative work, or that the Commissioner should have the financial powers of a Local Government. Granted that this is necessary, the question must sooner or later resolve itself into one whether it is better to have as an intermediate Local Government the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, or a Commissioner who will be a Chief Commissioner on the frontier.

17. Mr. Anderson thinks it possible for the Commissioner to be a Chief Commissioner as far as his duty lies directly under the Government of India and to remain a Commissioner of Division in his relations with the Punjab. To my mind his position has only to be so stated in order to show the impossibility of it. Sir R. Udny seems to contemplate an elaborate system of duplicate reports which would certainly end in confusion.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor, as the responsible head of the Province declares that the changes suggested would introduce chaos into the administration. Having been for five years in charge of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, I think I am entitled to speak for it, and I do not hesitate to say that the consequences there would be equally serious. The Foreign Department, as things stand, has no reason to fear attack; it will bear comparison with any similar department in the ability and diligence of the officers by whom it is manned, the accuracy of its information, or the promptitude and prudence with which the varied and complicated mass of business is despatched; but the staff, from the Viceroy and Foreign Secretary downwards, are not chosen for knowledge of administrative details, and to employ them to deal with business of the kind described above would be a useless waste of their time. This is no theoretical opinion, for we have gained a considerable experience in Baluchistan. Matters are now on a more sound and regular footing in that Agency, and since the revenues have been in a manner provincialised, the detailed work has decreased. But the Foreign Department used to be greatly occupied with details of revenue, police, and levy establishments, and I assert emphatically that the result was not satisfactory. If the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to suggest how the necessary changes can be effected on the frontier, I am equally unable to make any proposals for so reinforcing the Foreign Department as to enable it to cope with this addition to its labours. It is not merely a question of amount of work, for that might be overcome, but it is a class of work for which the organisation is absolutely unfitted. Recognising, as I do, the supreme importance of an efficient Foreign Department, I feel bound to deprecate any step that would overweight it, as I am sure the allotting of administrative work to it would do.

19. Sir Mackworth Young, in paragraph 16 of his note, states that, while he entirely concurs in the reasons for rejecting the proposal to form a separate administration for the frontier districts, he would prefer even that scheme with all its disadvantages to the disintegration of the Punjab administration. Any support, therefore, which he gives to the idea of a separate administration is given from a consideration of provincial interests, and is given only if these interests cannot be preserved otherwise. But for the purposes of this Minute it is necessary to examine the question from the point of view of Imperial interests. No one of course can deny that occasions have arisen, and may arise again, when the formation of a new charge, or agency, or province, either becomes a necessity or has overwhelming advantages. It may be necessitated by the increasing development or opening up of the country, which has made the burden too heavy for the shoulders on which it has hitherto rested, or by the adoption of a new and energetic policy which it is desired to push by the undivided attention of a special officer. It may be justified by the fact that the tract in question marks itself for separation by the physical features of the country, or by characteristics of its inhabitants which distinguish them from their neighbours and facilitate their collective treatment. It may come about by one of those accidents which bring us face to face with the hour and the man. Reasons like these could be found for placing Assam under a Chief Commissioner or Baluchistan under an

Agent to the Governor-General; I can find none in the circumstances of the tribal country on the Punjab frontier. The Punjab Government is a busy Government, as all Governments are in India, but it is not true that it is overburdened, and, if necessary, it could be strengthened by methods adopted elsewhere. There is no question of opening up the country, or inaugurating an active policy therein; such things are excluded by the despatch of January 28th. As already pointed out, geographical conditions and the tribal characteristics and animosities unite to make combination impossible. I hesitate to say much of individuals, but with a full sense of responsibility I affirm that, having watched closely the events on the frontier during the last five years and the actors in them, I can select no one who in my judgment has by his experience, natural ability, standing, or performance approved himself beyond dispute the right man in the right place if this difficult task has to be undertaken.

20. But it will be said that there is here a special reason in the traditional policy of the Punjab, the "close border" system of which so much has been written. It is not necessary to stir the embers of an ancient controversy, and to debate whether the cautious policy of former Lieutenant-Governors was right or wrong in the circumstances as they then existed. It should not be forgotten that those circumstances were not the circumstances of to-day, that our knowledge of the tribes, and their knowledge of us, was very different, and, above all, that the sphere of the Amir's interference was undefined and his attitude aggressive. It is perhaps not surprising to find that those who chafed at what they deemed a timid and ineffectual policy should have rooted in their minds the belief that officers under the Punjab Government must pursue the course and maintain the attitude which that policy imposed upon them, but it is none the less a mistaken belief. The officers serving under the Punjab Government are drawn from the same classes as other officers in India, and those from amongst them who rise to positions of authority, and the men who fill the post of Lieutenant-Governor, do so by the same process of selection which is in force throughout India, and which has made the British rule in India what it is. There is in reality one difference only between the training of a Punjab officer and that of his brethren elsewhere, and that is that he can, if he will, acquire a knowledge of the tribes living on the borders of his province. I could give numerous instances from my own experience of Punjab officers who had no inclination to hang back, and I am prepared to endorse most emphatically the claim that the Local Government has loyally co-operated in the declared policy of the Government of India. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab once said to me, when discussing this subject, "You have only to lift your finger and the break will be taken off in any place you think this desirable." That remark is more than an expression of personal loyalty; it contains in a few words a correct exposition of the only principle on which we can rest our arrangements, *i.e.*, that it is the business of the Government of India, and the Government of India alone, to formulate and prescribe a policy outside the borders of British India. People sometimes talk as if it was for the Lieutenant-Governor, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Commissioner, the Political Agent, to manage the district assigned to him, and that he must be "given a free hand." Statements of this kind cannot be accepted without qualification. It is possible to limit too strictly the intercourse of political officers with the tribes, and our letter of 1896 was designed to show how more intimate relations were perfectly consistent with management by the Punjab Government. It is also very desirable to give each political officer full opportunities of expounding his views, which are the result of his local knowledge, and to follow his advice so far as that can be safely done. But it is essential that over all there should be the general control and the general policy of the Government of India, to which all officers alike must conform, whether they agree with it or not.

21. This seems so self-evident a proposition that when Her Majesty's Government declare "that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India," it is reasonable to suppose that there is no suggestion that the control is not now supervised by

the Government of India, though it is exercised indirectly and through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. I pass therefore to the consideration of the comparison between a control exercised indirectly through the Lieutenant-Governor and a similar control exercised through an Agent to the Governor-General. It may be admitted that in both cases the Foreign Department is relieved from a mass of administrative detail; but, as already stated, the relief is by no means as complete in the case of the Agent to the Governor-General as in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the simple reason that the full machinery of a Local Government is not available. The Baluchistan agency was fairly on its legs before I knew it, and is still more firmly established now, and yet it affords overwhelming proof of this proposition. If so, one can only conjecture what would be the result of a new agency on the Punjab frontier. But besides this there are two other matters on which it is my duty to speak frankly; and if it be thought that I magnify my office I can only say that I describe circumstances as I myself have found them. The closer supervision and control desired by Her Majesty's Government must be largely exercised by the Viceroy himself, both in his capacity as head of the Government and as having charge of the Foreign Department. It is of the highest importance that the relations between the Viceroy and the officer who, under his supervision, directs the control of their external relations should be close and personal. The Agent to the Governor-General, from the mere fact of his appointment, is expected to reside in his district; he may be called to Simla or Calcutta, or the Viceroy may, during his five years, meet him once, perhaps twice, on tour, and that is all. The Lieutenant-Governor resides several months every year at Simla, and is in constant communication with the Viceroy. The Agent to the Governor-General of a district, such as that now under contemplation, would of course be a selected officer, deserving the fullest confidence, but the Lieutenant-Governor is an officer in the very highest grade, both by seniority and position. Now it is at the point where Imperial interests must override local considerations that the Viceroy's hand must be felt upon the reins. A certain course of action may be proposed which, looking to local circumstances, is beyond doubt the best; and yet Imperial policy may require that it should be abandoned. If at that moment the officer who must be overruled is one with whom there are opportunities of personal conference and consultation, the chances of friction and misunderstanding are infinitely less than if he is one with whom there can only be communication from a distance by letter, and who must on that account, and perhaps by reason of his standing, be addressed rather as a subordinate than as a colleague and friend.

22. It is probably only practical experience that can enable any one to realise the full advantage that can be secured, or the loss of influence that may result, from differences such as this in the arrangements whereby control is exercised. But there is one more difference between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor which is fundamental, and which vitally affects the question, which of them is to be preferred for the present purpose? It has been objected that the Lieutenant-Governor has too many interests inside his province, and that it cannot be expected that he will be able to devote sufficient attention to affairs on and across the border. But is there not another side to that question? If we create this new post, choosing for it, as we are bound to do, a man of energy and ambition, what outlet is he to find for his activity? The career of a Sandeman, the creation of a new Baluchistan, is debarred to him; for the policy which he must carry out is essentially one of *quieta non movere*. It was a policy of non-annexation, of non-interference, which was declared by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch of January 28th, and was expounded on their behalf by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the future Viceroy. It is a policy of which I heartily approve, and which I claim has been pursued during my administration. Expeditions have been undertaken, and our advanced posts have been still further advanced, the former having been sent, and the latter established, in consequence of obligations which, so far as I am concerned, were inherited. We have assumed the protection of the Dauris in the Tochi valley against their turbulent neighbours, at their own request long and urgently preferred, but no tribe or section of a tribe

has been compelled against their will to surrender the local self-government which they formerly possessed, and which it is their desire to retain. It is because I wish to see this policy acted upon in the future, and because I regard it as the best hope of a peaceful and permanent settlement, that I deprecate the establishment on the frontier of an authority which from the nature of things must, in my judgment, endanger its continuance, and that I still prefer to rely on such an adaptation of the machinery we already possess as we proposed in our despatch, believing that, by so doing, we can with less risk and greater efficiency secure the objects which Her Majesty's Government have in view.

(Signed) ELGIN.

November 6th, 1898.

No. 9.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 24th November 1898.

I have received and considered your Excellency's military despatch* of the 4th August last, in which you submit your views as to the military position to be maintained on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi valley, and at Wana, and the adjacent portion of the frontier.

2. I may assume generally that the proposals contained in this letter are concerned, not immediately with ulterior strategical necessities, but with the protection and pacification of the Punjab frontier; and from this standpoint I proceed to pass some observations upon them. In regard to the Miranzai border, you are of opinion that the retention of some regular troops is at present essential for the protection of this part of the border, and that though their eventual withhdrawal may be on some grounds desirable, it cannot now be considered. You therefore appointed a Committee to report upon the question of the defence of th Samana range, with the objects of protecting the Miranzai valley against tribal incursions, and of supporting the police posts in that region. Of the two schemes submitted by the Committee, your Government adopted one (A), which contemplates holding the range in such strength (concentrated at Fort Lockhart) as would admit of a small moveable column being at once available to support the police posts, the force being dependent on Kohat for its main support. You recommend this scheme generally for my approval, leaving the details to be further examined, and reserving for submission hereafter any point that may need my sanction, with exact estimates of the cost.

3. In the Tochi valley you are of opinion that the entire withdrawal of troops would be impracticable in the existing circumstances; but you believe that it may be possible before long to diminish the garrisons, and to concentrate the regular troops, placing the main garrison at Miranshah. In my telegram of the 14th September I informed your Excellency that I approved the selection of Miranshah for that purpose.

4. Having regard to the general peace of the country in the vicinity of Wana, you think that the withdrawal of the troops from that post should not at present be undertaken; although you desire to follow out the principle of the concentration of regular troops, if and when you are able to provide an efficient substitute in the subsidiary post.

5. I have, therefore now before me, in outline and in anticipation of details and estimates, a sketch of the military position wich your Government are prepared to establish for the protection of a very large area of tribal territory. The general purport of your letter is to recommend the retention for the present

* See above, page 66.

of strong garrisons in fortified posts on the Samana range, in the Tochi valley, and at Wana. The important question of holding the minor posts by levies, or by militia, is engaging your attention, with the object of organising them, if necessary, in the future.

6. In regard to the general principles which should govern these military arrangements for frontier defence, Your Excellency refers to a statement made in paragraph 4 of your Military letter of 23rd June 1898, which affirms and accepts the leading principles laid down in my despatch of the 28th January 1898, as underlying the frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government are determined to adhere. The first of these principles, as given in paragraph 18 of the despatch, was that no new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. And the two main objects to be borne in mind were indicated to be the best possible concentration of your military force that would enable you to fulfil your responsibilities and the limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory. With the question of concentrating your troops Your Excellency's letter now under reply has dealt carefully and comprehensively; but the second of the two objects which I have just mentioned is not of such a nature as to bring it adequately within the scope of a scheme for military defence. The measures which you submit for my approval must be regarded as a part of the arrangements necessary for the control and protection of the frontier, while these again must depend mainly upon the general policy of your Government towards the tribes, which, as you are aware, is now under consideration; and I wish to be assured that this side of the whole question has been thoroughly examined. Accordingly, before deciding finally upon proposals which, if approved, might bring a large extent of trans-frontier country under the permanent protection of the British Government—a step which can hardly be taken without some material increase of our responsibilities—I think it best to remit the case again to Your Excellency for full consideration, upon the political and military principles laid down in my despatch of the 28th January last.

I have, etc.,

(Signed.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 10.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 10th August 1899.

In our Military despatch of the 4th May 1899,* we informed Your Lordship that we had finally decided that the force holding Landi Kotal and controlling the Khyber should be, as heretofore, a local force, and that it should have a strength of 1,200 men in two battalions under a single Commandant and Adjutant, with two other British officers to each battalion. It was added that Your Lordship would be separately addressed as to the organisation of this force, and as to the political arrangements for keeping open the Khyber route. Subsequently, in our telegram of the 14th July, we asked Your Lordship's sanction to proceed at once to raise the Khyber Rifles to the strength proposed, and this was accorded in your telegram of the 2nd August.

2. We now have the honour to enclose copies of the correspondence cited in the accompanying list, showing in detail the arrangements sanctioned for the reorganisation of the corps, and the cost entailed.

* Not printed.

3. We have decided to maintain the existing arrangements for the kafila traffic, *viz.*, that there shall be two kafilas a week each way in the cold weather, and one a week each way in the hot weather. While, however, in practice the Pass will be open for kafilas only on stated days, we retain the right to use it on any or every day of the week for any other purpose for which it may be required.

4. We invite Your Lordship's attention to our Foreign Secretary's letter dated the 22nd June 1899, to the Officer Commanding the Khyber Force and Mr. F. D. Cunningham. We have in this letter laid down the principle that, in the Khyber and elsewhere along the frontier, the various corps of tribal militia or rifles, or military police, though semi-military in organisation, are more than semi-political in functions and object, and, as such, must necessarily (except in time of active warfare) be under civil authority and control. While, therefore, we have reserved full discretion to invest the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, or any other officer displaying special aptitude for the work, with political authority in the Khyber Pass, we have decided that ordinarily there will be a separate Political Officer in the Pass, to whom in all political matters the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles will be subordinate.

Enclosure in No. 6. Other enclosures not printed.

5. Measures will be taken at once to raise the corps to sanctioned strength, and we anticipate that it may be possible to withdraw the military garrison from Landi Kotal before the end of the year.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ C. E. DAWKINS.
„ T. RALEIGH.
„ R. GARDINER.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Letter from H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Colonel on the Staff Commanding Khyber Force, and F. D. Cunningham, Esq., C.I.E., dated Simla, the 22nd June 1899.

In the third paragraph of my letter dated 1st June, you were informed that the question of the political control of the Khyber Pass was still under consideration, and that orders on this point and also on the question of the relations between the Political Officer and the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles would be communicated hereafter.

2. In the fourth paragraph of the same letter, it is stated that the *raison d'être* of the Khyber Rifles is political rather than military, and that it was considered important not to deprive them of their tribal character. This view is admitted throughout the correspondence, and the only point, on which there appears to have been some difference of opinion between General Egerton and Mr Cunningham, was the question whether the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles under the new organisation should be *ex-officio* the political authority in the Pass, or whether there should be a separate Political Officer to whom the Commandant would be subordinate.

3. The Government of India, after full consideration, desire to take this opportunity to lay down the principle that, in the Khyber and elsewhere along the frontier, the Corps of tribal militia, or rifles, or military police, by whatsoever name they may be called, though semi-military in organisation, are more than semi-political in functions and object, and that as such they must necessarily (except in time of active warfare) be under civil authority and control. Sometimes this authority is exercised by a military officer in civil employ (who may also on occasion be in command of the Militia or Rifle Corps as well). Sometimes it is exercised through an officer of the Civil Service. In either case, the principle is the same. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, there can be no doubt that the principle is a correct one, and it should be adopted and acted upon along the entire length of the North-West border.

4. In these circumstances, the principle being admitted, the selection of the officer by whom the civil control is to be exercised is a matter of personal fitness. I am therefore to say that, while retaining full discretion to invest the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, or any other officer displaying special aptitude for the work, with political authority in the Khyber Pass, the Government of India have decided that ordinarily there will be a separate Political Officer in the Pass, to whom the Commandant will be subordinate. As regards the relations between the Commandant and the Political Officer, I am to add that the Government of India are of opinion that the rules suggested in paragraph 5 of General Egerton and Mr. Cunningham's letter of the 14th March are suitable and may be adopted.

5. I am to remind you that no time should be lost in submitting the proposition statement called for in paragraph 6 of my letter of 1st June. As soon as the additional defence works which are to be constructed at Landi Kotal and in the Pass are completed, the regular troops now in the Pass will be withdrawn. It is therefore important that there should be as little delay as possible in passing the final orders to raise the Khyber Rifles to the strength now desired.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 11.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 26th October 1899.

Your Lordship's despatch dated 25th November 1898 acknowledged the receipt of the letter from Lord Elgin's Government of the 4th August 1898, containing proposals in regard to the military position on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi valley, at Wana, and in the adjacent parts of the frontier. In commenting on the plans submitted, Your Lordship referred to the leading principles of policy laid down in your despatch dated 28th January 1898, and pointed out that, while the proposals made dealt carefully and comprehensively with one of the main objects which Your Lordship desired us to bear in mind, *viz.*, the best possible concentration of our military force that would enable us to fulfil our responsibilities, the measures to be undertaken must also be devised with due attention to the principle that our administrative control over tribal territory was not to be extended, and must harmonise with the general policy that it is decided to pursue towards the frontier tribes. Your Lordship therefore remitted the case to us for full consideration in connection with this general question.

2. We have lately, as desired by Your Lordship, discussed the position on this part of the frontier in connection with, and as part of, the definite policy which we have already initiated in the Chitral Valley and in the Khyber Pass, and which has received Your Lordship's sanction. In the course of this discussion, we have arrived at certain conclusions which have been briefly communicated to Your Lordship in the Viceroy's telegram of the 2nd July, and which have met with Your Lordship's general approval. We now propose to set forth in greater detail the scheme which we recommend, and to explain the principles by which we have been guided.

3. The first principle laid down by Her Majesty's Government in Your Lordship's despatch of the 28th January 1898, was that no new responsibility should be undertaken on the frontier unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. At the same time, as already stated, our attention was more specially directed by Your Lordship to the concentration of our military forces, and to the avoidance of unnecessary interference with the tribes. On the other hand, by their previous recommendations, the Government of India at the end of last year were more or less committed to a policy which involved the construction of fortifications and the retention of the existing garrison in Chitral, the expenditure of several lakhs of rupees on a new fort at Landi Kotal, and on other fortified works in the Khyber, the construction of the bed for a light railway from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, the maintenance of a military garrison on the Samana range and in the Kuram valley, and an expenditure on forts and posts in these two places which under the scheme A recommended in the despatch of 4th August 1898, and including the additional lines required at Kohat, amounted to Rs. 6,89,958. Certain additions to this scheme since recommended by the present Commander-in-Chief would have raised this expenditure to over eleven lakhs of rupees. In the Tochi valley it was considered necessary to maintain a considerable, though diminished, garrison, and it was proposed to establish a central cantonment at Miran Shah which could only have been constructed at a heavy cost. Similarly, it was proposed to maintain a military garrison at Wana in Southern Waziristan for the protection of the Gomal route from Afghanistan. It is true that it was proposed in time to withdraw the regular troops from Landi Kotal in the Khyber, but with this exception there was to be little reduction in the number of troops cantoned beyond our administrative border. The principle of the concentration of our regular forces would, in these circumstances, have been imperfectly applied, and there was the further risk that the maintenance of regular garrisons in tribal territory would inevitably tend to increase, rather than to diminish, the extent of our interference.

4. Upon the reconsideration of the whole position to which we were invited by Your Lordship, we came to the conclusion that the recommendations previously submitted were susceptible of some modification in order to bring them into greater harmony with the principles that had been laid down. Accordingly, early in the present year, we prepared and forwarded revised proposals in regard to Chitral and the Khyber Pass, which, with Your Lordship's approval, are now in process of being carried out. These proposals were not made without due regard to our position and our impending arrangements elsewhere on the frontier. We endeavoured in framing them to make them conform to a definite and preconceived plan of general application, and they may be regarded as initiating a positive course of policy and action on the North-West Frontier, which, we hope, will be continuous and which rests on principles applicable in our opinion along the entire border. These principles are in accordance with the general axioms laid down in Your Lordship's despatch of 28th January, and they may be specifically defined as follows:—

(i) We desire to avoid locking up regular garrisons in costly fortified positions, at a distance from our base, where the troops themselves are practically lost to the offensive strength of India, and, in time of emergency, would probably require additional forces to be detached from the Indian army to their assistance. It is for this reason that we proposed to withdraw or reduce our

existing garrisons in Chitral and Landi Kotal, and have decided not to proceed with the fortifications at those places on the large scale at first proposed.

(ii) Inas much as after withdrawing or reducing our garrisons we cannot leave these positions or districts—all of which have been taken in a greater or less degree under our control—without military protection, we propose in each of them, as far as possible, to interest the inhabitants of the locality in their own defence, at the same time that we establish a lien upon their loyalty, by enrolling them as a tribal force to supply the local garrisons. In different parts of the frontier, according to the state of development of our relations with the tribes, or to the character of defence required, different methods will be adopted. Thus for instance in Chitral, we have decided to utilise native levies, already existing under a system of feudal service, and to pay them a salary for holding small posts, in our interests, on the road between the Lowarai Pass and Chitral. Their organisation and equipment are entirely native. This is the most primitive and rudimentary system, and is only supplementary to a military occupation in which it has been resolved on wider grounds to persist. In the Khyber Pass we have reached a more advanced stage. Here the Khyber Rifles will replace the troops, and, as recently reorganised, they will consist of a body of men, recruited in certain proportions from the tribes, disciplined and equipped on more military lines, and commanded by British military officers. Nevertheless they are not a purely military body, and they are under the control of the civil power.

In all these cases the principle is the same, and is, we think, one of general application along the frontier, as well as of practical wisdom. By relieving the Indian army from the task of garrisoning and defending these outlying positions, it will be possible, when war breaks out on or beyond the frontier, to concentrate the majority of our troops upon the principal lines of advance. By enrolling the local garrisons as levies, or militia, or police, we reduce the publicity and exaggeration inseparable from proceedings of the regular army upon the frontier, while in the event of any contretemps, we escape the commotion and reproach that are apt to be excited by military disaster. Finally, we take into our pay, and thereby acquire a hold upon the allegiance of the tribesmen who, while their local patriotism is conciliated by employment as the guardians of their native hills, develop at the same time under the influence of a quasi-military discipline an ever increasing loyalty to the British Government.

(iii) Having withdrawn our regular garrisons from these advanced posts and having substituted for them tribal forces, we cannot allow the latter to be imperilled or destroyed by local risings or by external attack. Accordingly at bases within or contiguous to the administrative frontier of India, we propose to maintain moveable columns ready to march to the relief or defence of the advanced positions, and, where possible, to connect the frontier cantonments with the military resources of India by light railways pushed forward from already existing railway systems. Thus, for the support of the Chitral position, we keep a garrison at the Malakand, and for the present, a moveable column at Khar. It has also been decided to construct a light railway from Nowshera to Dargai. In support of the Khyber there is a moveable column at Peshawar, and we have decided, with Your Lordship's sanction, to extend the railway on the standard gauge as far as Jamrud.

We have stated these principles at some length, because, if they are approved, their record may be of use for future guidance. It is also desirable that Your

Lordship should clearly apprehend the objects at which we desire to aim, and the unity of plan which underlies both our past and present recommendations.

5. We now propose to apply these considerations to that part of the frontier which is dealt with in Your Lordship's despatch of the 25th November 1898. We have carefully re-examined the proposals made by Lord Elgin's Government, and we see no reason why this part of the border should be dealt with on different principles from those which we have adopted in the sections of the frontier which have already come under our notice. There are also indications in the despatch of 4th August 1898 that a policy of progressive withdrawal and the substitution of tribal militia for regular troops had already been in the background of the intentions of our predecessors. We have therefore, after full discussion, come to the following conclusions :—

(i) That it is possible and will be safe at an early period to withdraw the military garrisons from the forts on the Samana range.

(ii) That the troops shall be replaced by a battalion of military police about 460 strong, to be called the Samana Rifles, and to be commanded by police officers. This form of tribal militia or military police will be intermediary between the native levies of Chitral and the more military organisation of the Khyber Rifles. In our view precise uniformity of system is not essential on a frontier, so long and with such varying conditions both of local population and the degree of British control as the North-West border, and we think it far from undesirable that different experiments should be made in different parts. This police battalion will be largely recruited from the Orakzai tribesmen, who will thus be enlisted on our side in guarding their own border.

(iii) That similarly there will be no serious difficulty or risk in withdrawing the regular troops from the Kurram valley, where we have a loyal population to deal with ; their place being taken by an increase to the existing Kurram Militia. It is proposed that this increase should take the form of a second battalion, 400 strong, under police officers, the existing battalion being given a more military organisation, and being provided with additional officers.

(iv) That for the support both of the Samana position and the Kurram valley a new cantonment be established in Miranzai, the position which has been recommended as most suitable being the open plain at an elevation of over 3,000 feet, which lies between Doaba and Torawari. The establishment of this cantonment is, we consider, a necessary condition of the withdrawal of the regular troops from these two advanced positions. Indeed, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers that such a cantonment would have been necessary even if we had decided to adhere to the scheme A which was recommended in our despatch of the 4th August last. Its construction will have the further advantage of obviating the demand for the additional Native Infantry lines which it would otherwise have been necessary to build at Kohat.

(v) That while the obligations into which we have entered render it impracticable to consider the question of a total withdrawal from either the Tochi valley in Northern Waziristan, or from Wana or the other obligatory positions in the Gomal and Shahur valley in Southern Waziristan, a prolonged or permanent military occupation of these places by the troops of the Indian army is not necessitated by political or strategical considerations.

(vi) That, in pursuance of the policy initiated elsewhere on the frontier, the troops may be gradually withdrawn from all these places at as early a date as is consistent with safety and expediency.

(vii) That to replace the troops, two new Militia Corps, similar to the Khyber Rifles and the Kurram Militia, shall be raised under British officers and largely recruited from the local tribes. One of these corps will hold the Tochi valley, the other will have its head-quarters at Wana, and will hold the necessary posts on the Gomal and Shahur routes. It is proposed not to maintain the present system of Sillahdari levies, but to absorb into the militia most of the men who are now engaged, employing a small portion of the new corps for civil and political duties, and continuing only such allowances to the local Maliks as the Local Government may think necessary, in order to enable us to count on their support and good-will in maintaining the peace of the country.

(viii) That in consequence of these arrangements, it will not be necessary to proceed with the proposed fortified cantonment at Miran Shah, but for the support of the Tochi position a moveable column will be maintained at Bannu.

6. We have been in communication with the Government of the Punjab in connection with these proposals, and they have on the whole met with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. We enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the correspondence as detailed in the accompanying list. In the case of the militia for the Samana and the Kurram, we have not yet received the final conclusions of the Local Government, in the form of the necessary proposition statements, though the arrangements are in an advanced state of preparation. Our Foreign Secretary's letters to the Punjab Government of the 14th and 18th July explain the points on which we still await information. The estimated net cost of the Samana Battalion is Rs. 78,507, and of the additions to the Kurram Militia Rs. 1,29,126 a year. These totals may be slightly increased in the final proposals which we shall receive, but the net cost of the two schemes will not, we think, exceed Rs. 2,20,000 a year. In accordance with the general sanction given in Your Lordship's telegram of 25th July, and as soon as we receive the replies of the Punjab Government, we propose to sanction these two schemes, and to proceed without delay with the enlistment of the Samana Rifles and of the additional militia for the Kurram valley. We anticipate that it may be possible to withdraw the troops from the Samana range and the Kurram in about nine months from the date of sanction to these two schemes. As regards the new cantonment which it is proposed to place at Torawari, we think it desirable to test the suitability of the site before incurring a large expenditure on buildings and other works. We have decided, therefore, to place there in camp a moderate force consisting of not less than one regiment of Native Cavalry, one Native Infantry regiment, and a Mountain battery. These troops will be provided later on with adequate shelter during the hot weather, and, if the site proves to be satisfactory, we will proceed gradually to construct permanent barracks and other buildings.

7. Our proposals in regard to Waziristan are in a less advanced state, and will take a longer time to complete. Our Foreign Secretary's letter to the Government of the Punjab of 7th August explains our views in detail, and before we can furnish Your Lordship with more precise and detailed proposals, it will be necessary to await the report of the Committee which we have directed the local Government to convene. But the information given in the papers which we forward will, we think, be sufficient to enable Your Lordship to form an approximate estimate of the cost of the scheme when completed. Assuming the absorption in the new corps of the greater number of the existing Sillahdari levies, the nett cost of a militia corps in the Tochi of a strength of 700 rifles and 50 cavalry is estimated at Rs. 87,452 a year. The nett cost of the larger scheme of 1,000 rifles and 60 cavalry suggested by the Commissioner of the Derajat would be about Rs. 1,35,000. We must await the proposals of the Committee and the Local Government as to the exact strength which may be required, but assuming the strength of each of the two corps in Waziristan to be not less than 800 or more than 1,000 rifles, the nett cost for both will be from 2 to 2¾ lakhs

per annum. We would ask Your Lordship's permission to sanction such a strength for each corps, as in communication with the Local Government we may find to be necessary, within a limit of 3 lakhs a year nett increase of expenditure. The initial expenditure in connection with these corps cannot be large, as it is assumed they will take over the buildings now occupied by the troops.

8. It will be convenient at this stage to furnish Your Lordship with some estimate of the difference in cost of the arrangements now proposed, and of those which were in existence or were contemplated in January of this year. Such an estimate can, from the nature of the case, be only approximate, but the figures which we have been able to collect, and which are given in the three statements* herewith enclosed, are sufficient to demonstrate that the policy now contemplated must result at once in a very considerable, and in the long run in a permanent, relief to the Indian exchequer. Excluding the cost of the new cantonment in Miranzai, which will be dealt with hereafter when we are satisfied as to the most suitable site, and also the cost of the temporary camp, which it is impossible at present to estimate, but which should not be large, the difference in the initial expenditure on posts and fortifications, which we now propose, and that of the larger programme of military works contemplated last year, is no less than 26½ lakhs of rupees.

* Enclosures not printed.

The saving in the recurring expenditure will also be substantial. If we find it possible to carry out to the full all our present proposals, the withdrawal of troops from the advanced positions which they now hold, and the substitution of militia corps and levies will result in the end in an annual saving of 2¾ lakhs. A large portion of this saving will accrue at once, or within a very short interval, inasmuch as one regiment is now being withdrawn from Chitral, the troops at Landi Kotal will, we anticipate, return to India before the end of the year, and as already stated the withdrawal of the Kurram and Samana garrisons will, we hope, be possible within about nine months from the present time. We have already referred to the other obvious advantages of the present proposals, *viz.*, the addition to our defensive strength on the border by the enlistment of the tribesmen in local corps for the police of their own hills, and the increase to our offensive power by the recall and concentration of the troops of the regular army. The extent of the relief which will be thus afforded may be measured by the fact that, without counting the two battalions which would in any case have been withdrawn from Landi Kotal, they will set free for service elsewhere about five battalions of native infantry.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ C. E. DAWKINS.
„ T. RALEIGH.

[Enclosure not printed.]

No. 12.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 4th January 1900.

North-Western Frontier. Military arrangements for Samana, Kurram, and Waziristan.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter No. 208 of the 26th October last, in which you explain the principles by which you have been guided in formulating your recommendations for the concentration of your military forces on the North-Western Frontier, and set forth in detail the measures which you propose to adopt.

2. In my telegram of the 13th October 1897, I expressed the view that "the present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy"; and in the 18th paragraph of my Despatch of the 28th January 1898, I pointed out that one of the main objects to be kept in view should be the "limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to "avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory."

3. Subsequently, in reply to your predecessor's Military Letter of the 4th August 1898, I again referred to the question of the limitation of interference with the tribes as having an important bearing on your military proposals, and remitted the recommendations of the Government of India for further consideration upon the political as well as the military principles laid down in my Despatch of January 1898.

4. In your letter now under reply you report the military arrangements made upon an important section of the North-Western Frontier, and you explain that they have been framed upon a definite plan intended for general application, which you desire to carry out as representing the continuous policy to be followed in dealing with questions of the protection of our own territory and the police of the border. The main object of these arrangements is the withdrawal of garrisons of regular troops from fortified positions beyond the frontier, or their reduction as circumstances may allow; and the substitution of milita recruited from the tribes of the country, disciplined and equipped to a certain extent upon military models, and usually commanded by British officers. In some cases untrained native levies are to be employed in maintaining posts of communication.

5. These measures, and the policy upon which they are based, appear to me to be in accordance with the principles laid down in my Despatches to you on the subject, particularly in the 18th and 19th paragraphs of my Despatch, dated 28th January 1898, in regard to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the British Government in its relations with the frontier tribes.

6. I sanction the proposals submitted to me, and the expenditure which is estimated to be necessary, and I have pleasure in conveying to you, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, their recognition of the judgment, ability, and promptitude with which your Government has taken up and dealt with these important questions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 13.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 13th September, 1900.

In your despatch of August 5th, 1898, in which you discussed the future administration of the North-West Frontier of India, as affected by the war of the preceding year, Your Lordship used these words: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab Frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." Your Lordship, in inviting the attention of Lord Elgin's administration to certain suggestions for the attainment of this object, went on to remark: "The matter is too important for me to arrive at any final decision without giving to it the fullest consideration. I shall receive with interest any further observations which Your Excellency may desire to make on the suggestions of this despatch."

2. The proposals alluded to, relating to a change in the political control of the tribes on the Peshawar Border, by an alteration in the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar, were referred to the Punjab Government in the autumn of 1898. The replies of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the principal Frontier officers of the Local Administration, together with a Minute by the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, were forwarded to Your Lordship in a despatch dated the 10th November 1898. Lord Elgin explained in his Minute that, while anxious before leaving India to submit his own opinions in an official form, he desired to speak for himself alone, and not in any way to pledge the Government of India, for whose mature and deliberate consideration the whole case must be expressly reserved.

3. This consideration we have now, in the light of further experience, and of a most careful examination of all the factors of the problem, given to it; and we submit to Your Lordship the conclusions at which we have arrived.

4. We are even more profoundly convinced than was Your Lordship of the unsatisfactory nature of the present position. It is as unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Punjab Government as it can be from that of the Government of India. The former is called upon to carry out a Frontier policy for which it is not in the last resort responsible, and with which it is not specially qualified to deal. The latter is responsible for a Frontier policy which is not carried out by its own agents, and is to a large extent removed from its direct supervision. Labour without responsibility is the experience of the Local Government; responsibility without control is that of the Government of India. This situation, which is equally invidious for both parties, has been aggravated in recent years by the circumstances that have brought a larger number of the Frontier tribes under the influence of the Government of India, and have compelled the institution of political relations with them, not always or easily to be adjusted to the scope and capabilities of a Provincial Administration. Some radical change in the existing system of Frontier management appears to us to be required, if there is to be either firmness, promptitude, or continuity of Frontier policy in the future.

5. The entire question has for some time engaged the close attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, who has personally visited the Frontier in order to examine the situation upon the spot. He has now submitted his views and proposals in an exhaustive Minute, which has been considered by us, and which we forward to Your Lordship with an expression of our unanimous and hearty agreement with its main propositions.

6. The problem is one which is capable of being dealt with in one of three fashions. It might be possible to reduce the difficulties and dangers of the present situation by conferring a considerably larger measure of independent authority and control over the Frontier administration upon the Punjab Government. We could not ourselves recommend such a proposal, for the reason that any addition to the powers of the Local Government must involve a corresponding subtraction from those of the Government of India; and that to increase the responsibility of the former at the expense of the latter would defeat the entire object that we have in view. But in any case we are precluded from even considering this alternative by the express injunction of Your Lordship, already quoted, which postulates a closer and not a more perfunctory control by the Government of India in the future.

7. Of the various compromises that are capable of being suggested between such a scheme and that of the creation of a new administration, we will only observe that we are in complete agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor and the officers of the Punjab Government in their rejection of the particular proposal that was indicated in Your Lordship's despatch of August 5th, 1898, and with His Excellency the Viceroy in the criticism that he has passed upon other and cognate suggestions in his Minute.

8. There remains only the third alternative; that of the construction of a new Agency or province, to be under the immediate control of the Government of India, and to be created out of those Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab in which British officers are brought into direct contact with, and become

responsible for, the management of the Frontier tribes. We are convinced that our duties, whether towards them, or to our own subjects on this side of the border, are more likely to be discharged with the resolution, despatch, and freedom of personal discretion that are essential to success in dealing with such questions, by an Agent to the Governor-General, acting in direct touch with the local officials on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, than will be possible so long as the more complex mechanism and the stereotyped procedure of a first class Provincial Government continue to be interposed between the Frontier and ourselves.

9. His Excellency the Viceroy has worked out with much care the suggested scope and character of the new administration. We concur with him in thinking that the main desideratum to be borne in mind, consistently with the root principle of our policy, is the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. His scheme appears to us to have been devised with this object, and to be capable of execution not only without detriment, but even with advantage, to the interests of the existing province and its officers.

10. Should the project, in its general outlines, meet with the approval of Your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government, we would not propose to carry it into effect without the fullest consultation with the Punjab Government. It might be susceptible of modification and improvement at their hands. It should not be regarded, even from our own point of view, as fixed or finite, until it has been subjected to the scrutiny of those who, from their local knowledge, will be better able than ourselves to advise upon details, both administrative and geographical. The exact boundaries and sub-division of the detached districts, the constitution of the political, civil, and judicial service of the new Agency, and the effect produced upon the Punjab Commission, are all matters upon which we should desire to enter into friendly discussion with the Lieutenant-Governor. Should we receive your Lordship's permission to do so, we entertain little doubt of being able to submit to you, with no great delay, the full and final details of the projected reform.

11. As regards its financial cost, we call to mind that your Lordship, in your despatch of August 5th, 1898, conceded to the Government of India "a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to the considerations" to which you had invited our attention. It is too early at the present stage to pronounce with any definiteness as to the outlay that is likely to be entailed by still inchoate proposals. We are not without hopes, however, that, even when they are fully developed, we shall not be called upon to profit by the latitude which has been so generously allowed to us, but shall be able to commend our scheme as consistent with the interests of economical as well as efficient administration.

12. Finally, in submitting these proposals, we desire to impress upon Her Majesty's Government that we regard them as essential to the prosecution of the larger scheme of Frontier policy upon which, with their approval, we have lately embarked: that they are put forward, not in any experimental interests, but with the firm conviction that they will be conducive to a consistent and peaceable continuance of our present and harmonious relations with the majority of the border tribes: and that, while, if accepted, they will emphasise the due responsibility of the Government of India for Frontier policy and concerns, they will also be the means of investing the officers who conduct those affairs on the spot with that wider liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with the Pathan peoples which have long been recognised as an indispensable condition of Frontier success.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ T. RALEIGH.
„ E. F.-G. LAW.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Minute by the Viceroy on Frontier Administration.

During the year and-a-half that have elapsed since January 1899, the Government of India have matured and are now carrying into execution a new policy for the military charge and control of the North-West Frontier. We have reduced the regular garrison in Chitral, have concentrated our troops at Drosh, in close proximity to the British end of the Dir-Chitral line of communication, and have supplemented our military strength in the country by native levies, raised from the Mehtar's subjects. We have at the same time strengthened the Malakand position by the construction of a rail-road from Nowshera to Dargai.

2. In the Khyber we have successfully withdrawn the whole of the regular troops, both British and Native, from all positions in the Pass; and have replaced them by two battalions (1,250 in all) of the reorganised and enlarged Khyber Rifles, with an increased number of British officers, and an improved scale of pay. We have abandoned the costly and extensive fortifications which it was at one time proposed to build in the Pass and at its further extremity; and have, at a greatly reduced outlay, constructed the additional or improved defences that are required for the Afridi garrison. We have desisted from the plan of laying either the bed of a railway or a railway itself up the Khyber Pass, and have contented ourselves with a modest extension of the existing North-West Railway for the distance of 10 miles that separates Peshawar from Jamrud. Flying columns, maintained beyond the Malakand and at Peshawar, provide for the rapid reinforcement of these two sections of the frontier.

3. Between Peshawar and Kohat we have arranged peaceably for the construction of the long desired cart-road through the Kohat Pass, a work which is about to be undertaken with the consent and co-operation of the Pass tribes. We further contemplate, at as early a date as our resources will bear the outlay, the linking of Kohat by railway with Kushalgarh upon the Indus, at which point connection by rail already exists with the military base of Rawalpindi.

4. South of Kohat a force of tribal militia, 450 strong, largely recruited from the Orakzai tribesmen and entitled the Samana Rifles, has been raised under British officers as an extra battalion of the Border Military Police, and is intended, as soon as the conditions permit, to replace our regular garrisons now maintained on the Samana Range.

5. In the Kurram valley, the Kurram Militia have been augmented in numbers and reorganised in two battalions (1,250 strong) under British officers. It is believed that the high state of efficiency which they have already attained will very shortly admit of the withdrawal of the regular garrison which has been maintained in the Kurram valley since it was taken over in 1892. Both the Samana and the Kurram positions will be supported by the light railway which it is in contemplation to build from Kohat to Thal.

6. Further to the south measures are now being taken for the realisation of a similar policy. Two battalions of Waziristan Militia of 800 each are in course of being raised, the one for the Tochi valley or Northern Waziristan, the other for the Gomal valley or Southern Waziristan. They are intended, as soon as the requisite degree of discipline and efficiency has been attained, to replace the large garrisons of regular troops which have been kept in those valleys since 1895.

7. The principle that underlies all these dispositions is the same. While entailing no abdication of the responsibilities, military or political, which have been assumed by the Government of India at an earlier date, and which could not, either with safety or in honour, be now repudiated, they are intended to extricate from advanced positions the large numbers of regular troops who have for some years been stationed there; to consolidate instead of diffusing our military strength upon the border; and to promote a spirit of local harmony and co-operation by the enlistment, in the service of the British Government, but in the defence of their own country, of the wild but not intractable inhabitants

of these regions. It is hoped, if the scheme be given a fair start, that its possible risks may be more than compensated by its unquestioned advantages of reduced outlay, of increased tactical mobility, and of tribal contentment. Above all, the scheme which I have sketched, which has been inspired, not by a Local Government, but by the Supreme Government, and which is under the control not of the military authorities, but of the Foreign Department, *i.e.*, of the Viceroy, is intended to emphasise the responsibility, which the Government of India has assumed and of which it cannot ever safely divest itself, for the pacification and control of regions which lie upon the borders of the Empire, and which, if any part of the Indian frontier be at any time exposed to attack, will in all probability be the immediate focus of military and political danger.

8. I now desire to supplement these plans, which have so far been attended by consequences as favourable as could possibly have been hoped for (though I shrink from any dogmatism as to the future) by submitting the proposal, which is their natural complement and climax, and upon which they are in my judgment dependent for the prospect of continuing success—*viz.*, the constitution of a form of administration in the tracts in question which shall bring to bear upon them the authority and influence of the Government of India in a manner more prompt, more imperative, and more direct, than will ever be found possible, so long as the elaborate organisation of a Local Government of the first class intervenes between it and them. I have not brought forward this scheme until I have satisfied myself, by more than a year and-a-half of patient enquiry and observation in this country and in the Departments of Government, of the complexities, the anomalies, and, as they appear to me, the ineradicable flaws, of the existing system; nor have I ventured to indicate what in my opinion should be the keystone of the frontier arch, until I have endeavoured securely to lay the foundations upon which its piers must rest.

9. This is by no means the first time that the proposal has been made to create a new and separate administration for the North-West Frontier. On the contrary, schemes of varying character and magnitude have been submitted to and debated by the Government of India throughout the last quarter of a century; and it may safely be said that there is no Frontier authority of any eminence during that period who has not discussed, while there are but few who have not approved the principle of such a change. This remarkable unanimity * testifies to the depth and range of the conviction upon which the desire for reform has been based and effectively relieves any fresh disputant from the charge either of rashness or of innovation. On the other hand, the fact that all previous endeavours have proved abortive, and that the existing system, though so widely and authoritatively condemned, has continued to survive, suggests that the problem itself is far from easy of solution, and that, before it be again approached, a brief survey of earlier efforts and, if possible, an analysis of the causes of their failure, may be helpful to the present argument.

* Among those who have at different times held these views, I may mention Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Durand, Lord Roberts, Sir James Browne, Sir Robert Warburton, Sir Robert Sandeman, Sir William Lockhart. I exclude those whose views have been formed independently of Frontier experience, such as Lord Lytton, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir George Chesney, Lord Lansdowne.

History of past attempts.

10. From the date of the Mutiny until 1889, the discussion of a separate Frontier province and administration was invariably mixed up with, and arose in the first place out of, the proposal to incorporate Sind with the Punjab. Sind had been conquered in 1843, when—the Punjab not having as yet been annexed, and Bengal, which embraced administratively the whole of the north of India, being too remote—it was added, in spite of the distance and the intervening sea, to the Government of Bombay. Even when the Punjab was annexed in 1849, and when, after the Mutiny, it was constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship, it was decided by the Secretary of State not to attach Sind to it, owing to the excellent administration which the latter province was at the time receiving from its Commissioner, Mr. Bartle Frere, under the Government of Bombay. In later years, in 1863 and in 1876, Sir Bartle Frere himself became one of the

strongest advocates of the fusion which his own abilities had successfully availed to postpone. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, the incorporation of Sind with the Punjab was, in April 1876, formally recommended to the Secretary of State, and was accepted in principle by him, though a final expression of opinion was deferred until the newly-appointed Viceroy, Lord Lytton, had visited the frontier.

11. The result of this visit was the appearance of Lord Lytton's wellknown Minute of April 22nd, 1877, which at once raised the question on to a different level by suggesting the creation of a separate Trans-Indus District, under a representative of the Viceroy, as the sole exponent of Imperial policy in India. The anomalies and drawbacks of the existing situation were vigorously delineated; and the outlines of the new administration were clearly sketched. The province was to consist of the six Frontier Districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu (except the Cis-Indus tracts), Dera Ismail Khan (with the same exception) and Dera Ghazi Khan, and also Trans-Indus Sind (with the exception of Karachi). At the head was to be a Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier and Agent to the Governor-General, to reside at Peshawar, with the powers of a Local Government, and with a Judicial Commissioner possessing the powers of a Chief Court. Under him were to be two Commissioners, one for the Punjab Frontier Districts except Dera Ghazi Khan (*i.e.*, for the Pathan population of the border); the other for Baluchistan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Trans-Indus Sind (*i.e.*, for the Baluch population). Into the constitution of the lower grades of the administrative hierarchy, which was to be furnished, with an increased scale of pay, from the Punjab Commission, I need not enter. The covering despatch which was sent with this Minute to the Secretary of State, dated May 17th, 1877, recommended the adoption of its proposals, and the compensation of Bombay for the loss of Sind by the administrative absorption of the whole or part of the Central Provinces—thereby introducing an element of discord which effectually ruined this and all similar proposals for many years to come.

12. The Secretary of State in replying, on November 29th, 1877, accepted the main proposals of Lord Lytton's Government, remarking that the conditions under which the Frontier had been given to the Punjab were obsolete, and that the proposals themselves were "measures of defence and security, not of aggression." Nevertheless, looking to the heavy financial cost of Lord Lytton's complete scheme and to the desirability of not embarking upon too large a change, he recommended, as a smaller and less ambitious proposal, the elimination of the Chief Commissioner or single supreme authority, and the creation of two Commissionerships for the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab and Sind (the one for the Pathan, the other for the Baluch tribes). The incumbents of both posts were to be appointed by the Viceroy, but in respect of all internal affairs were to take their orders from the Punjab Government. The Northern or Pathan Districts Commissioner was to be the superior in status, with the rank of Agent to the Governor-General and Frontier Commissioner, and with the right to correspond directly with the Viceroy. The Southern Commissioner was to be subordinate to, and to correspond with, his Northern colleague.

13. I call special attention to this proposal, as to which it was admitted that it involved "a duplicate responsibility which is in theory objectionable and may be attended with occasional inconvenience," because it was the first suggestion of a form of compromise which has re-appeared at intervals since, which possesses undoubted superficial attractions, but which has invariably been condemned by those enjoying the closest practical acquaintance with the frontier. Sir C. Aitchison, who was at that time Foreign Secretary and who subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, noted that "it would probably be difficult to devise a scheme more full of the seeds of future misunderstanding, confusion, and divided responsibility." Sir R. Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, remarked—"It is almost impossible to exaggerate the inconvenience which might arise from this division of authority. It would have the worse effect upon the internal administration of the Frontier districts." Other members of the Government described it as quite unworkable and as radically bad.

14. Lord Lytton, however, thinking that half a loaf was better than no bread, was prepared, with certain re-adjustments, to accept the modified scheme. A correspondence ensued with the Punjab Government as to the best methods of carrying it out. The arrangements were nearly completed, and Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts had even been designated as the first Northern or Chief Commissioner of the frontier, when, in the winter of 1878, war broke out with Afghanistan.

15. In the ensuing year, when the war was apparently ended, the project was revived. Then came the Cavagnari massacre and the second Afghan expedition. When peace had been re-established, and the future administrative dispositions required to be made, Lord Lytton had left India. His successor, Lord Ripon, recommended to Her Majesty's Government the abandonment of the entire scheme, both for the separation of the Trans-Indus Districts from the Punjab Government and for the transfer of Sind; and both projects accordingly disappeared from view.

16. Some years elapsed before, in the concluding year of Lord Dufferin's and in the opening year of Lord Lansdowne's administration, either project was revived. The transference of Sind to the Punjab was then again proposed. Matters had, however, changed in the interim. With the creation of the Baluchistan Agency under Sir Robert Sandeman, Sind had ceased to be a frontier, and had become an internal province. Willing as Bombay might be to consider the exchange of Sind for the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of the latter submitted an argument which, in the altered condition of circumstances, was fatal to any such proposal. Early in 1889, accordingly, this scheme, which for over 30 years had at fitful intervals re-appeared upon the scene, finally vanished from view. I do not propose, and I cannot imagine that any of my successors will ever propose, to revive it. The interests of Sind, now that it is no longer a Frontier Province, if they have no special connection other than a historical one, which is not to be despised, with Bombay, have, on the other hand, no connection with the Punjab other than that of geographical contiguity with the outskirts of that province. Sind is, I believe, content with its present, and rather peculiar, administration, the foundations of which were laid by Sir Bartle Frere, and I see no reason for disturbing it. Still less ground would there be either for partitioning or for handing over to another Government the Central Provinces. That Administration has, since its constitution, greatly increased in size, in numbers of population, and in importance. It has no natural connection with Bombay. It requires the undivided services of a single Governor. A series of capable administrators have established its indisputable right to an independent existence.

17. The discussion, which had been resumed in the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, as to the desirability of creating a new Frontier Province, terminated in a decision not at present to proceed further with any such scheme, but to leave to the Punjab Government the responsibility of carrying out, in the middle or Pathan section of the Frontier, a more active policy than had hitherto been in vogue, with the view of establishing friendly relations with the tribes upon this part of the border, similar to those which were alleged already to exist in Dardistan and Baluchistan. Twelve years earlier Lord Lytton had written in his Minute:—

"I believe that our North-West Frontier presents at this moment a spectacle unique in the world; at least I know of no other spot where, after 25 years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours, and acquired so little knowledge of them, that the country within a day's ride of its most important garrison is an absolute *terra incognita*, and that there is absolutely no security for British life a mile or two beyond our border."

18. How little change had been effected in the interim may be illustrated by the almost exact reproduction of the same complaint in the same language in the letter, dated 17th October 1889, in which Lord Lansdowne's Government laid down its new injunctions for the guidance of the Local Government:—

"The Government of India cannot consider its present relations with the trans-frontier tribes on the Punjab border as either suitable or satisfactory, and the absence of any friendly understanding between them and the neighbouring British officers may at any time prove a source of serious danger and anxiety. The country within a day's ride of one of our most

important garrisons is indeed almost a *terra incognita*, and there is no security for British life a few miles beyond the border. Punitive expeditions have been frequent, but have been attended with very few permanent results, and there is probably no other spot in the world where, after 35 years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours or has acquired so little knowledge of them."

19. This correspondence was not attended by any appreciable results. It was an attempt to recommend to the Punjab Government methods other than those to which it had been accustomed, and did not accordingly meet with an effusive welcome at its hands. From a perusal of many such discussions of which this is only one, I derive the impression that any attempt, in the case either of the Punjab or Baluchistan Administrations, to indicate to the one a preference for the system followed by the other foredooms the discussion to practical sterility. It is so easy to demonstrate a difference of conditions that any argument as to similarity of treatment is capable of being hotly contested, and is certain to be fruitless. Much of the failure to devise any better method in the past has been due to the unconscious affront to local susceptibilities, caused by the suggestion of an analogy, which is thought to be, and perhaps sometimes is, misleading.

20. In the concluding months of Lord Lansdowne's administration, a great change was introduced in the entire circumstances of the Frontier, and notably in the question which I am here discussing, by the conclusion of the Durand Agreement at Kabul in November 1893, whereby a line of division, subsequently demarcated through the greater part of its extent, was drawn between the British and Afghan possessions, from Chitral to the borders of Seistan. On the British side of the line was left, notably in Waziristan, a great block of tribal territory, with which the Amir henceforward had no right of interference, and which, without being thereby either absorbed or annexed by the Government of India, passed into its indisputable sphere of influence. The establishment of control over its people or even of friendly relations with them may be rapid or slow, complete, imperfect or illusory. But the territory so demarcated has ceased to belong to any other political system and has fallen within the Protectorate of a Power which, while it may not be anxious to assume, cannot in the last resort repudiate, its paramount responsibility. So clearly was the entire change in the conditions produced by this Agreement seen by Lord Lansdowne that, on leaving India, he left the following opinion on record :—

"I hold that, irrespective of the objections to a system of dual control (*i.e.*, by the two Local Governments of the Punjab and Baluchistan), it is not desirable that the great Frontier region for which we have become responsible to the north of the Gomal should be administered by an already overworked Local Government, only a few of whose officers are really familiar with Frontier affairs, while all of them are overladen with routine work. All the circumstances seem to me to point to the creation of a single Frontier charge entrusted to the management of a single officer under the immediate direction of the Government of India."

21. In the early years of Lord Elgin's administration, an attempt was once more made to escape from the necessities of a radical change by again suggesting to the Punjab Government the initiation of a policy of friendly intercourse with the tribes for whom we had thus assumed political responsibility and for the strengthening of the political service on the border. Into the discussion that followed with the Punjab Government I need not enter. Suffice it to say that it was not followed, so far as I can ascertain, by any practical changes, either in the principles or in the form of administration. Then ensued the Frontier risings of 1897, and the Frontier war culminating in the Tirah Campaign.

22. At the conclusion of the war, the Secretary of State, in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, summing up the situation as it then stood, used these remarkable words :—

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory; and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab Frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

23. In order to secure this end, the Secretary of State then invited the attention of the Government of India to the suggestion that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and the officers employed in conducting external relations with the tribes under him, should act directly under the Government of India. The Commissioner should be appointed by the Viceroy with special reference to these responsibilities, and should send copies of his reports to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In all other respects, *i.e.*, in all matters of civil administration, he and his officers would continue as now to be under the Local Government.

24. It will be observed that this proposal was an almost exact reproduction of the scheme that had been put forward by another Secretary of State 21 years before, and that had perished at the outbreak of the Afghan war.

25. The 1877 scheme contemplated the appointment of two Commissioners, the one for Baluchistan, the other at Peshawar. Both were to be appointed by the Viceroy, but in respect of all internal affairs were to take orders from the Punjab Government. The Northern Commissioner was to correspond directly with the Government of India. I have already quoted the severe criticisms which were passed in India upon the earlier scheme, even though it was accepted, *faute de mieux*, by Lord Lytton. The only material difference in the 1898 scheme was that the Southern Commissioner having already been created in the interim in the person of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner for Baluchistan, the proposal was restricted to the Northern or Pathan section of the border. The reception which was accorded to it may be judged from the correspondence that was sent home to the Secretary of State by Lord Elgin's Government in November 1898, shortly before I came out to India, and that contained the opinions of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the leading Frontier officers of that Government. The whole of these authorities, with one exception, were opposed to the scheme on grounds which may be inferred from the previous discussion. It was held (1) that by such a system friction would be developed between the Supreme and the Local Governments, since the former would desire, as Commissioner of Peshawar, a man skilled in Frontier politics, while the latter might prefer an administrator trained to deal with revenue, police, and crime; (2) that it would be found impossible in practice to sever the political or trans-frontier duties of such an officer from his administrative or cis-frontier work, and that in fact his influence with the tribes in their political aspect was inseparable from his administrative control over them, or their friends and neighbours, on the British side of the border; (3) that great difficulties would be encountered (in respect of recruitment, promotion and replacement) in so small a political service as would require to be constituted in order to carry out the plan; (4) that the authority of the Punjab Government would be impaired by the inevitable tendency of those of its officers who served two masters, to play to the superior gallery; (5) that the Foreign Department of the Government of India would be swamped with work; (6) that it would be difficult to find a man for the place. With all of these arguments I do not agree, or at least not to the same extent; but I regard their cumulative effect as overwhelming; whilst after visiting the Frontier, and making special enquiries about the matter on the spot, I entertain little doubt that the first objection, *viz.*, the impossibility of severing the external relations of the tribes from their internal administration, and of placing the former under one Government, while the latter remains under another—or, as I have heard it put, of separating hill politics from plain politics—is alone sufficient to condemn the proposal.

26. Since these replies were sent home to the Secretary of State, nothing further has transpired, and we are now at liberty to make to him any proposals that we please for the removal of blemishes or the reform of abuses in the present system, and for the carrying out of his instructions to bring more directly under our own control and supervision the conduct of external relations with the border tribes.

27. The historical recapitulation in which I have indulged will, I think, have established the following propositions, as a starting point from which we may safely proceed :—

(1) Throughout the past quarter of a century, there has been a steadily growing feeling that the affairs of the Frontier, which are in a peculiar degree the province of the Government of India, are not best managed by a Local Government, neither specially recruited, nor exceptionally qualified, for the purpose.

(2) These general considerations have been greatly enhanced in urgency and value by the political changes which have resulted in recent years in the addition of great territorial and tribal responsibilities to the Punjab Government, and in the concentration of the main external anxieties of the Viceroy in particular, and of the Government of India in general, upon that section of the Indian Frontier which is administered by the Punjab Government.

(3) The desired changes are not capable of being brought about by the issue of instructions to the Punjab Government to carry out the policy of the Government of India on its behalf. In no country in the world is administrative loyalty more sincere or more profound than in India: but it is from the nature of things impossible for a Local Government to carry out a foreign policy which it neither originates in the first place, nor is responsible for in the last, with the same influence, zeal, or despatch as would the authors of the policy itself. The comparative futility of the admonitions which have at various times been addressed to the Punjab Government in this context, confirms the necessity of a wider and more organic change.

(4) Such a change, if brought about, should, in view of previous experience, aim at the minimum rather than the maximum disturbance of the *status quo*.

(5) It should not be handicapped at the outset by questions of territorial or political compensation to injured parties. For this purpose such injury must itself, as far as possible, be avoided or minimised. In other words, Sind, Baluchistan, Kashmir—all of which it has at different times been proposed to throw into the crucible from which the new province was to emerge—should be treated as possessing fixed destinies, and as lying outside the present discussion.

With this prelude I will now proceed to discuss, firstly, the reasons which lead me, individually, to think that the time has now arrived when the constitution of a new Frontier administration can no longer wisely be delayed; secondly, the form which that administration should take; and, thirdly, the merits or demerits of the proposal.

Reasons for creation of a new Frontier Province.

28. The first objection that I take to the present system is one which in theory must be obvious, but the full force of which in practice no one can adequately realise who has not had direct experience of it. Under the methods of Indian Government, the conduct of foreign affairs in India is vested in the Viceroy. He is the head of the Foreign Department; or, if the Indian analogy be pursued, the Member of Council for that Department; if the home analogy be followed, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Now in India foreign affairs—while they embrace many intricate and important questions concerning Native States, and while, in the sphere of external policy, they include our relations with China in Yunnan, with Tibet, with Afghanistan, with Maskat, with the Arab tribes in the Aden Protectorate, and with the Persian Gulf—in the main arise out of, or are connected with, the Frontier tribes and problems; whilst, if we take the whole of the land frontiers of India from the Shan States on the extreme east to the borders of Persian Baluchistan on the extreme west, the most critical, most anxious, and most explosive section of the entire Frontier

is that between the Swat river and the Gomal valley, or precisely the section which is handed over to the Punjab Government. Upon this stretch of boundary, inhabited by the most numerous, fanatical, and turbulent of the Pathan tribes, the Foreign Minister of India, who is also the Viceroy, cannot issue an order, or make an appointment except through the medium of the Punjab Government, nay he cannot—with certain exceptions, hereafter to be noted—make an appointment at all. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Political Officers, and Commandants of Border Police, in whose hands rests the entire local responsibility upon the Frontier, are nominated not by him, but by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, who is the principal adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor, is selected, without reference to the Viceroy, by the latter. The Viceroy cannot even remove an indifferent or unsuitable official since promotion in the Punjab is regulated by the conditions of a service of which not he, but the Lieutenant-Governor, is the efficient head. If a debate arises in Parliament as to a Frontier outbreak or a tribal expedition, it will be the Viceroy, and the Viceroy alone, who will be held accountable. Public opinion censures him for failure, or congratulates him upon success. To a certain extent public opinion is right; since, owing to circumstances to which I shall presently allude, the Local Government ventures upon few steps of any importance without reference to the higher authority. But among those who hold up the head of the Government of India to praise or to blame, how many are there who know that he has been working throughout not through his own agents, but through those of another Government, that at each stage he has required to carry the assent of a subordinate, but withal most influential authority, and that in all probability in the early stages (for most Frontier disturbances spring from small beginnings) he has had neither responsibility, knowledge, nor information? I venture to affirm that there is not another country or Government in the world which adopts a system so irrational in theory, so bizarre in practice, as to interpose between its Foreign Minister and his most important sphere of activity, the barrier, not of a subordinate official, but of a subordinate Government, on the mere geographical plea that the latter resides in closer proximity to the scene of action—a plea which itself breaks down when it is remembered that for five months in the year the Supreme and the Local Governments are both located at the same spot, Simla.

29. Now there might be some excuse, perhaps even some solid ground, for such an arrangement, if the Local Government and its officials, who are the intermediaries through whom the Government of India are compelled to act, were themselves deeply versed in Frontier knowledge and experience. It might not unreasonably be argued that a Viceroy and Council, recruited partly from England, partly from the different provinces of India, must know less of the Frontier than a Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary who have probably been brought up in the Punjab, and have been familiar with the tribes from early manhood. But is this the case? Quite the reverse. In practice it is found that as a rule neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor his Chief Secretary knows anything of the Frontier at all; and that they are selected for their high offices, the former by the Viceroy, the latter by the Lieutenant-Governor himself, on account of their general administrative capacity, and ability to do justice to the many aspects of a singularly complex civil administration. Thus, if I take the list of the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Secretaries of the Punjab, who have held those offices during the past 23 years since Lord Lytton first mooted his scheme of a Trans-Indus province, I find that their Frontier record has been as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governors.

Sir Robert Egerton (1877—1882) had never been in a Frontier District throughout his service, except as Additional Commissioner of Peshawar from November 1863 to March 1864.

Sir Charles Aitchison (1882—1887) had never been in a Frontier District throughout his service.

Sir James Lyall (1887—1892) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick (1892—1897) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Mackworth Young (1897—1900) had never served upon the Frontier, except for 16 months as a 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner of one year's service in 1865-66.

30. Thus the entire cumulative period of Frontier service which can be claimed by a succession of five Lieutenant-Governors has been 20 months, out of a total cumulative service enjoyed by these officers, at the period of their appointments to the rule of the Province, of 151 years.*

* This total is made up as follows: Length of service (upon appointment as Lieutenant-Governor) of Sir R. Egerton, 21 years; Sir C. Aitchison, 26 years; Sir J. Lyall, 29 years; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, 34 years; Sir M. Young, 35 years; or a total of 15 years.

31. If I take the Chief Secretaries during the same period, I find the following:—

Sir Lepel Griffin (1878-1880) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Mackworth Young (1880-1886) as above stated.

Mr. C. L. Tupper (1890-1895), previously officiating, had spent 16 months as 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner, engaged in settlement work, at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. H. C. Fanshawe (1895-96) had spent 7 months, as Settlement Officer, at Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. L. Dane (1896—1899) had been for 1 month 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner at Dera Ghazi Khan and Settlement Collector of Peshawar (1893-1896).

32. It will thus be seen that not one of the Chief Secretaries of the Punjab Government during the same period had, at the time of his appointment, enjoyed any political service upon the Frontier whatsoever. All without exception have been selected for their administrative or other abilities. It is manifest, therefore, that the plea that, in committing the charge of the Frontier to the Punjab Government, the Government of India is making up for any ignorance on its own part by special aptitudes or knowledge in respect of Frontier affairs on the part of the principal agents whom it employs is one that cannot be sustained. There are probably at any one moment in the Foreign Department of the Government of India men with a wider knowledge of the Frontier and its tribes than are to be found in the Punjab Secretariat in an entire decade. Moreover, even were such local knowledge forthcoming at Lahore, it would surely be open to argument that a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Secretary or a combination of the two, so endowed, would not necessarily be qualified to deal with the larger problems of foreign policy upon which all tribal issues in the last resort depend, and which must inevitably be more accurately gauged by the Government of India and its head, than they can be by the officers of a provincial administration. Some of the officers of the Punjab Government, in commenting upon the Secretary of State's suggested compromise, have enlarged upon the advantage to them of consulting the personal knowledge and authority of the Lieutenant-Governor when he is on tour upon the Frontier. I do not desire for one moment to disparage the results or benefits of such consultations. But from what I have said, I should imagine the advantage to be quite as often communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor as derived from him; whilst, assessing it at the maximum, how much more valuable, I feel inclined to say, would it be, were it the result of the presence of an Agent to the Governor General, not paying an occasional visit to the Frontier, but permanently resident upon it, not ignorant of the tribes, before he attained his high office, but possessing a long and intimate acquaintance with them. If, however, it be said that any lack of knowledge on the part of the superiors is compensated by the intelligent abilities of their subordinates on the Frontier itself, it may be pointed out that the services of the latter would equally be at the disposal of the Government of India, under a reformed system, without the intervening stratum of experienced but not expert authority; whilst it is unfortunately the case that, owing to the wider scope of promotion that is open to members of the Punjab Commission, who are engaged in revenue and financial work, there is an inclination among ambitious men to devote themselves to these fields of service rather than to the more irksome and less remunerative conditions of Trans-Indus existence. It was further shown by Sir R. Udny (Commissioner of Peshawar) in his letter

of 20th October 1898 that while, under the Punjab system, the theory is that the Frontier is administered, in the lower grades, by officers of Frontier experience, in practice this is very far from being the case. Between 1878 and 1891, only five men were sent to the Frontier who still remained upon it (not having been reverted) in 1898. It was a constant occurrence that no Covenanted Officers were forthcoming for the Frontier; and that Uncovenanted Officers and even natives had to be sent in their place. The charge, therefore, of insufficient experience, which has been shown to apply in the highest quarters, is not without substance in the lower grades also.

33. I have not paused to discuss the cynical suggestion that may occur to some students of British administration, that there may be some deliberation in the policy, that constitutes as the Viceroy's chief adviser in Frontier policy, an officer who in the majority of cases has had no practical experience of the Frontier himself. If there is a case in which the conclusions of the uninformed are perilous, it is that of tribal policy. It is impossible to imagine a field of political action in which the capable outsider, relying upon general *savoir faire*, or experience of men, is likely to come to more disastrous grief. A collateral illustration of this truth may be found in the fact that all the men who have attained the greatest celebrity by their successful handling of the tribes have been men who have not come fresh to the task, but have devoted years of their life to the study and assimilation of tribal ideas and ways. I may instance Sir John Lawrence, General John Jacob, John Nicholson, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Colonel Mackeson, Sir R. Warburton, Reynell Taylor, Sir R. Sandeman.

34. Such being the character of the agency through which the Government of India is at present required to carry out its Frontier policy, I next ask what are the main features and results of the system as a working scheme. I do not hesitate to say that they are departmental irresolution, the dissipation instead of the concentration of responsibility, and long and injurious delays. Some of these consequences are inseparable from the system. Others have grown up as accretions upon it.

35. It will be admitted that in any administration the longer the official chain—and the more numerous the obligatory links of reference—the less likelihood is there of prompt and efficacious action. It will also be conceded that, if there is a field of policy in which rapidity of decision and swiftness of execution are essential, it is that of the Frontier. And yet in practice, before the pettiest affair, arising, *e.g.*, out of a border raid, can be settled, the following are the stages, and their probable duration, through which the matter must pass. The local Political Officer, or the Deputy Commissioner, where the latter is the local Political Officer, reports the case in the first place to the Commissioner, who is probably at some distance, and who, if it be summer time, may be away in the hills. In former days the Political Officer was obliged to report to the Deputy Commissioner and the latter to the Commissioner. But this intervening link has, except in certain cases, been abolished. The Commissioner, upon receipt of the report, has to consider the case, to look up the recent history of the tribe, or to investigate precedents. He then sends up the original report, with his own report upon it (as a rule proposing something rather different from his subordinate), to the Punjab Government. Before it reaches the latter, in all likelihood a fortnight will have elapsed. The case then passes through the Punjab Secretariat. Precedents and policies are again examined; in a department which, as I have shown, is not as a rule rich in Frontier experience there is an inevitable tendency to become the slaves of formulæ and of precedents; finally, after the probable lapse of another fortnight, the case with some fresh or alternative suggestion, may reach the Government of India. If a reference has been required in the interim, as is frequently the case, to the military authorities, another three or four weeks may have been spent in a reduplication of the same chain. An enquiry will have been addressed in the first place to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab. He must refer the case to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the latter to the Officer Commanding in the locality concerned. The answers must be returned through the same compulsory stages. The case having reached the Government of India, all the various papers and proposals, which have by now attained somewhat bulky

dimensions, must pass through the Foreign Department in the normal course for analysis, illustration, and annotation. Finally, orders are issued upon it by the Viceroy to the Local Government, these having to be transmitted back through the familiar chain; until many weeks, and too often many months, after the commission of the original offence, a decision arrives upon a matter which ought in all probability to have been composed on the spot in a few days. If it be said that such a history must be the exception and not the rule, I reply by admitting the charge; since in the majority of cases the delay entailed will undoubtedly be not less, but much greater, than that which I have depicted. I have dealt above with simple cases only. In the event of a complicated case, such as an increase of establishment, the raising of a new body of levies, or the shifting of a military post, what with the numerous references and cross-references, and the inseparable departmental delays, it will be surprising if the matter can be carried through in less than a year. I may instance my own scheme for a Tribal Militia in Waziristan. The original orders of the Government of India were issued to the Punjab Government on August 7th, 1899. A Committee was to be constituted to draw out the details of the scheme. Its report left matters in a state of considerably greater confusion. A mass of undigested papers, proposing something entirely different from what the Government of India had laid down, reached us in March 1900. I had to proceed myself to the Frontier in April, in order to extricate the case, by personal conference with the officials concerned, from the tangle in which it had become involved; and only now, one year after inception, is the scheme of the Government of India beginning to take rudimentary shape.

36. That the description which I have given is applicable not to rare or isolated instances, but to the vast majority of Frontier cases, may be demonstrated by a passage from the letter, dated October 21st, 1898, in which Mr. F. D. Cunningham, the Commissioner of Peshawar, and himself one of the senior Punjab officials, expressed his opinions upon the suggestion made by the present Secretary of State for altering the status of that office. He said:—

"If the Punjab Government had any Frontier policy of its own, or having one, if he had authority to pursue it, if it had power to give orders in any but the most trivial matter, I could understand that by removing it from the chain the control of the Government of India would be increased in reality as well as in name. But I venture to think that, whatever their position in constitutional theory may be, the Lahore Government have not for many years past given orders in any but the most petty matter, affecting trans-border clans or politics.

"With the exception of a few years in the Secretariat, the whole of my service of 26 years has been passed on or beyond the North-West Frontier, and for the past 13 years in the Peshawar Division. Speaking of that part of the border, I cannot remember any question sufficiently important to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta. Under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India. The Deputy Commissioner as the local Political Officer disposes of many claims against trans-border men by reprisals or arrests in British territory, or by his influence with clans outside, and he settles these cases without report to the great advantage of Government. But when he thinks action on his part will not summarily dispose of a case, he may report it for orders, and in cases of this description I think that in practice the Commissioner and the Local Government give advice and not decisions: the final order even now comes from Calcutta."

37. This extract brings me to a secondary feature of the existing system. It might have been supposed, and it has frequently been argued, that the intervention of a Local Government between the Government of India and the Frontier, involves a wise and necessary decentralisation. I have shown, on the contrary, that it results in excessive centralisation. The Local Government is apprehensive as to the issues of a policy for which, while the initial responsibility may perhaps be placed upon its own shoulders, it is not unnaturally anxious to shift the ulterior responsibility to those of the Government of India. And this apprehension is reflected in its attitude towards its own officers, to whose independence of action but slender scope is apt to be given, and who, particularly if they happen to be new to the Frontier, having perhaps been transferred thither from the charge of an inland district, are loth to assume an initiative which is certain to be discountenanced by the superior, and may bring them into trouble with the supreme, authority. Thus the first merit of a

well-ordered decentralisation, namely the graduated diffusion as opposed to the rigid concentration of responsibility, is sacrificed.

38. There is another consideration which in practice has a disturbing and in the long run a sinister influence upon the promptitude and continuity of Frontier policy. Minute and incessant as are the references from the Punjab to the Supreme Government, averse though the former be from independent initiative or responsibility, there must yet in the nature of things be a great number of cases in which the Government of India are reluctant, at any rate in the earlier stages, to intervene, partly because they have little practical alternative but to accept the advice of the Local Government, through whose officers—and through them alone—their information is derived; still more from an indisposition to be constantly overruling or dictating to so powerful and highly-placed a subordinate. If the Local Government be interfered with at each stage, it is open to it to turn round later on, and to complain that it has never been given a free hand; that it has not been trusted; and that any failure or misfortune that may have ensued has been due not to any fault on its own part, but to the fact that it has been overridden. My predecessor, in his Minute of November 6th, 1898, laid stress upon the arguments, in defence of the existing system, that it is a great advantage that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be resident for several months in every year at Simla, where the Viceroy can enjoy opportunities of private conference with him; and that it is less easy to overrule a subordinate than a colleague and a friend. Without dissenting from the great advantages of such consultation, I yet venture to disagree *in toto* with both propositions. It seems to me an indefensible duplication of labour and delay, that for several months in every year, the Government of India, which is the real arbiter of Frontier policy, should be compelled to issue its orders respecting the Frontier not to the officials on the spot, but to another Government, whose officers are separated by only three miles from its own; while I cannot conceive it to be open to question that, if the advice of the inferior authority be not taken, such a course of action is at once more easily adopted, and more ungrudgingly obeyed, if that authority be in direct subordination to the Government of India and to the Viceroy, than if he be a Lieutenant-Governor, and the head of a quasi-independent administration. I do not see how any Governor-General could deny that, if he desires a policy to be pursued or a step to be taken in Baluchistan, which is under the administration of an Agent to the Governor-General, directly subordinate to himself, however unpalatable such a policy or step might be to the Agent to the Governor General, it will be carried out with incomparably less friction and delay than in a similar case in the Punjab, where the dignity and susceptibilities of a Local Government and of its head demand the most scrupulous and respectful consideration.

39. For the reasons, therefore, which have been given, I hold the existing system by which the Frontier is managed through the medium of the Punjab Government to stand condemned. It has been reprobated by all the greatest Frontier authorities for the last quarter of a century. It attenuates without diminishing the ultimate responsibility of the Government of India. It protracts without strengthening their action. It interposes between the Foreign Minister of India and his subordinate agents, not an Ambassador, or a Minister, or a Consul, but the elaborate mechanism of a Local Government, and the necessarily exalted personality of a Lieutenant-Governor. If this is an influential, I have yet shown it in practice to be not an expert medium. Worked as the system has been with unfailing loyalty and with profound devoti n to duty, it has yet been the source of friction, of divided counsels, of vacillation, of exaggerated centralisation, of interminable delay. Whether it has presented to the Government of India a cautious and continuous Frontier policy, whether it has saved India from Frontier expeditions and wars, whether, however imperfect as an administrative machine, it has produced meritorious political results, are questions which an appeal to history will easily settle, and which will be touched upon before the close of this memorandum.

Possible forms of new Administration.

40. Having thus argued the inefficacy of the present system, I proceed to consider how best it may be replaced, always bearing in mind my earlier

dictum as to the desirability of producing the minimum dislocation in long established methods and traditions. It has sometimes been suggested that the existing organisation of the Punjab Government might still be retained for Frontier purposes with certain improvements or alterations. The Lieutenant-Governor might, it has been urged, be specially chosen for Frontier knowledge. The answer is simple. Even if a single such officer were forthcoming in the Punjab Commission, a succession could not possibly be found. Such a system would moreover be most unfair upon the remainder of the service, and upon the interests of the province as a whole, of which the Frontier constitutes a relatively small part. The same arguments apply to the choice of a Chief Secretary endowed with the knowledge in which his chief might be lacking. If he were, useful for the Frontier, he would be less useful for the remainder, *i.e.*, for the bulk of the war. Again, if a Special Secretary or Commissioner were appointed for Frontier business, he would not diminish by a single link the existing chain. Neither would the suggestion, which has also been made, of granting much greater financial latitude and a larger staff to the Punjab Government meet the case. It might enable the Local Government to cope more rapidly and successfully with Frontier work. But it would not make it any the more faithful an exponent of the policy of the Government of India. I regard all these proposals as illusory and deceptive. They are open to the common objection that the more they give to the Punjab Government, the more they take away from the Government of India, and that they conflict with the initial proposition laid down by the Secretary of State and already quoted, namely, "that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Frontier shall in the future be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

41. I next pass to a number of possible compromises, which have at various times been suggested or which admit of being discussed, between the present system and that of a new and independent administration. One of these proposals, *viz.*, that which was suggested by the present Secretary of State in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, I have already examined in my review of the earlier history of the Frontier problem. It was the suggestion that the Commissioner of Peshawar and his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the Frontier tribes, should, in respect of such matters, act under the Government of India, and that the Commissioner should be appointed by the latter, remaining, in other respects, as hitherto, under the Punjab Government. I have shown that this scheme was condemned by the almost unanimous opinion of the Frontier officers who were invited to report upon it, in the main on account of the impracticability of separating trans-frontier from cis-frontier work, amid communities who may be described as living perpetually astride of the border. I concur in these views, and I may add that the scheme possessed the further drawbacks, in my judgment (1) that it would introduce two different systems, with two different sets of officers, upon the Pathan Frontier; since it was only proposed that the Commissioner of Peshawar should be appointed by and should act under the Government of India; the Commissioner of the Derajat, under whose charge are the whole of the Waziri tribes, by far the most restless denizens of the border, being apparently left as now a servant of the Punjab Government, appointed by and reporting only to it; (2) that with the single exception of the Commissioner of Peshawar the Frontier policy of the Government of India would still be conducted by agents not its own; (3) that unless the status of the Commissioner were raised, and he were given some of the powers of a local administration, an insupportable amount of detail would (in the difficulty of deciding between the external and the internal relations of the tribes) be thrown upon the Government of India. It may be noted that any such scheme had been condemned by the Government of India as long ago as May 17th, 1877, the despatch of which date, covering Lord Lytton's Minute, contained the following emphatic declaration:—

"We are of opinion that the separation of political from administrative duties is practically impossible when these two classes of duties are interwoven as closely as they now are in the government of the Frontier. To place the Frontier officers under the local Government *quoad* their administrative duties, and under the Government of India *quoad* their political duties, is a system fraught with inconvenience and one which has already proved the source of serious embarrassment to this Government."

The allusion in the last sentence was, I apprehend, to the system that prevailed in the third quarter of the century in Sind, the Commissioner of which received his administrative orders from the Bombay Government and his orders as to foreign policy from the Government of India. The system having hopelessly broken down, the Commissioner of Sind (Sir W. Merewether) was in 1876 relieved of all responsibility for Kalat, *i.e.*, Frontier affairs, which were handed over to Colonel Munro, the Commissioner of the Derajat.

42. A second compromise which has been suggested is that the Frontier, or the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab, should be treated somewhat as Sind now is, being placed under a single Commissioner who might even be appointed by the Government of India, and who should remain under the Punjab Government, as the Commissioner of Sind is under the Bombay Government, but should enjoy some of the administrative and financial powers of a Local Government, being assisted by a Judicial Commissioner. He would refer to the Government of India for Frontier matters, and to the Local Government for internal and district affairs. The objections to such a scheme are the familiar and, as I think, insuperable difficulties of serving two masters, and of discriminating between external and internal affairs. There would be the further drawback that a Commissioner selected by the Government of India for his political abilities might not satisfy the standards of the Local Government in respect of capacity for local administration, revenue, and finance. Above all it must be patent that such a compromise would satisfy neither party, that it could possess no permanent vitality, and that it would only be a stepping-stone to some larger change.

43. There is a third compromise, which, in the course of my study of the present question since I have been in India, at one time possessed attractions for myself. It was to take all the trans-frontier charges, from Chitral to the Gomal, now under the control either of the Government of India or of the Punjab Government, *viz.*, (1) Dir, Swat and Chitral, (2) the Khyber, (3) Samana, (4) the Kurram, (5) the Tochi, (6) Wana; and to place the Political Officers for all these districts under a single high officer, who equally with them should be appointed by the Government of India, and should report exclusively to the latter upon all political and external affairs, the civil and administrative organisation of the Punjab Government remaining untouched, and the conduct of cis-border affairs continuing to be vested in the hands of its Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. In my conversations, however, with Frontier officials, both last year and this, I could not discover a single supporter of this scheme. It was pointed out to me in the unanswerable words of Sir Alfred Lyall, written nearly 20 years ago, that "it is an established principle from Peshawar to Karachi that the Frontier can only be managed properly if both sides of it are in the hands of the same British authority"; it was said that the tribes themselves would not understand the system of two co-ordinate groups of officials, the one dealing with their external, the other with their internal relations, and that they would be disposed to play off the one against the other; and it was asserted that the result could not fail to be friction, and perhaps even worse, between the officers who served the Supreme, and those who served the Local Government.

44. I have also heard it suggested that the six Frontier charges, which I have mentioned above, might be placed under Political Officers nominated by, and reporting to the Government of India, but subordinate to no local official of superior rank. I could not recommend such a scheme. In addition to the drawbacks of possible disagreement with the Punjab officials, which were regarded as fatal to the compromise last examined, it would, by breaking up the Frontier into separate districts, under no single or common head, introduce discord, instead of homogeneousness or unity, into our Frontier policy, and would enormously increase the work that devolves upon the Government of India. It is, I think, a *sine qua non* of any new system, that it should interpose between the Supreme Government and its local agents, some authority possessed of high status and influence.

45. The examination to which I have subjected the various possible forms of compromise will, I think, have shown that the remedy is not to be found in

any such direction. It is of no use to attempt a patchwork reorganisation; or to dovetail into each other the features and methods of two administrations, with such essentially different characteristics and objects. No natural respect for the susceptibilities of the Local Government, nor even the desire, which I have myself avowed, to pursue the line of least resistance in making the contemplated change, should deter us from looking facts in the face, or from recognising that it can only be by an organic change, that evils, which are themselves not accidental but organic, can be cured. I hope, therefore, to have established the presumption that the reform which we have in view can only be effected by the creation of some new administrative unit, independent of and separated from the Punjab Government. It remains to be discussed what shape such a new administration should take.

Form of administration recommended.

46. Lord Lytton's scheme in 1877 contemplated an immense new Trans-Indus province, stretching from Hazara to the Indian Ocean, and including the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab, Baluchistan, and Sind. The Resident in Kashmir, though under the Government of India, was also to correspond with the Chief Commissioner upon Frontier matters relating to Chitral, Badakhshan (*sic*), etc. Such a charge would, had it then been created, before long have proved too much for the shoulders of any single man. The idea has since been rendered obsolete by the remarkable change in the conditions of the problem. No one now proposes the severance of Sind from Bombay. Baluchistan has its own administration, which is important and self-sufficient. Moreover, its developments and aspirations lie rather on the western border, and in the direction of Afghanistan and Seistan, than on the Punjab side. The incorporation of Baluchistan with a Trans-Indus charge would be of no advantage to the former province, and would associate the latter with a partner, whose earlier start in the world would overshadow and stunt the growth of the more youthful administration. Kashmir is separately provided for; and its own Frontier problems, which extend from Ladakh in the north-east to the Shandur Pass on the north-west, are sufficient to engross the attention of the British Resident at Srinagar. It is, therefore, unnecessary to contemplate, even for a moment, any revival of the idea of a great Frontier administration, which should gather up into a single skin the many and complex threads of the whole of the North-West and West Frontier of the Indian Empire. Such an idea might still appeal to the imagination of the enthusiast; but it is not practicable in fact.

47. Even eliminating Baluchistan and Sind, I have heard recommended the creation of a great Frontier Province which should include the whole of the Trans-Indus Districts as far south as Dera Ghazi Khan, and, crossing to the left bank of the Indus, should further embrace the districts of Rawalpindi (as the military base of Peshawar and Kohat) and Jhelum. I could not endorse any such proposal. It would involve a needless dismemberment of the Punjab, would create a new province by which the older one would be completely overshadowed, and would involve the organisation of a new and extensive Commission.

48. The province which I would propose to constitute would consist, with a slight exception, of the whole of the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab as far south as and including Dera Ismail Khan. The exception (subject to the approval of the Punjab Government) would be the Mianwali Sub-division of the Bannu District which is astride the Indus, the trans-riverain *tahsil* of Isa Khel being inhabited by non-Pushtu-speaking Pathans and having little or no connection with the Frontier. The Cis-Indus portions of Dera Ismail Khan, which exceed in size, and are approximately equal in population to, the Trans-Indus Districts, would be left to the Punjab Government. It might also be a matter of discussion with that Government, whether any, and if so what, portions of the Trans-Indus *tahsils* of Dera Ismail Khan should similarly be excluded from my scheme. There are three such *tahsils*, those of Tank, Kulachi, and Dera Ismail Khan. The first of these is a purely Frontier district, and

must in any case be detached. The two others contain a mixed population; and it is possible that some division of them between the old and the new administrations may be found desirable or necessary, although a sentimental value may attach to the inclusion of the capital city, Dera Ismail Khan, in the new Agency. I would also leave Dera Ghazi Khan to the Punjab—it could be grouped in a single charge with Multan—in the main because its Frontier relations arise out of contract not with Pathans but with Baluchis, and because I should prefer that the new administration should as far as possible be concerned with the former. It has sometimes been argued that Dera Ghazi Khan should preferably, by reason of its Baluchi connections, be handed over to Baluchistan. This may perhaps be its ultimate destination. But for the present, and as long as there is no Trans-Indus railway communication in this part, I think that Quetta and the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan are too far away, and that it would be better not to sever the old established connection with the Punjab.

49. Passing to the Northern confines of the proposed province, I would make it strictly Trans-Indus, *i.e.*, I would not take away from the Punjab the Hazara District, with its administrative centre of Abbottabad, even though this be a Frontier District. Its interests are very different from those of the north-west border, as commonly understood; its inhabitants are of different origin; and the Kaghan Valley, which is its main northern prolongation, is now thoroughly pacified.

50. It would be a matter for consideration whether the Black Mountain tribes which are Cis-Indus should continue as now to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, under the Punjab Government, or should pass with their Trans-Indus neighbours, the Bunerwals and the tribes of the Mahabun, to the charge of the Political Officer at the Malakand. Expediency should be the test of this decision.

51. The Mohmands and any other tribes who are now under the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar should probably, with the exception of those who may be handed over to the Political Officer at the Malakand, be added to the charge of the Political Officer in the Khyber.

52. The new frontier Province would then consist of the following Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab: (1) Peshawar, (2) Kohat, (3) Bannu, (4) Dera Ismail Khan; and of the following Political Agencies, at present either directly under the Government of India, or under the Punjab Government, (1) Dir, Swat and Chitral, with head-quarters at the Malakand, (2) Khyber, (3) Kurram, (4) Tochi, (5) Wana.

53. The Chief of this administration would be a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, who should be appointed by, and should be directly subordinate to, the Government of India. His position would be closely analogous to that of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, *i.e.*, he would possess some of the powers of a local administration, and his pay should probably be on the same scale, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,000 a month. He would reside at Peshawar, where he would take over the office of the present Commissioner. He would probably require the services of two Assistants. The judicial and revenue work of so populous, and in some respects highly organised, a province would doubtless render it impossible to combine the supreme charge of both functions, as in Baluchistan, in the hands of a single Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. A Judicial Commissioner, and a Revenue Commissioner, would both be required. If the former is to take the place of the Chief Court, as the supreme appellate tribunal for the new province, he should clearly be a man of high legal attainments and independent position. There are some who may deprecate the substitution of a more simple system for the complex paraphernalia of the Chief Court, and the amenities of facile litigation. I am not in agreement with them. I know of no vice which is more fatal in a Frontier district than litigiousness; and I should prefer summarily to arrest, rather than to foster, its growth. The new staff at Peshawar, if thus

organised, would, therefore, exceed in numbers and probable cost the present higher ranks of the Punjab Commission who are there employed, by the following totals :—

Present Administration.			*Proposed Administration.*		
	R			R	
Commissioner of Peshawar	2,750	*per mensem.*	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General	4,000	*per mensem.*
Commissioner of the Derajat	2,750	,,	Two Assistants	1,600	,,
Divisional Judge	2,250	,,	Judicial Commissioner	3,000	,,
			Revenue Commissioner	2,750	,,
Total	7,750		Total	11,350	

54. On the other hand, while there would be some such increase in the head-quarters establishment, I entertain every hope that, in other branches of the administration, a material reduction would be capable of being effected. I will indicate three directions in which this might be possible: (1 Inasmuch as the new arrangement contemplates the substitution of a Judicial Commissioner, as the supreme tribunal, for the Chief Court at Lahore, some simplification of judicial procedure ought, in my opinion, to follow upon the general reduction in the judicial scale; and if this be achieved, then there should follow upon it a corresponding reduction of the judicial staff. (2) In a Frontier Agency where successful administration will depend chiefly upon the character and influence of the British officers employed, and where a wider discretion will, I hope, be given to them in the future than has hitherto been permitted, it should be possible to abolish the mischievous practice of dealing with the tribes through native officials, and to effect some reduction in the number of native subordinates, which has a tendency to grow under the ordinary provincial system. (3) From the figures which will presently be given, it will be seen that the portions of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, which I propose to withdraw from the Punjab, are considerably less both in size and population than the single District of Dera Ismail Khan (as administered by the Punjab) is at present. It is conceivable, therefore, that some re-arrangement may be feasible by which the number of districts taken over might be reduced from four to three. I do not say that Bannu, without the Mianwali Sub-division, and Dera Ismail Khan, without its Cis-Indus tracts, can be grouped together in a single district. It would be premature to make any such suggestion at present. If, however, any portion of the Trans-Indus tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan were left to the Punjab, such a concentration would be more easy. In any case, a reduction of the number of administrative units will be worthy of serious consideration; and, if feasible, would certainly carry with it a marked reduction both in establishment and in cost.

55. I had contemplated drawing up a Proposition Statement to accompany this Minute, showing the existing strength and salaries of the superior ranks of the Punjab administration at present engaged in those portions of the province which it is proposed to subtract, and comparing with them the probable corresponding totals for the new Agency. I feel, however, after several attempts in this direction, that such statement would, at the present stage, only be a misleading guide. My reasons are these. It is as yet unsettled what are the precise districts or tracts, if the principle of my proposals be accepted, that will be detached from the Punjab. It is unsettled how, when detached, they will be grouped. It is also uncertain in what manner the Punjab Government would re-group the Cis-Indus tracts left to it, or what change or increase of establishment such re-adjustment might require. Further, it is too early, for the reasons already given, to give figures as to the possible reductions in the new province. Lastly, a statement of the existing position would be a not altogether reliable test, from the facts that the pay and allowances of the actual incumbents of posts upon the Frontier are liable to continual variation with changes of *personnel*; and that the list of officers so employed is apt to contain some, who may, as in the case of Settlement Officers, only be engaged upon temporary work.

56. From a careful comparison, however, of the probable requirements of the new Agency with the existing establishment maintained by the Punjab, I feel in a position to say that the total cost of civil administration at the start is not likely to be greater than under present conditions, while, if my anticipations (in paragraph 54) are realised, there is even reason to hope that a saving may be effected.

57. I now proceed to state how I would propose to officer the new province. Lord Lytton, in his scheme of 1877, contemplated a list, separate from that of the Punjab, but with facilities for interchange between the two; *i.e.*, he advocated the creation of a fresh or branch Commission. Such a scheme might be practicable and even necessary, if a very extensive province were being called into being. But a small Commission, such as a relatively small province might require, would be attended by patent drawbacks, the recognition of which has in practice helped to kill the various proposals for a new Frontier administration that have previously been made. These drawbacks would arise in connection with recruitment, replacement, and promotion. With a small civil list, an occasional failure is very serious, and is not easily redressed by transfer or removal. Further, as Sir M. Young has observed—"The pick of a large Commission is likely to be far superior to the best outturn of a limited number of specialists."

58. I propose to escape all these difficulties, and at the same time to ensure for the administration of the new province the best ability that the Civil Service can produce, by relieving the Punjab Commission of the duty of providing its establishment and by bringing the latter upon the graded list of the Political Department of the Government of India. This would involve a reduction of the present numbers of the Punjab Commission and a proportionate increase to the Political list. My proposals would of course apply only to the higher or *cadre* posts, and not necessarily to all of these. It would perhaps be found wise in the first instance to borrow the Divisional and District Judges for the new Agency from the Punjab, and afterwards from the Punjab or from other provinces, since we could offer no prospects to such officers in the Political Department. Indeed if a Judicial Commissioner be appointed, it is not certain that any Divisional Judges would be necessary. Similarly we might borrow officers from the same source, when required, for settlement work. Finally, as regards miscellaneous departments, such as Police, Jails, Medical, Educational, Irrigation, and Public Works, and the subordinate establishments of all Departments, the best plan would probably be to take over temporarily the whole or the greater part of the existing staff of the Punjab Government now employed in the area of the new province, and gradually to work out such changes as experience might dictate. *Per contra* if in this way we were to provide appointments for members of the Punjab Commission, the Local Government might be willing in return to continue to find places for educated Pathans of good family, a certain number of whom, under the existing system, rise to high positions in the Civil Service of the Punjab.

59. The effect of these changes upon the Punjab Commission and upon the Political Department, respectively, would be somewhat as follows. At the present time there are in the area covered by the new Agency 16 superior posts (including District and Divisional Judges), *i.e.*, posts carrying a substantive pay of more than ₹1,000 a month. To fill these posts (allowing for the percentage of incumbents who would ordinarily be absent on leave and for those in training) there are required 31 officers. The monthly cost of these officers under the Punjab system has been worked out at ₹46,300. If this area be brought directly under the Government of India, and if the necessary appointments, graded as nearly as possible on the corresponding scale, be added to the Political Department, the same number (31) of officers will be required, and the monthly cost will amount to ₹46,600, or a difference of only ₹300. These calculations are of course, in the present stage, only approximate. Both tables would be affected if the judicial appointments were to remain upon the Punjab list. Enough has been said, however, to show that, in so far as officers are concerned, the change of system could be made without involving any injury. The pay and prospects of the officers in the Punjab Commission would, it can be

shown, be left approximately as they are. On the other hand, the prospects of the officers of the new administration, and of the Political Department generally, would be vastly improved; since there would be open to the former a far wider field of employment and promotion under the Foreign Department of the Government of India than is at present possible within the confines of a single province and a restricted Commission; while service on the Frontier, which is now, with a few exceptions, closed to the officers on the Political list, should become an object of ambition for the most promising young men whom the Political Department can attract to its ranks.

Merits or Demerits of the Proposal.

60. Having thus not merely sketched the outlines but filled in the principal administrative details of the new province, I now pass to my last subject of enquiry, namely, the objections that may be taken to its creation, and the compensating advantages.

61. The Secretary of State, in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, indicated four possible objections to the project of a separate Trans-Indus charge. The first of these was that by breaking up the established administrative units of British India, the revenue system already introduced would be disturbed. This is not an objection to be despised. The Peshawar District, for instance, contains some of the richest and most highly assessed land in the Punjab, covered in parts by a network of canals, the working of which is no simple matter. The whole District has been surveyed on a scale of 24" to the mile, and the maps are accompanied by elaborate land records which must be kept up to date. Neglect of these would produce insecurity of tenures and rights, and might soon result in chaos. Specially trained officers would be required for this work, such as are not ordinarily found in the Political Department. I concede this difficulty, which will also apply, though in a less degree, to the Districts of Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan. But I hope to have provided against it. I do not propose the handing over of technical work to unskilled hands. In these respects we must still look to the parent province. The revenue system of the new Agency would not merely be that of the larger administration of which it at present forms a part, but it would be administered, at any rate to begin with, and possibly continuously, by the same men. No one would propose to inaugurate a new province by disorganising or revolutionising the old revenue system. Continuity in this respect is prudent, and has been provided for.

62. The second objection mentioned by the Secretary of State to a Frontier province was that it would entail a succession of territorial rectifications and compensations. This objection also I have shown not to apply. No other province beyond the Punjab is touched by my scheme; and it remains only to be considered whether the Punjab itself will be mutilated or dismembered by it to a serious or unreasonable degree.

63. The following table will show the approximate extent of the area and population, as calculated from the Census returns of 1891, and of the land revenue, of the districts which it is proposed to withdraw :—

	Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			R
Peshawar District	2,444	703,768	11,02,626
Kohat	2,711	203,175	1,90,849
Bannu (excluding Mianwali Sub-Division)	1,664	204,469	2,58,000
Dera Ismail Khan (excluding Cis-Indus Tahsils).	3,812	254,163	3,24,372
Total .	10,691	1,365,575	18,75,847

In connection with the above figures, I may mention that the Cis-Indus *tahsils* of the abovenamed districts and the Trans-Indus tracts, which I do not propose to subtract from the Punjab, are of the following dimensions :—

	Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			R
Mianwali Sub-division of Bannu .	2,183	167,807	1,93,000
Cis Indus Tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan	5,628	232,038	3,24,372
Dera Ghazi Khan District . .	5,606	404,031	5,15,697
Total	13,417	803,876	10,33,069

Out of the total area, either Trans-Indus, or connected administratively with the Trans-Indus Districts, which is at present administered by the Punjab Government, I therefore leave to the latter more than one-half, with rather more than a third of the revenue, and one-third of the total population. Comparing the subtracted area with the figures for the entire province, which were in 1891 :

Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
		R
148,966	25,130,127	2,75,32,972

it will be seen that I propose to take away from the Punjab Government, if the maximum of my proposals is accepted, and if no restitution, partial or otherwise, is made to the Punjab of the Trans-Indus *tahsils* of Dera Ismail Khan, only $\frac{1}{11}$th of its total area, $\frac{1}{15}$th of its total revenue, and a little less than $\frac{1}{8}$th of its entire population.

64. Now of these districts it should be remembered that they do not belong either geographically, ethnologically, or historically to the Punjab. They are inhabited by entirely different peoples. They exhibit a different mode and standards of life. They were only conquered and annexed to the Punjab by Ranjit Singh. So detached are they in reality from the remainder of the Province that in 1857 during the Mutiny, when our general position in that part of India was in some doubt, Sir John Lawrence was prepared to surrender Peshawar to the Afghans; while in the following year, he proposed the rendition of Kohat also, on the grounds of economy and of the unhealthy climate. In other words, the first and most famous Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab himself proposed, though in different circumstances, a portion of that dismemberment of his province which I now advocate.

65. Still more do these considerations apply in the case of those parts of the present Punjab administration lying outside the administrative border of British India, which have in recent years, and notably since the Durand Agreement of 1893, been added to the jurisdiction of that Government. It should be remembered that the conditions under which the Punjab Government was placed in charge of the Frontier at all were widely different from those which now obtain. They were clearly explained by Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, in his despatch to Lord Lytton's Government of November 29th, 1877.

"The Punjab Government was interposed between the Governor-General and the Frontier officers at a time when communication between Calcutta and the Punjab was tedious and difficult, when the state of affairs beyond our territory caused little solicitude, and when the duties imposed upon the Government of Lahore were not such as to prevent the Frontier from receiving a large share of its attention."

66. When this Despatch was penned, great changes had already taken place. The telegraph and the railway had brought the Frontier into close and

rapid connection with the head-quarters of the Supreme Government. The Punjab had itself, since its original constitution, as a Chief Commissionership, received the notable addition of the Delhi District from the North Western Provinces. Frontier questions had gained greatly in number and importance; and the advance of Russia across the regions that previously separated her from the Afghan border had been continuous and alarming. If this was the metamorphosis of conditions that could be recorded in 1877, how unmeasurably greater is it now. It may truly be said that every subsequent change in the frontiers of India has been a change dictated, not by considerations arising out of or directly affecting the interests of the Punjab Government, but by imperial considerations, and by them alone. The consolidation of Baluchistan into a separate administration, the inclusion of Chitral and Dir within the British sphere, the signature of the Durand Agreement and the consequent political protectorate over Waziristan, have revolutionised the position on the Frontier. Moreover, while they are the results of a policy, with which the Local Government has only incidentally been concerned, they have themselves created a further group of problems with which a Local Government is ill qualified to deal. To such an extent is this the case that a considerable part of these territorial acquisitions has already been withdrawn from, or has not been incorporated with, the Punjab Government. The Agency for Dir, Swat and Chitral is directly under the Government of India. So is the Khyber. In the tribal territory further to the south, so strongly has the necessity of severing tribal management from administrative pre-occupations and of putting the political work into the hands of Political Officers, specially appointed for the purpose, forced itself even upon the Punjab Government that already, as pointed out by Sir M. Young in his note of 19th October 1898, "two-thirds to three fourths of the Punjab Frontier is in the hands of officers who have nothing else to do." There could not be a clearer admission of the extent to which the Frontier work has ceased to be administrative, *i.e.*, to fall within the necessary sphere of a Local Government, and has become political, *i.e.*, has entered the legitimate sphere of the Supreme Government. It is indeed only the logical expansion of the present system (in itself illogical) by which the Frontier work is in part now performed by Political Officers under the Punjab Government, and the logical completion of the system by which the remainder of the Frontier is already under the direct charge of the Government of India, that the whole of it should be transferred to the latter, *i. e*, to the real controller of its destinies.

67. There is another respect in which the situation has greatly changed since 1877, and which renders the question of any compensation to the Punjab Government for the proposed losses superfluous. Not merely have the administrative problems demanding the attention of the Local Government grown in number and complexity—to such an extent that complaints have frequently to be made of the degree to which the Punjab Secretariat is overworked, and that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor is probably nearly double what it was 25 years ago —but the population of the province is rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase, not alone by the normal increment arising from natural causes, but by the reclamation of immense new tracts of habitable country. It is estimated that the great scheme of canalisation, connected with the Chenab River, has, during the last few years, brought under cultivation for the first time an area of over 1,000,000 acres, with a population of 700,000 persons,—figures which are expected to rise, within a few years, to 1,500,000 acres, and 1,500,000 persons. The Jhelum scheme, now in course of execution, will similarly augment the area of cultivation by over 500,000 acres and should accommodate an increased population of about 400,000 persons. These two increments alone will far more than balance the loss of population which my scheme entails upon the Punjab. The Lower Bari Doab scheme, which is next on the list, and the surveys for which are about to be commenced, will add another 500,000 acres, and the same number of population.

68. Finally, it is hoped that before very long the immense Sind Sagar scheme may be undertaken, which is intended to irrigate the staring blank space on the map on the left bank of the Indus between Kalabagh and Multan, and which is expected to reclaim an area of 1,750,000 acres. The realisation of this project, as of its predecessors, will add enormously not merely to the population of the

province, but to the revenue and settlement work devolving upon the local officers, and to the responsibilities of the Punjab Secretariat. They will more than compensate for what it is now proposed to take away. They will probably, before any great length of time has elapsed, demand the replenishment of the Punjab Commission by as many officers as it is now under suggestion to withdraw.

69. So well known are these considerations in the Punjab itself that the necessity for territorial rectifications or compensations would probably no longer be urged by its own officers. One of the foremost of these, Mr. F. D. Cunningham, the Commissioner of Peshawar, has indeed, in his letter of 21st October 1898, already quoted, gone so far as to argue in the opposite sense. Coming as they do from the senior Frontier officer of the Punjab Commission, these views are worthy of quotation here—

"The population, revenue, trade and wealth of the province have so increased since the question of a separate Frontier Commissionership was mooted some 20 years ago under the Government of Lord Lytton, that what would be left to the Punjab after removing Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat and a strip of the Derajat is still sufficient to constitute an adminstrative area of the first class.

"Towns have grown, Municipalities have been created under new and complex laws, the whole machinery of Local Self-Government has been started, hundreds of miles of railway and canals have been opened, the cultivated, and, what is more important, the irrigated area has been enlarged by scores of thousands of acres,—in a word, development in all directions has been so great that it is questionable whether there is not enough cis-Indus to occupy the full energies of a great administration.

"I am writing without access to an office, and therefore do not attempt to give figures, but a comparison of the chief statistics of the province for 1878 with those of to-day would, I think, show that no 'territorial rectifications or compensations' would be required, and that this supposed objection to the radical and effectual remedy does not in reality exist."

70. I hope, therefore, to have shown conclusively that the time-honoured objection to a new Frontier province which I have been discussing, is one that has become obsolete in the lapse of time, and that need deter us for a moment from the acceptance of the proposed change.

71. Should it be said, however, that, though not detrimental to the prestige or interests of the Punjab, such a change cannot but be condemned by the officers of the administration which it is proposed to supersede, it is easy to show from their recorded opinions that, so far from this being the case, the erection of a new Frontier province is a solution which, if there is to be any alteration in the *status quo*, is not only contemplated, but is even heartily approved by all. Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat, said in his letter of 7th October 1898 (paragraph 9)—

"If the Punjab Government is dissociated from Frontier management, it is plain that the Commissioner must be raised to the position and powers of a Local Government on the analogy of the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta."

72. Mr. Anderson, Officiating Commissioner of the Derajat, said in his letter of 17th October 1898 —

"It will be necessary, I consider, to considerably enhance the status of the Commissioner of Peshawar as regards trans-frontier affairs. He must be empowered to dispose of many matters which he has now to refer for orders to the Punjab Government To enable him to have as wide a view as possible of what is passing across the frontier of the division, it will be advisable to place under his control the Chitral and Dir Agency and the relations with the tribes under that Agency His status would advantageously be raised to something like that of the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan as regards trans-frontier affairs."

73. Sir R. Undy's (Commissioner of Peshawar) letter of 20th October 1898, paragraphs 5—9, which criticised the Punjab system, was also in reality an argument for the creation of a separate Frontier Commission.

74. Mr. Cunningham (Commissioner of Peshawar) went further and laid down clearly that there could be only two solutions to the problem; either to give

the Punjab real and final authority in respect of Frontier matters (reducing *pro tanto* the power of the Government of India), a solution which he admitted to be "out of the question"; or

"To remove the Frontier districts (excluding the Cis-Indus parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the whole of Dera Ghazi Khan) from the Punjab Government, and to place in charge of them an officer with the power of Chief Commissioner for the interior and the position of Agent to the Governor-General for the clans and countries beyond..... If a strong administration directly under the Government of India is desired, in which Frontier questions can be fully taken up on one consistent line without detriment to the needs and requirements of the greater part of a large province, this can best be secured by such a plan. The Punjab Government would benefit by being relieved of an incubus, by the gain of time and power to devote to the administration of a rapidly growing province; and it would be rescued from what to many has appeared the invidious position into which it has been relegated by the course of events in the past 10 or 20 years on the North-West frontier."

75 Sir M. Young himself also saw clearly that the object desired by the Secretary of State could not be gained by any compromise, but was only feasible in one way. In his note of 19th October 1898 he wrote (paragraph 16) :—

"If what is desired is to eliminate the Punjab Government from trans-frontier control, this can only be done by removing the Frontier districts or such portions of them as are closely connected with trans-frontier tribes from the control of the Punjab Government, and forming this tract into a separate administration under the direct orders of the Government of India."

And again (paragraph 18)—

"I can only state my conviction that, unless and until Her Majesty's Government decide to separate the Frontier and place it under a Chief Commissioner or other officer in direct subordination to the Government of India, the existing machinery cannot with any advantage be altered."

76. Similarly Lord Elgin, though, like the Lieutenant-Governor, he was opposed to such a solution, admitted in his Minute of 6th November 1898 that, granted the necessity for a considerable devolution of powers, "the question must sooner or later resolve itself into one whether it is better to have as an intermediate Local Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, or a Commissioner who will be a Chief Commissioner on the Frontier."

77. These various quotations indicate that, in the opinion of the majority of the Punjab Frontier officers of the highest standing and even of those authorities who are opposed to the principle of the suggested change, there is but one mind as to the fact, that if the Local Government is to be deprived, for whatever reasons, of the principal functions which it now discharges with reference to the Frontier, there is only one method by which such a change can be satisfactorily carried out, *viz.*, by the institution of the new administration which it is the object of this Minute to advocate.

78. I now pass to the third objection that was indicated by the Secretary of State in the following words :—

"It may also be inexpedient to deprive the Government of the Punjab, and thus also the Government of India, of a valuable opportunity of training officers for Frontier service, and of gaining a knowledge of the feelings and habits of tribes which are constantly sending settlers into British districts."

It will, I think, be obvious from the scheme that I have submitted that the opportunity which the Secretary of State desires, so far from being diminished, will be immensely enhanced by placing the officers of the new province upon the Political list of the Government of India. There will henceforward be no risk either of an officer being sent to the Frontier who has hitherto been engrossed in civil work, or of an officer being withdrawn from it, because the exigencies either of the public service or of grade promotion demand his return to the interior parts of the province. On the contrary, an officer who displays exceptional aptitudes for tribal politics and management will be under no risk of being withdrawn, unless it be to some more responsible post, of a similar character, either in Baluchistan, or under the Foreign Department in other parts of India. On the other hand, if an individual be found deficient in the special talents that are required for the Frontier, it will be much easier to find work for him elsewhere than it is at present. To the officers of the entire Department will be

given a fresh goal of ambition. To those who attain it will be given a wider field of reward. I anticipate that in a few years' time the new Frontier province will draw towards itself the very best ability that the civil and military services in India can produce, and that it will be the nursery of a new school of Political Officers, who will revive both the memories and the credit of an earlier time.

79. With regard to the fourth objection cited by the Secretary of State in the following terms :—

"It is open to question whether it is altogether advisable to place in the hands of a single Commissioner the whole executive power on both sides of this most important section of the Empire's external frontier, without the restraint, which a trained experience of financial and administrative responsibilities on a large scale imposes upon an authority charged with the Government of a first class province."

I may say that exactly the same objection was raised when Baluchistan was converted into a separate administration, and that it proved to be entirely groundless ; and that I would not myself propose for one moment to appoint as head of the new province any officer who was destitute of financial and administrative experience. This is a commodity that is unfortunately procurable without recourse to the Government of a first class province. It is as frequently forthcoming in our second class as in our first class administrations. Moreover, as I have shown in the case of the Punjab, its present advantages are apt to be somewhat dearly purchased at the cost of inexperience in other and not less vital concerns.

80. There remains the fifth objection of the Secretary of State, touched upon rather than emphasised in the following paragraph :—

"There is no part of India where the need of a strong administration, equipped with all the resources of Government and capable of resisting aggression is more likely to be felt than on the North-West Frontier."

81. There can be no doubt that the phrase of the Secretary of State indicates an objection to the scheme of a new Frontier province, which has been widely entertained in the past, and, more than any other argument, has hithe to availed to defeat its adoption. I refer to the belief that such a scheme would, in some way or other, favour a forward and aggressive policy, and that the Government of India would exercise less control over the activity of its Frontier officers, than under a system which interposes the buffer of a Local Government between itself and them. I can only say that I regard such a belief as an entire illusion ; and that if I held it, I should not now be composing this Minute. Twenty-three years ago Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State, foresaw the same objection to Lord Lytton's scheme (which was, I think, by reason of its magnitude, far more exposed to such a charge than is mine) and emphatically repudiated it. The proposed formation of a new Frontier charge was, he said, "a measure of defence and security, not of aggression." I cannot better explain or defend the proposals which I now submit.

82. If the intervention of the Punjab Government acts as a barrier against aggressive schemes, I would ask how it has come about that in the 50 years that have elapsed between the annexation of the Punjab and the present day, during the whole of which time the Frontier has been under the control of the Punjab Government, there have been no fewer than 40 military expeditions against the tribes of that frontier, or one expedition for every 15 months of the entire period ; how, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of the Punjab Government, there has nevertheless taken place, under its patronage and eye, the series of military advances upon the border which have carried us forward on to the Samana, into the Kurram, and far into Northern and Southern Waziristan ; and how above all it came about that the Government of India were involved, only three years ago, in the greatest Frontier conflagration that has ever been known. I am not saying for one moment that the Punjab Govern nent ought to be held solely, or even mainly, responsible for all these events. The Government of India cannot evade or disown its share. All that I do say is that the plea that we are saved by the intervention of the Local Government from a forward policy, from punitive expeditions, or from Frontier war, is one that will not stand the test of a moment's examination.

83. I will even go further and say that whereas an Agent to the Governor-General for the Frontier could without difficulty be controlled, by reason of his subordinate position, by the Government of India, and whereas a forward or aggressive policy, if initiated under his rule, would rightly be laid not at his door but at that of the Government of India, I can conceive that an ambitious Lieutenant Governor, if such a phenomenon were to occur, might be very difficult to control. The Punjab has fortunately hitherto been free from any such source of danger. But the fact that a succession of cautious and prudent Lieutenant-Governors have been quite powerless to save the Frontier from the disturbances which I have mentioned, is a proof that there must be something unsound, not in the men, but in the system.

84. To me it seems absurd to argue that, if a local administration be brought more strictly under the influence of the supreme authority, it will therefore become more mischievous and unruly. I should infer that precisely the opposite will be the case. If an avoidable war now breaks out upon the Frontier, the Government of India cannot censure or recall the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It divides the responsibility with him, though very likely innocent of any complicity in its earlier stages. If, however, an Agent to the Governor-General were to compromise the Supreme Government by any rash or bellicose action, I cannot conceive that there would be any hesitation in bringing him smartly to account.

85. I am not aware that since the Dir-Swat-Chitral Agency has been under the direct control of the Government of India, there has been any development of aggressive tendencies in that quarter. On the contrary, we have enjoyed peace, on what is by far the most critical section of the Frontier, for three years. Similarly, it is under the control of the Government of India that we have re-pacified the Khyber, which the earlier system had not saved from the fatal convulsion of 1897. Neither does the creation of Baluchistan into an independent administration appear to me to have been attended by the martial expansion which might, according to the plea that I am examining, have followed upon so hazardous a step.

86. I will not further pursue this argument than to say that it is in the most confident belief that the future Frontier administration of the Government of India will, under the change that I advocate, be more, and not less under control; that disputes, culminating in wars, with the tribes will be less, and not more frequent; and that India will thereby escape the perils of a policy of bisected responsibility, of vacillation, of drift, and of delay, that I urge the separation from the Punjab Government of the Frontier districts and peoples.

87. There remain three further arguments which have sometimes been employed against the proposed reform. The first is that the more direct control of the Government of India signifies greater centralisation. I have shown in an earlier part of this Minute that the very reverse will be the case. I regard the present administration of the Frontier by the Local Government, with its suppression of local responsibility, and its perpetual reference to the Punjab Secretariat, as centralisation in a most aggravated and pernicious form. What more mischievous evidence of centralisation could be afforded than the ladder of compulsory and dilatory reference, which I have before described, whose foot is across the Frontier, but whose head is at Simla or Lahore? Under a separate administration, I believe that one-half of the references which now pass up and down this ladder of delay will be settled promptly upon the spot by a superior officer of sufficient authority to decide, and sufficient local knowledge to do so without risk; while in the case of such matters as still require reference to the Government of India, the process will be by so much accelerated as the number of intervening rungs will have been reduced.

88. The second argument is the allegation that with a new province under the Government of India, the Foreign Department of the latter will be swamped with a mass of work which it will be incapable of digesting, and which will cripple its capacity in other quarters. Sir M. Young laid stress in his Note upon the number of references which we are spared by the intervention of the

Local Government. Perhaps the best test that I can apply is the number of receipts and issues that pass through the Foreign Department from the Punjab Government—I take those which relate to the Frontier alone—as compared with the whole number relating to internal administration as well as to Frontier affairs, with which we deal from the entire province of Baluchistan. In the year 1899 they were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Issues.
Punjab Frontier—		
Political .	720	316
Administrative	115	119
TOTAL	835	435

	Receipts.	Issues.
Baluchistan—		
Political .	301	186
Administrative	326	357
TOTAL	627	543

89. It, therefore, appears that the entire business, internal and external, devolving upon the Foreign Department for the province of Baluchistan is less than the external business alone, which comes up to it from the Punjab Government. It is of course true that Baluchistan is a by far less populous and less advanced province than the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab would be; and that no strict analogy can be drawn between the political or administrative business of the two Governments. I quote the figures, however, to show to what moderate and reasonable dimensions the work that is entailed upon the Foreign Department by the Baluchistan Agency has shrunk, in the face of the argument that was so freely employed at the time of its constitution,—*viz.*, that the Foreign Department would not be equal to the additional strain. The figures also show how slender in practice the devolution upon the Punjab Government has become. I do not of course argue that the Frontier business of the Foreign Department will not, if a new administration be created, be increased. Such will, at any rate for a time at the beginning, in all probability be the case. We may require for a short period the assistance of an extra hand in the Foreign Office. But this transitional epoch will not be of long duration. As the Local Government becomes consolidated, so will the references on administrative and internal affairs rapidly diminish, as they have done in Baluchistan. The Frontier and political references may also be expected to dwindle as local responsibility is developed; and in a few years time I entertain little doubt that the Foreign Department will be less hampered and besieged by Frontier affairs than it is at the present moment.

90. Finally, if the question of financial cost be raised, I might point out that we already possess the authority of the Secretary of State for the submission of proposals that may entail an increase in our charges for administration. In his despatch of the 5th August 1898, he wrote, with reference to his own proposal, already discussed: "I am aware that any such alteration of system may require additional expenditure"; and "I shall not object to the exercise by your Government of a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to these considerations." But, as a matter of fact, we have no occasion at present to profit by

this latitude, since I have shown good reason for believing that the scheme which I have proposed, so far from increasing, may possibly even diminish our annual outlay. The financial objection which has impeded the realisation of earlier projects need not, therefore, be considered at the present time.

91. I have now examined and argued the various objections that have been raised in times past to proposals similar to that which I now make, or that may be raised to mine. I trust that I have shown them to be not only much less formidable than has hitherto been believed to be the case, but for the most part destitute of serious foundation. On the other hand, I hope also to have shown that the scheme for the constitution of a new Frontier province, that I have put forward, possesses these positive merits. It will express and enforce the direct responsibility of the Government of India for Frontier affairs. It will enable the Viceroy to conduct the most important business of the Department of which he is the personal chief. It will free the management of Frontier politics from the delays that are inseparable from a chain of reference, whose strength is sacrificed to its length. It will promote greater rapidity and consequently greater freedom of action. Its tendency should be not towards aggression, but towards peace: since war with the tribes is commonly the result of ignorance or indecision at earlier stages. It will entrust tribal management exclusively to those who know the tribes. It should train up a school of officers, worthy of the most critical but splendid duty that is imposed upon any of the officers of the Queen's Government in India. For myself I will only add that, having initiated a definite policy on the North-West Frontiers of India, which I believe to contain the germs of possible success, I ask to be relieved of the conditions which appear to me to jeopardise its operation at every turn, and to be presented with those by which alone, in my opinion, its future can be reasonably assured.

(Signed) CURZON.

August 27th, 1900.

No. 14.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th December 1900.

I have received and given my attentive consideration in Council to the despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated the 13th of September 1900.

2. Your Excellency in Council records your conviction that the present system of Frontier control is entirely unsatisfactory, interposing as it does hesitation, delay, and difficulties in the execution of a policy for which the Supreme Government is directly responsible, subject to the orders of Her Majesty's Government, but the execution of which is entrusted to the Local Government of the Punjab. You consider, upon a careful review of the past history of the Frontier, that if firmness, promptitude, or continuity of policy in the future are to be secured, a radical change in the present procedure is needed, and you draw attention to the additional burden which the Durand Agreement has put upon the Frontier administration by rendering it to a large extent responsible for the conduct and misdeeds of those living inside the line of demarcation settled by that agreement. Your Excellency sketches in outline a scheme for the construction of a new agency immediately under the control of the Government of India, which seems to you desirable, and which after a full consideration, your Government endorses as the only scheme that in principle will avoid the evils of the present system. This scheme, regarding the details of which you propose to consult the Government of the Punjab, is described with some fulness of outline in a Minute written by Your Excellency, and dated the 27th of August 1900. It contemplates the creation of a Frontier

Province under the direct control of a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, who would have charge, not only of the four districts now under the Punjab Government, namely, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country that lies beyond their limits, but also of the Political Agencies of Dir, Swat, and Chitral, the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana. The area detached from the Punjab Province would approximate to $\frac{1}{14}$th of its total area, with $\frac{1}{15}$th of its total revenue, and $\frac{1}{18}$th of its entire population. Your proposals differ from those which have at former times been discussed, in their avoidance of several dislocations of the existing provincial systems, but there are a few details, such as the possible transfer of the control over the Black Mountain Tribes from the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, which are expressly reserved for final consideration. Although the cost of the new staff which would be required at Peshawar would exceed that of the present establishment by 3,600 rupees a month, it is expected that the total cost of the civil administration will not exceed, and may, perhaps, be less than, that which is now incurred. While the holders of the subordinate administrative posts would be drawn from the Punjab or other provinces, you propose to provide for the wants of the higher posts and the political appointments by an increase to the strength of your Foreign Department, and you have discussed the probable effect of these changes upon the prospects of the Punjab Commission.

3. Her Majesty's Government recognise that the adoption of the policy of concentration inculcated in my telegram, dated 13th October 1897, and more fully set forth in my despatch of the 28th of January 1898, paragraph 18, has modified the previous situation, and may require organic changes in administration. The Government of India, in pursuance of the two objects specified by me in that despatch, namely, concentration of your military force, and the limitation of interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control, has carried out a series of changes along the Frontier, which have received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. In my despatch, dated the 5th of August 1898, I anticipated that the alteration of system introduced into the Khyber Pass would involve further arrangements, both financial and executive, in order to ensure their success, and I indicated certain transfers of authority which might deserve consideration, especially as they would reduce to a minimum any disturbance of the provincial administration in the Punjab. I learn, however, that the Government of the Punjab is strongly opposed to these limited re-arrangements, and the larger scheme proposed by Your Excellency is based upon this conclusion.

4. Your Excellency has referred to the objections which, as I pointed out in my despatch of 5th August 1898, may be raised against the severance of settled districts from the Government of the Punjab, and against the direct control of the Government of India which it is proposed to substitute for that of the Local Government over them and the neighbouring Frontier. To a considerable extent the second and the third of the objections indicated in my despatch of the 5th of August 1898 are provided against in Your Excellency's scheme. I recognise that, in avoiding any alteration of the position of Sind, and in limiting the transfer of districts from the Punjab to those mentioned, your Government will avoid an undesirable series of territorial rectifications and compensations; and that, when the control of the Government of the Punjab is for the most part confined to Cis-Indus districts, the advantage of training its officers in tribal tracts beyond, but adjoining, the administrative Frontier of the Punjab will cease to be of much practicable value. But there are certain unavoidable drawbacks associated with the proposed scheme which will require very careful consideration in order that they may be minimised, and to which the first and fourth of the objections above mentioned were intended to refer.

5. The staff of the new Frontier Province will not be large, and the Governor-General's Agent at its head will have two very different sets of duties to perform and supervise. In respect of the Frontier tribes his duties will be political, and his policy will be under the direct control of your Government. But, in the case of the settled districts, which you propose to detach from the Punjab, it is clearly undesirable that the people having already enjoyed the benefit of a highly organised administration with its careful land

settlements, its laws and regulations, and the various institutions of a progressive Civil Government, should be thrown back from the stage which they have already reached. The Governor of a large province not only possesses a special and large experience of British administration, but can summon to his aid and counsels heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions whose advice may be of the utmost value. The Governor-General's Agent will not, without special arrangements, be able to count upon such assistance. I have not overlooked the fact that your Excellency intends to draw upon the Punjab for skilled officers in the subordinate branches or in the technical departments, but I am not satisfied that this will meet the whole case; for the important question of superior direction remains to be dealt with. Nor does recent experience in Baluchistan appear to me to be altogether relevant, since no part of that agency can claim to have a district, or part of a district, in any respect so advanced and settled as the Trans-Indus British districts which you propose to detach from the Punjab.

6. The question of the recruitment of officers for the new agency, to which I have referred above, will obviously be one of very great importance. The nature of the duties to be performed, and the necessarily limited numbers of the staff, make it essential that a very high standard of individual efficiency should be attained and preserved in administrative as well as in political duties. It seems to be probable that in so small a province it will not be easy to keep the staff at the requisite level of efficiency, unless picked officers are largely imported from other provinces; a measure which can hardly fail to produce discouragement among the regular staff of the province by retarding promotion in the lower grades. I should be glad to be more fully informed as to the measures by which Your Excellency proposes to deal with this difficulty, and to be assured that you are satisfied as to their probable effect.

7. There is another point to which I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention. In remarking that the need of a strong administration equipped with all the resources of Government would be felt on the Frontier, I did not refer to the political administration. I referred to the advantages that must accrue to the Frontier districts of British India from the application to them of the ways and means at the command of a first-class administrative unit. The construction of roads, bridges, rest-houses, and hospitals, and generally the assignment of provincial resources to a particular district, may be of the utmost value, and are best secured if the district is an integral part of a large province. In times of disturbance or threatened danger a large province can draft in additional police, procure transport, change local officers, and do much to prepare for trouble before they arise or assume the form of military operations. If it is necessary to transfer settled districts from the control of the Punjab Government, and to place them under the same administration as the adjoining tribal country, it is important that the possible results of such a policy should be fully considered and provided for.

8. Your Excellency in Council will, no doubt, weigh these points carefully in working out the details of your scheme. If, on close examination of the various changes and adaptations inseparable from the constitution of a new Commission, apart from the Punjab Government, it is found that they do in fact involve no additional expense, the result will be undoubtedly satisfactory. But I can hardly anticipate, judging from general experience, that Your Excellency's preliminary estimate will not have to be modified in this respect; and although I do not desire to lay down any fixed limit in the matter, I trust that no pains will be spared to prevent the imposition of any unnecessary burden on the revenues. In the meanwhile Her Majesty's Government approve generally of your proposal, as tending to express and enforce the direct responsibility of your Government for Frontier affairs, and to free the management of Frontier politics from the delay inseparable from the present system. So far as the details of your project, which I shall await, appear likely to secure these objects, they will receive my favourable consideration.

9. In the 29th paragraph of Your Excellency's Minute the argument is pressed that the transfer of the Frontier administration from the Punjab Government to the Government of India will involve no diminution of special

aptitude for and knowledge of Frontier affairs. I am convinced that your remarks were in no way intended to depreciate the eminent abilities of the Lieutenant-Governors who are named in that paragraph, or to undervalue the substantial services which all Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, beginning with Sir John Lawrence, have rendered in the discharge of the difficult duties connected with these affairs, although none of them had any previous personal experience of political work on the North-Western Frontier. I gather that the general object of Your Excellency's Minute is to prove the present system to be unworkable, and not to reflect unfavourably upon the manner in which the Punjab Government has attempted to work it; and I desire it to be understood that my approval of Your Excellency's proposals is based on my acceptance of the main conclusions which I find that Your Excellency in Council has adopted, that the present system of Frontier management, however worked, is unsatisfactory, that some radical change in that system is required, and that this change should take the form described at length in Your Excellency's Minute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 15.

Opinion recorded by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India, dated 17th January 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

Having at the meeting of the Council, held on the 18th December 1900, dissented from the resolution regarding my proposal to insert an additional paragraph in the draft Despatch relating to the scheme for constituting a Chief Commissionership of the North-Western Frontier, I desire that my opinion may be entered in the minutes of the proceedings, together with the following reasons for it which I laid before the Council on the occasion referred to.

1. I find myself in a somewhat peculiar position with reference to this draft Despatch to India. I agree in the conclusion at which Lord Curzon has arrived, that the Punjab Frontier administration must be placed directly under the Government of India, indeed I have long foreseen that that would one day be necessary. Further I agree with Lord Curzon in thinking that the only workable arrangement* is to separate off the Punjab Frontier districts bodily and make them into a Chief Commissionership. But I at the same time see a certain danger attending the change proposed, and I should have thought that a word of caution as to that danger ought to have been inserted in the Despatch. Moreover, when I look into the arguments and observations contained in Lord Curzon's Minute, I find that, while some of them are sound and sufficient to establish his point, others are of such a nature as to convey an erroneous or distorted impression as to the positions occupied for many years past by the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India respectively with reference to frontier questions, and as to the relations between them so far as concerns those questions. I feel some hesitation about discussing these matters, for, having myself held the office of Lieutenant-Governor down to not quite three years ago, I am liable to be suspected of prejudice; but, on the other hand, if, possessing the knowledge I do, I hold my tongue, I may be supposed to have accepted and endorsed all Lord Curzon's arguments and observations as well as his conclusions. It is impossible for me to allow this to be supposed, and for

* I ought to state that I was absent from here at the time the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 5th August 1898, proposing the alternative arrangement now dropped, was prepared and issued.

this reason, as also because it will serve to make the whole position clearer, I am anxious to place before the Secretary of State and my colleagues a statement of the condition of things that, so far as my knowledge extends, has actually and as a matter of fact prevailed under the system which we are all now agreed should be abolished.

2. To begin with, it must be admitted that in spite of the anxiety of the Punjab Government to carry out the policy of the Government of India and of the consideration shown to the Lieutenant-Governor by successive Viceroys, differences of opinion have from time to time prevailed, which, though they seemed at one time on the point of being thrashed out in a friendly spirit, have evidently not as yet been cleared up. But in order that an exaggerated importance may not be attached to those differences of opinion, it is necessary to explain that the Punjab Government has had nothing to do with the discussion of the great general question as to the merits of what is called the "forward policy." So far as I know, no Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ever been consulted on that great question, and I doubt whether any one of them has ever quite understood what the "forward policy," when taken in its full extent and as advocated by various authorities from time to time, exactly means. All that it concerns the Lieutenant-Governor to know is the fact that the Government of India desire to establish some amount of control over the trans-border tribes, up to a certain geographical limit, and that since the Durand line has been laid down, and so long as it may continue to have any meaning, that line is understood to be the limit.

3. As to the nature and extent of the control so to be established, the views of the Government of India seem to have expanded considerably after the Durand delimitation agreement. As shown in the dissent appended by Sir C. Pritchard, Sir J. Westland, and Sir A. MacDonnell to the Government of India Despatch of the 31st July 1894 (Parliamentary Paper C. 8713, Vol. I., pp. 25-27), the Government of India had by the time that Despatch was written come to take a far wider view of our responsibilities than was required by anything in the Durand agreement, or than was contemplated either by those who in 1892 proposed to the Secretary of State that such an agreement should be negotiated, or by the Secretary of State in accepting their proposals. Later on the views of the Government of India seem to have expanded still further. They appear to have got as far as this, that we were bound to establish over the tribes not merely such control as was needed for our own protection and to enable us to check raids against the Ameer on certain parts of the Durand line, but further, such control as might be necessary in order to stop the internal quarrels of the tribesmen among themselves, and authoritatively settle their disputes; and that the Government of India, notwithstanding the emphatic warnings against interference and extensions of administrative control given by the Secretary of State after the disastrous events of 1897, still hold that view, is clear from certain recent discussions. I mention all this not for the purpose of casting any reflection on the wisdom of the general policy adopted by the Government of India, which it would be out of place to discuss here, but simply to make the position with which I have to deal intelligible. Whatever the policy of the Government of India might be, it was, of course, the bounden duty of the Government of the Punjab, as the subordinate, to carry it out loyally and to the best of its ability, and it would be only as to the *modus operandi* and the rate at which particular portions of the work should be pushed on that it would be permissible for the Lieutenant-Governor to raise any questions.

4. As a matter of fact, it was only in regard to these subordinate, though by no means unimportant, matters that questions arose between the Punjab Government and the Government of India, and it is necessary to note the position in which those two authorities have generally stood towards each other when they have been inclined to differ. We have all known cases of a subordinate administration with a hinterland on its border over which it has been burning to expand, while its superior has been endeavouring to restrain its ardour. We need not look beyond the limits of Her Majesty's Indian Empire to find a case which is, to a certain extent, an illustration of this. The Baluchistan Agency has pushed on, drawing the Government of India after it, at

times in spite of the resistance of that Government, until it has got right up to the Gomal on one side and right up to the Durand line on another; further, it has recently extended its posts out along the Nushki Seistan line to the border of Persia. On the Punjab Frontier it has been the reverse. It is the Government of India that has been pushing the local administration forward, and that administration, though it has always loyally obeyed the call, has sometimes done so under a sort of protest.

The main reason of this is simple enough. The Government of India looks at the whole North-Western Frontier line from the Black Mountain round to the neighbourhood of Kurrachee from a remote point of view, and like a person looking at a long coast line from a great distance out at sea, has been at times apt to suppose that there is a greater uniformity about it than there really is; and in particular it has sometimes found it difficult to understand why methods which have been so successful along the line from the neighbourhood of the Gomal southwards, should not be employed with equal success to the north of that river, and especially in the Waziri country. The Punjab Government is in a very different position. In paragraph 29 of his Minute, Lord Curzon gives a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab from Sir Robert Egerton down to Sir Mackworth Young, showing that none of them had in the earlier part of their service been employed on the North-Western Frontier. He might have gone further, and said that no Lieutenant-Governor from and including Lord Lawrence down had ever been so employed. It may be supposed, from what he says in his 33rd paragraph, that Lord Lawrence was an exception, but that is not so. No one of us would presume to compare himself with Lord Lawrence in other respects, but in this particular we were all in the same predicament. It does not, however, follow from this that Lord Curzon is right when he says that in practice it is found, as a rule, that no Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab knows anything of the frontier at all. A Lieutenant-Governor has not, of course, the sort of knowledge of the frontier that you find in an officer who has spent much of his service on the frontier, and talks Pushtu fluently, as all our best officers nowadays do—the sort of knowledge that we may hope to find in the new Chief Commissioner now to be appointed; but, to say nothing of what he soon learns in the ordinary course of his daily work, and on the many occasions on which the frontier officers come to him to discuss matters personally, the Lieutenant-Governor commonly spends the whole cold weather, with the exception of a short period at Christmas, in camp, and he gives the frontier a good deal more than its share of his camping time. He has the frontier officers living in his camp, it may be for several weeks at a time, riding the march with him every morning, in and out of his tent all day, bringing up the leading men to interview him in the afternoon, and probably renewing the discussion of pending questions round the table after dinner. It is these officers, and not, as Lord Curzon seems to suppose, the members of the Secretariat Staff, however able these latter may be, that are the Lieutenant-Governor's advisers on frontier affairs, and from them, or in their company, he before long succeeds in learning a not inconsiderable amount about frontier affairs. A great deal, no doubt, is second-hand knowledge, but a certain amount he acquires for himself, especially when, as often happens, some of the important men understand Hindustani. His knowledge is exactly the same sort of knowledge that all of us who have held the post of Chief Commissioner of Assam have had of the numerous tribes that surround that province on all sides but one, and are under our control.

5. Now, having thus at least a considerable knowledge of the position, the Lieutenant-Governor has had on certain occasions, as *e.g.*, when some of the forward moves mentioned by Lord Curzon were proposed, and also when the advance to the Malakand and the Chitral road and certain demarcations of the Durand line on the ground were under discussion, to represent to the Government of India that such measures would present certain difficulties and be attended with a considerable amount of risk. It is always an ungrateful task for a subordinate to have to suggest difficulties about carrying out the orders of his superior, and it is one from which a subordinate of lower rank

than a Lieutenant-Governor might sometimes shrink; but about the duty of a subordinate, of whatever rank, in such a position, there can be no room for doubt. It was thus the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to point out that the tribes we had to deal with, unlike the Pathans who fell under our sway on the annexation of the Punjab, had never been brought under the control of any ruler, and that, owing to various causes, they were far more difficult to control than those further south. One of these causes, I may mention, was the great strength of those tribes, and the bitter hostility against any interference on our part felt by the tribesmen generally as distinguished from the limited number of them who could hope to rise on our shoulders, or receive allowances from us. This after a little time came to be better understood. Another of these causes was the democratic constitution of those tribes, and the absence of powerful tumandars or maliks (leading men) through whom they could be controlled. It took longer to get this understood. An idea got started that you could make maliks (tribal leaders) out of almost anything, and it thus became necessary to explain that a strong malik was a natural product of the tribe, and that it was very difficult to make one grow strong by artificial cultivation. In 1896 the Government of India returned to the point and insisted that "experience has shown that in every Pathan tribe, however democratic, there are responsible headmen who are capable of maintaining order if they are properly supported." This proposition had to be combated by giving detailed explanations and illustrations. Reference was made to a report received not long before, showing that the maliks we have subventioned in the upper Tochi declared they could do nothing unless we placed a military force at their very elbow, and to petitions received from our Mahsud maliks, declaring that our countenance and support, far from strengthening them, had led to their being placed under a ban, and begging us to occupy Kanigoram and Makin, in the heart of their hills—places which we could not even visit except with a very large military force. It was further explained that, even in our own district of Peshawar, many of the Pathan zamindars would not stand any one of their number being raised above his natural position over them by our authority. What was then said was amply borne out by what subsequently occurred.

It was exemplified in the case of the Mohmunds in a most striking manner within a month or two later. We had, under the orders of the Government of India, to conclude an arrangement with those Mohmunds who had fallen on our side of the Durand line. When Mr. Merk proceeded to arrange preliminaries with them, they started by declaring that there were no maliks among them, that there might be seniors and juniors, but that, for the purpose of concluding an arrangement of that sort, they were all the same. I was marching along the Peshawar Frontier, and it was arranged that Mr. Merk, who had with infinite labour settled all preliminaries, should bring them before me at Shabkadr. About 900 of them claimed to come down to meet me and discuss the matter, and when they arrived they absolutely refused to put forward any men to represent them, even to the extent of being allowed to sit in front at the meeting. Almost the whole number sat down before us just as they managed to find room, and such of them as got near enough all tried to talk together. Thanks to Mr. Merk's skill, an arrangement was somehow concluded, but I felt bound to express some doubt as to its being effectual. What happened at that very place, Shabkadr, in less than a year after we all know.

It was, I may mention, chiefly with reference to the Waziris that this discussion as to the constitution of the tribes and the position of the headmen arose between the Punjab Government and the Government of India, and if anyone still thinks that the Government of India would be right in holding that in the case of a tribe like the Mahsud Waziris "there are responsible headmen "who are capable of maintaining order if they are properly supported," I would refer him to Mr. Merk's note of the 24th of July last, received here the other day with the Government of India's Despatch No. 145, dated 18th October 1900, from which it will be seen that there are really no persons who can be called maliks among the Mahsuds, and that we must deal with the ulus," *i.e.*, with the tribesmen *en masse*, merely making such use as we can of

any men who seem to have gained an influential position at the moment—a mode of procedure which, though it may answer for some purposes, will for others, I fear, prove altogether hopeless.

I have thought it well to mention all this *about the maliks* because it affords a good illustration of the sort of discussion that is apt to arise *between* the Local Government and the Government of India, and it is only by getting down from vague generalities to details that it is possible to make the position intelligible.

6. So much as to the nature of the position to be dealt with on the parts of the frontier to which I refer. Now as to the policy from time to time enjoyed on the Punjab Government towards the tribes there. Apart from the correspondences relating to particular cases, there were two correspondences, one in 1888-89 in Sir James Lyall's time and another in 1896 in my time, in which the general question of our policy towards these tribes was discussed, and in each instance the correspondence was started by a letter from the Government of India urging the Lieutenant-Governor to greater efforts to extend our control over them. Both these correspondences are worth referring to in this connection, but the second of them has a more direct bearing on the present position because, at the time it passed, the important change effected by the Durand demarcation had taken place, and, moreover, the intermediate discussions that had occurred in particular cases had brought out clearly the points on which the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab were at one, and the points which had still to be cleared up between them.

7. In the 21st paragraph of his Minute Lord Curzon, apparently referring to this latter correspondence, writes as follows :—"In the early years of Lord Elgin's administration an attempt was once more made to escape from the necessities of a radical change by again suggesting to the Punjab Government the initiation of a policy of friendly intercourse with the tribes for whom we had thus assumed political responsibility, and of the strengthening of the political service of the border. Into the discussion that followed with the Punjab Government I need not enter, suffice it to say that it was not followed, so far as I can ascertain, by any practical changes either in the principles or in the form of administration." Now, if Lord Curzon is here referring to the correspondence I have just mentioned—and I do not know to what else he can be referring—I must point out that, while his remarks are verbally accurate, they are likely to convey a wholly erroneous impression to his readers. Anyone reading his Minute would be led to suppose that the Government of India had, on the occasion referred to, made an attempt to induce the Punjab Government to initiate a change of policy, and had failed to get it to move. What actually occurred was this : The Government of India in Mr. Barnes' letter, No. 2197, dated 14th August 1896, to the Government of the Punjab, set forth certain general principles which, in their opinion, should be followed in dealing with the tribes on the North-Western Frontier of the Punjab, and asked for an expression of opinion as to how those principles could be best applied, and what modifications, if any, of the existing system were required. The Punjab Government complied with this request by forwarding a note, in which the whole position on various sections of the frontier was fully reviewed, and definite proposals for carrying out, on certain of those sections, the policy indicated in the Government of India letter were submitted for the approval and orders of the Government of India. The Punjab proposals were forwarded to the Government of India with the Punjab Chief Secretary's letter No. 14, dated 28th October 1896, and the reason why they were not "followed," to use Lord Curzon's words, "by any practical changes" was a very simple one, namely, that the Government of India never answered that letter. I understand they, at first, deferred answering it, as they preferred to wait for certain additional proposals which were promised, and which were not ready for submission until a couple of months later. This brought the matter down to the beginning of 1897, and then the time of my vacating office was so near that I suppose they thought it well to wait and see whether my successor approved of my scheme. Then a few months later

came the great rising of the tribes, and after that rising was suppressed the Government of India made a completely new departure. The whole thing is dead and gone now so far as any question of taking direct official action on it is concerned, but as that correspondence affords, within a short compass, a clearer and more detailed view than can be got elsewhere of the respective positions of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, of their relations (then very amicable relations) to one another, and of the opinions held by them respectively, I cannot help regretting that it has never been made public.

8. It would be out of the question for me to give anything like an abstract of that correspondence, but I think it well to refer to two or three points brought out in it in order to make the position as it then existed clearer.

The first of these points is that as to the rate at which the policy should be pushed on.

The view of the Government of India, as expressed in their letter of August 1896, appeared to be that we should endeavour to extend our control generally over the tribes up to the Durand line, and that we should everywhere exert ourselves more actively than we had previously been doing. As to this, after referring to the feeling of the tribes and the probability of opposition from them, the Lieutenant-Governor, while submitting definite proposals for extending our influence and establishing closer control in certain tracts, ventured to represent (in the note above mentioned) that the moment was not a favourable one for urging our frontier officers generally to greater activity. He wrote as follows :—

"I should be averse to issuing any orders which might seem to our officers to sound the advance along the whole line at a moment like this, when we are not yet out of the wood in Waziristan and on the Chitral road, when we have the great Mohmund business impending, and when the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab is already crying out that the force under his command is not sufficient to meet the demands made on it by the forward movements we have already made. At the same time I feel bound to acknowledge the very full manner in which the Government of India, in their present letter, recognise the wide difference between the conditions that prevail on different parts of our frontier and the anxiety displayed throughout to enjoin moderation and caution, and I have in consequence every hope that, when we come to discussing matters in detail, it will turn out that there is really far less difference between my view and theirs than might at first sight be supposed. I have only to add that, however this may be, I shall, during the short time that remains to me here, exert myself to give effect to the views of the Government of India, whatever they may be, exactly as if they were my own."

9. Another question, and one of the first magnitude, was started by the Government of India letter of August 1896, and, as it seems to be still under discussion, I think it well to refer to it, I mean the question as to what instructions we should give our officers regarding quarrels and fighting among the tribesmen themselves in a tribal tract where we have not assumed any sort of administrative control, and where such quarrels and fighting in no way whatever affect us or any interests which we are bound to protect. It was admitted on all hands that our officers, whenever they saw an opportunity of doing so, should interpose in a friendly manner and use their good offices to promote peace; but it was also admitted on all hands that the effect of this sort of interposition would in most tracts be limited, and that, if peace was really to be established among the tribesmen themselves, it could only be done by a political officer interposing authoritatively, *i.e.*, as the Government of India expressed it, "*by forbidding bloodshed and insisting on a peaceful settlement.*" The question was how far we were to direct or allow our officers to interpose in the class of cases referred to in this latter way. The Government of India seemed to treat this question with a somewhat light heart, and to be prepared to give Political Officers a free hand to do in regard to it as they might think fit under all the circumstances in which they might find themselves placed. It therefore became necessary to point out that we were, in the class of cases

referred to, under no obligation of any sort to interpose authoritatively; that the suggestion that we should do so was an entirely new departure; that wherever we attempted to do so we should be drawn into a sort of interference with the internal affairs of the tribes, which, when once started, must from its very nature soon become of all others the most close and systematic, and would land us in reponsibilities which we could not discharge without having a strong backing of military force, and perhaps entering into occupation of the country. The root of the whole matter I may explain lies in this:—That if you take upon yourself authoritatively to forbid certain persons or certain sections of a tribe from attacking others not only must you, in order to prevent your face being blackened before the whole countryside, insist upon your order being obeyed and compel obedience to it if necessary by force, but further, as you have prevented those to whom it is addressed from redressing their wrongs in the only way open to them, you are bound, as a matter of common justice, to arrange that they shall have effective redress in some other way, and thus you will have all their quarrels with their many ramifications on your hands. If you interfere authoritatively at all you must be prepared to do justice all round. Having regard to considerations of this kind, it was recommended by the Punjab Government on the occasion referred to that a political officer should be authorised to interfere authoritatively to prevent fighting only in tracts where the Local Government and the Government of India, after considering our position, should decide that it was expedient that we should so interfere. Elsewhere what we sometimes call the "Khyber System" (as distinguished from the "Sandeman System") would prevail; that is to say, the system so successfully carried out for many years by Sir R. Warburton in the Khyber, under which it was not considered our business to interfere authoritatively with the fighting of the tribesmen among themselves, even within sight of Jumrood, so long as such fighting did not give rise to any danger to the peace of the road or any other interest which we were bound to protect. It should be added that at the same time, in order to meet as far as possible the views of the Government of India, proposals were submitted for at once giving the power of interfering authoritatively in certain tracts.

I had an opportunity of discussing this point with Lord Elgin when I went to bid him farewell at Delhi towards the end of 1896, and I gathered that he was disposed to accept the above view, but, as I have said, the fates were against our correspondence being brought to an issue, and I gather that on this all important point the Government of India and the Local Government are still at variance; indeed, from the recent correspondence regarding the internal feuds between the Mahsood and Darwesh Khel Waziris it would seem that the Government of India regard the distinction between authoritative and merely friendly interposition which has been long observed in the Punjab, and the momentary neglect of which has on some occasions led to embarrassing results, as a mere figment of some theorist's imagination.

10. I have only one more point to refer to in this connection. There were some passages in the Government of India letter of August 1896 calculated to create an impression that the Government of the Punjab was given to holding its political officers with a tightness which was altogether unnecessary, allowing them little discretion, and requiring them to refer every individual case for orders; and I see Lord Curzon now, in more than one passage of his Minute, makes the same charge. Now I may mention that when this charge was made in 1896 it was explained that it was based on a certain misapprehension, and I see in paragraph 36 of Lord Curzon's Minute a quotation from a note by Mr. Frederick Cunningham, in which a very similar explanation is given. That explanation is, that, except in particular classes of cases, the Punjab Government allows its political officers a very free hand indeed, and that when it requires them to refer to it for instructions this is, as a rule, not because it wants to deal with the case itself, but because the Government of India expects such cases to be referred to it for orders. Mr. Cunningham, no doubt somewhat overstating the point, speaks in the passage quoted by Lord Curzon of the Punjab Government as not having "power to give orders in any but the most trivial matters," and adds that he "cannot remember any question sufficiently important

to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta," and winds up in his epigrammatic way by saying that "under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India." Now I may observe in passing that even after allowing for a certain amount of exaggeration, by which Mr. Cunningham seems to reduce, not only the Local Government, but also himself and the other very able men who have held the office of Commissioner, to the position of mere ciphers, there is enough left in this statement to supply a strong additional argument in favour of the change now proposed by Lord Curzon; but I am not at this moment concerned with that. At the period to which I am now referring there was no proposal for such a change. The question was one merely of decentralising, of giving a wider discretion to the local officers, and I think it well to mention what was then suggested to the Government of India on this point, because it holds good still and will hold good after the change now proposed. One of the chief causes which compel the Government of India, and as a necessary consequence the Punjab Government, to keep such a tight hold has always been that the general lines of the policy to be pursued are not sufficiently settled—that we are to a great extent drifting without a plan. So long as that is so you cannot safely allow a local officer any large measure of discretion. Hence it was suggested, and not for the first time, by the Punjab Government, that we should consider each section of the frontier separately, that we should determine what objects we should aim at there, what sacrifices we would be prepared to make, and what risks we would be prepared to run, in order to attain those objects, and what methods of action we should adopt, and that we should issue to the officers concerned general instructions of certain degree of definiteness in accordance with the conclusions at which we might arrive. Our officers would thus have some idea of what they were at liberty to do on their own authority and what they should refer for orders. It was, indeed, admitted that there might be cases, though they would be very rare and exceptional cases, where we might dispense with anything of this kind. What was said on this last point was as follows:—

"There may now and again be a frontier tract over which it is manifestly desirable to establish a close control rapidly at whatever cost, and in the case of which we may consider that the simplest plan is to appoint a strong and reliable officer, and leave him to take his own course, without hampering him with any definite instructions, merely throwing the reins on his neck and letting him carry us along as seems best to him; but these would be rare and exceptional cases, and for any Government to take such a course generally along an extensive line of frontier or to any large extent would be simply to abdicate its most important functions and to incur risks, the extent of which it would be impossible to estimate."

11. Having thus given an idea of the sort of matters on which the Punjab Government ventured to express an opinion different to that which the Government of India was disposed to take, I have next to consider how far such expression of opinion by the Government of the Punjab did any harm and how far it did any good.

As to the harm, I think it may safely be said that until recently there were no complaints of its leading to any undue delay or to any friction in dealing with particular cases. The Government of India and the Government of the Punjab knew their respective places in the system perfectly well. When any course of action was proposed the Government of the Punjab stated its opinion, sometimes adding that that opinion was one formed from the limited point of view of local considerations, and leaving the Government of India, who had to look at matters from the broader point of view of military and Imperial considerations, to decide.* Upon this the Government of India commonly decided, as it was perfectly in its right in doing, without entering into further discussion.

* I suspect it is to this Lord Curzon alludes when, in the 37th paragraph of his Minute, he speaks of the Punjab Government as "anxious to shift the ulterior responsibility to the shoulders of the Government of India;" but it is hard to see how the Punjab Government could have taken any other course than that I have described. They rarely had a sufficient opportunity of fully learning the considerations that influenced the Government of India.

In this connection I cannot do better than quote the description of the position Lord Elgin gives in paragraph 20 of his Minute of 6th November 1898:—"I am prepared," he says, "to endorse most emphatically the claim that the Local Government has loyally co-operated in the declared policy of the Government of India. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab once said to me when discussing this subject, 'You have only to lift your finger, and the brake will be taken off in any place you think desirable.' That remark is more than an expression of personal loyalty, it contains in a few words a correct exposition of the only principle on which we can rest our arrangements, *i.e.*, that it is the business of the Government of India, and the Government of India alone, to formulate and prescribe a policy outside the borders of British India."

Lord Curzon in paragraph 38 of his Minute writes in a different tone. He says, "I do not see how any Governor-General could deny that if he desires a policy to be pursued or a step to be taken in Baluchistan, which is under the administration of an Agent to the Governor-General, directly subordinate to himself, however unpalatable such a policy or step might be to the Agent to the Governor-General, it will be carried out with incomparably less friction and delay than in a similar case in the Punjab, where the dignity and susceptibilities of a Local Government and of its head demand the most scrupulous and respectful consideration."

Now how far there is good ground for this change of tone it is difficult for us to judge, especially as we do not know what there may be to be said on the Punjab side of the question by the present Lieutenant-Governor, who, strange to say, does not appear to have been consulted regarding the proposals now under consideration; but, however this may be, I think that the mere fact that Lord Curzon takes the view of the present position that he does, and expresses that view in the way he does in various passages of his Minute, affords a considerable argument in favour of the change he proposes, unless, indeed, it can be clearly shown that the retention of the Local Government in the management of the frontier serves some highly important purpose, and I must say I doubt whether any argument against the change can be founded on this latter ground.

12. No doubt, the Punjab Government has, in the past, played an important part, and I hope generally a useful part, in moulding the details of a scheme after that scheme has been determined on, but that is a thing a Chief Commissioner could do equally well and possibly better. The real question is whether the Punjab Government has been able to do more than that, and this question is discussed by Lord Curzon in paragraphs 82 and 83 of his Minute. In these paragraphs, after referring to the matter of punitive expeditions, which I must reserve for separate notice presently, he goes on to speak of the military advances over the border which have carried us forward on to the Samana, into the Kurram, and far into North and South Waziristan, and of what came later, namely, that the Government of India were involved only three years ago in the greatest frontier conflagration that has ever been known. I may observe that the advance into the Kurram cannot properly be mentioned in this connection, as it stands on a totally different footing from the other forward movements, and on the other hand that the advance to the Malakand and the Chitral road ought to have been mentioned; but, however that may be, Lord Curzon asks how it is that, notwithstanding the peaceful disposition of the Punjab Government, things of that sort occurred, and his conclusion is that the plea that we are saved by the intervention of the Local Government from such things is one that will not stand a moment's examination. Now I do not know whether anyone would, at the present day, raise such a plea. Lord Elgin has indeed expressed an apprehension that a frontier Chief Commissioner, such as it is now proposed to appoint, might force the pace, but that it is a totally different thing. It is a case of *facilis descensus*. Either of the two parties that are coupled together may easily drag the other down; but it is not so easy for either to hold the other back. It is, however, unnecessary to pursue this. It is enough to say that I entirely agree with Lord Curzon's conclusion, and I may add that even if the Punjab Government were able to hold back the Government of India

in its forward progress, I do not think it could be decently argued that the Punjab Government should be retained in the system for that purpose. If it is desirable to exercise any control over the Government of India for this or any other purpose, such control should be exercised from above and not by a subordinate.

It is chiefly for these reasons, namely, that the relations of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab in regard to frontier affairs have now become strained, and that the part the Punjab Government can now-a-days take in the management of those affairs is far from being one of first rate importance, that I accept Lord Curzon's proposal for the separation of the frontier.

13. I desire to add only one word more as to the general position in the past; and I do so in order to prevent misapprehension. I trust it will not be supposed from anything I have said that I mean to claim for the Punjab Government the position of a sort of Cassandra—"*Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.*" I have, indeed, endeavoured to show that the discussions that arose between the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab were to a considerable extent the result of the estimate formed by the latter of the local difficulties and risks of the forward policy; and that that estimate erred only by being a good deal below the mark is amply proved by all that has since happened. But it by no means follows from this that the Government of India were not wise in facing those difficulties and risks. Whether they were or not depends on the merits of the forward policy and the rate at which it is thought necessary to push it on in order that it may accomplish its objects in due time, and these are matters which it would be altogether beside my present purpose to discuss.

14. I now desire to say a few words on certain passages in Lord Curzon's Minute, which seem to me to reflect unfairly on the present system, or on the way in which it has been worked by the Punjab Government or its officers. To begin with, Lord Curzon, not content with showing that the Punjab Government failed to stop the forward movement, seeks, towards the end of paragraph 82 of his Minute, to saddle that Government with some share, though not the main share, of the responsibility for those movements, and a little higher up he speaks of those movements as carried out under the "patronage" of the Punjab Government. What he means by this I altogether fail to understand. You might almost as well say that, if I ordered my servant to brush my hat and he proceeded to do so, that the hat was being brushed "under his patronage." The fact is notorious that the forward moves in question were carried out in the execution of a vast system of policy established long before by the highest powers that be, and that, with the exception of the move to the Malakand and the Chitral road, on which the great political parties in England split, they had one way or another the sanction of both those parties. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had little to do but obey orders, except in so far as it may have been his duty to aid in settling details, and, as already explained, sometimes to point out the difficulties and risks involved.

15. Then as regards the great frontier conflagration of three years ago, for which also Lord Curzon holds the Government of the Punjab in some degree responsible—I think that, in spite of all the eloquence displayed on both sides in the debates in Parliament two years ago, most persons have come to the conclusion that that conflagration was not due to any particular forward movement, or to any defect in the detailed arrangements for carrying it out, but to so many forward movements having been compressed into so short a space of time, which was more than the mass of the tribes could stand; in other words, that the case was simply one in which the cup was filled up and overflowed.

We are not, however, called upon now to discuss at large the question of the proper apportionment of the responsibility for the events of 1897. We have to deal only with the merits of the present system as compared with those of the proposed system, under which the management of the whole frontier would be under the Government of India; and if it is meant to suggest that the outbreaks that occurred in 1897 in the frontier tracts under the control of the Government of the Punjab would probably not have occurred if the work of taking over and

managing those tracts had been kept by the Government of India in its own hands, the observation at once suggests itself that one of the earliest and most serious of the outbreaks that occurred in 1897 occurred not in a tract under the control of the Government of the Punjab, but in the country around and beyond the Malakand, a tract which had been from the start under the control of the Government of India itself.

16. Possibly what Lord Curzon means to suggest is that the conflagration of 1897 was the result of our taking regular troops with us to hold the positions into which we advanced, and that if, instead of doing that, we had organised militia corps recruited to a large extent from the people of the country, as he is now doing for North and South Waziristan, all would have gone smoothly. If this is his idea, I must say it is a very questionable one. I do not desire to express any opinion on the great experiment he is now about to try, and which, if it stands the test of times of trouble in a country like Waziristan, will do him infinite credit. It is enough for the purposes of the present discussion to say that there is not, so far as I know, the smallest reason to suppose that, if the administration of the frontier had been entirely in the hands of the Government of India at the time the forward moves were made, any such experiment would have been attempted. I am not aware that anyone connected with the Government of India or the Head-quarters Staff of the Army in those days ever thought of trying anything of the kind. The truth is that the idea of holding tracts like those of North and South Waziristan by militia corps of the sort referred to was never, so far as I know, taken up by any of the powers that be until it was found that our new acquisitions were of much less value, especially from a military point of view, than had been imagined; that we could not spare regular troops to garrison them without increasing the regular army, and that service in them was highly unpopular, both with the officers and men of that army. Lord Curzon seems, in paragraph 7 of his Minute, to make it a reproach to the Government of the Punjab that they never proposed to adopt any such scheme. Why they did not, it would be easy enough to explain if doing so would now serve any useful object; but it is enough for our present purpose to say that the matter was one of quite sufficient magnitude to engage the attention of Lord Curzon's predecessors and their advisers, and that they, too, did not propose anything of the sort.

17. I have only one matter more to refer to in connection with Lord Curzon's Minute, and that is the question put in paragraph 82, regarding what are commonly called punitive expeditions. He says:—"If the intervention of the Punjab Government acts as a barrier against aggressive schemes, I would ask how has it come about that in the 50 years that have elapsed between the annexation of the Punjab and the present day, during the whole of which time the frontier has been under the control of the Punjab Government, there have been no fewer than 40 military expeditions against the tribes of that frontier?" I have kept this question separate from the other questions asked in that paragraph of the Minute, because it has to be answered in a totally different way, and in a way in which it has been repeatedly answered before. Lord Curzon does not give a list of the expeditions to which he refers, or of the dates at which they took place. He treats the whole thing in a lump, but I have no doubt he is right in saying that there were from first to last forty expeditions, great and small. Further, I have no doubt that, as regards the great majority in number of them, it is chiefly for the Punjab Government and not the Government of India to explain how they came to be necessary, for the great majority of them took place in the days when the Government of India left the management of the frontier to a very much larger extent than it has done recently in the hands of the Punjab Government. But the explanation of the Punjab Government, which, as I have said, is not now given for the first time, is this, that when we first took over the Punjab the frontier tribes had been in the habit of raiding pretty much at their good will and pleasure. They had to be taught what our strength was, and one of the most effectual ways of teaching them was by punitive expeditions. They took a long period to learn their lesson, and during that period punitive expeditions were numerous, but, as time went on, the necessity for them diminished; and, to refer to the condition of things ultimately arrived at, I find that speaking of raids and punitive expeditions, in a note

which I wrote in 1896, I said "raids in any force to speak of across the frontier of British India,* which were formerly so common, are now practically unknown, and we have to deal only with crime of the type which always does and must prevail even in British India, where we have to do with turbulent people. Punitive expeditions properly so called have * * * practically done their work, and have now almost ceased to be necessary." I added, "The only punitive expeditions properly so called, that have been undertaken within the last 15 years, *i.e.*, since we settled down after the second Kabul war, are the first Samana expedition and the first Black Mountain expedition. That is to say, these were the only two expeditions that were necessitated by spontaneous aggressiveness on the part of the tribes. The other expeditions that have taken place during the period referred to have been connected with some forward movement or demonstration on our part."

18. It remains to speak of the addition proposed by me to the draft Despatch. I have already (paragraph 12 *supra*) referred to a certain apprehension expressed by Lord Elgin, in paragraph 22 of his Minute of the 6th November 1898, as to the possible effect of establishing on the North-Western Frontier a special authority of the sort now proposed. What he said was as follows :—"If we create this new post, choosing for it, as we are bound to do, a man of energy and ambition, what outlet is he to find for his activity? The career of a Sandeman, the creation of a new Biluchistan, is debarred to him; for the policy which he must carry out is essentially one of *quieta non movere*. It was a policy of non-annexation, of non-interference, which was declared by Her Majesty's Government in the Despatch of 28th January (1898), and was expounded on their behalf by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the future Viceroy.....It is because I wish to see this policy acted upon in the future, and because I regard it as the best hope of a peaceful and permanent settlement, that I deprecate the establishment on the frontier of an authority which, from the nature of things, must, in my judgment, endanger its continuance." Now, I myself do not think that, at the point we have now reached, we can allow any apprehension of that kind to stand in the way of what is proposed ; but, at the same time, I feel bound to state that, in my opinion, the danger referred to is real, and that it is one against which we have to be on our guard. Lord Curzon, it will be seen (in paragraphs 80 *et seq.* of his Minute) utterly scouts the idea of there being any such danger, but, though he has dealt with the matter at considerable length, he has not, I think, seen where the danger really lies. I do not myself think that there is any danger for a long time to come of any authority, high or low, deliberately planning and proposing an advance into any fresh tract beyond the frontier. We may, indeed, be forced to advance into fresh tracts. Having, for example, occupied the Goomal and Tochi valleys, we may be forced into occupying the great Mahsood hill tract which lies between them, as, indeed, the Mahsood maliks told us some years ago we should eventually be compelled to do; or again, having advanced to the Malakand and opened the Chitral road, we may be forced into occupying the surrounding country; but such things would now be looked upon by all responsible persons as most serious misfortunes, which we should strain every nerve to avert. Indeed, I see, from some papers recently received regarding the establishment of the Northern Waziristan Militia, that it is proposed by Lord Curzon to restrict our area of effective occupation in the Tochi valley within narrower limits than many of us would think practicable, having regard to the responsibilities we have taken upon ourselves there.

But though we are not likely to see any fresh forward moves deliberately planned for some time to come, there is another danger against which we have to be on our guard, namely, the danger that the local authorities might, especially by over-interference in the internal affairs of the tribes of the sort referred to above (paragraph 9), draw us gradually into responsibilities which it would be found impossible to fulfil, except by

* It will be observed that I spoke only of raids across the frontier of British India. Since we have advanced into the Goomal and into the Tochi, we have had three additional frontiers exposed to raiding, and the raids on them have been very numerous. In fact, on these three new frontiers we are now very much in the position in which we were fifty years ago on the frontier of British India.

occupying some additional tract, or establishing administrative control over it with the support of a military force of some sort. Now, whatever may be the shortcomings of the present system, it has at least been free from any danger of that sort. Lord Curzon himself evidently believes that, whatever a Lieutenant-Governor may be in other respects, he is at least pretty certain to be above, or perhaps I should say below, being ambitious.* But with a Chief Commissioner, specially appointed to administer the border, it would be apt to be somewhat different. I do not mean to suggest that he would be influenced by mere personal ambition or a desire to distinguish himself—we could all name men of that stamp, but they are happily the exceptions—what I mean is, that he would be apt to feel that his chief *raison dêtre* was to establish a firmer grip over the tribes than the Punjab Government had succeeded in doing, and that he would be inclined to better his instructions that he might, to use frontier expressions, be overanxious to "run the show," "to lift the purdah of the tribes," "to get well in among them," and "to wheel them into line;" and he would know, as we all know, that the most effectual way to do this, provided you can manage it without causing an explosion, is to get your hand well into their internal affairs. No doubt the official instructions to him would continue to be that he should abstain from all unnecessary interference, that he should exercise his control from without, that he should merely teach the tribesmen to govern themselves and manage their own affairs according to our views, and so on. But it is difficult to teach people like the tribesmen in question to do these things, and there would be always a tendency for the work to fall substantially into the only hands able to do it, and for the responsibility to be thrown on to the only shoulders strong enough to bear it, that is to say, into the hands and on to the shoulders of our officials. This would not so much matter if we had only a small tract of tribal territory to deal with; but the transborder tract which will be placed under the new Chief Commissioner is about 500 miles in length, and, even limited as it is at present by the Durand line, is of considerable, and in some places of formidable, breadth. It is, moreover, almost everywhere a country of extraordinary difficulty from a physical point of view, and the numerous tribes inhabiting it are about as hard to manage as any you would find on the face of the earth. No doubt, having started on the lines we have, it may be our ultimate destiny to occupy all that country up to the Durand line, and even that line cannot be counted on as a limit for all times and circumstances. But the rate of progress is to a large extent under our control, and if we let ourselves be drawn on too rapidly, we may before long find ourselves on various sections of the frontier with more on our hands at one and the same time than we can well manage; moreover, even taking the most sanguine view of the experiment now being tried in North and South Waziristan, we may find ourselves in places and in circumstances where it would be impossible to rely on levies raised to any considerable extent from the tribes, and where we should need the support of regular troops. This being the position, I should have thought it desirable on the eve of this new departure to reiterate the injunctions contained in the Despatch of January 1898; and I should have thought this the more desirable because it seems to me, as I have already stated, that the Government of India are on the one hand inclined to take a somewhat exaggerated view of the obligations thrown on us by the Durand Convention, and on the other hand are not sufficiently alive to the difficulties of the position. I should further, with reference to what I have said above, at the end of paragraph 10, have thought it well to say that while the Secretary of State concurred with Lord Curzon in thinking that any minute interference of the Government in the details of frontier work was objectionable, he at the same time thought it necessary to bear in mind the observations made by Lord Elgin in paragraph 20 of his Minute of 6th November 1898, and to be on our guard against pushing too far the theory that the local authority should be "given a free hand."

* He says, in paragraph 88, evidently dealing with the point as one of curious speculation "I can conceive that an ambitious Lieutenant-General, if such a phenomenon were to occur, etc."

(Signed) D. FITZPATRICK.

The 17th January 1901.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1901.

No. 2752.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 2757.—The following drafts of certain Rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian

Explosives Act (IV of 1884) are published, as required by section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the 1st day of June 1901.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

NOTE.—*All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics.*

DRAFT RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

IN supersession of the Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. *1393* (Public), dated the *8th July 1897*, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in these Rules shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive —

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	Gunpowder,
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture,
Class 3	Nitro-compound,
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture,
Class 5	Fulminate,
Class 6	Ammunition,
Class 7	Firework,

and when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as —

Chilworth special powder,
Fortis explosive,
Ripp-Lene,
Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

Class 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,
Ballistite,
Blasting Gelatine,
Carbonite,
Cordite,
Dynamite,
Gelatine Dynamite,
Gelignite,
Lithofracteur,
Nitro-glycerine,
Stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,
Ammonite,
Bellite,
Coopal's powder,
Cotton gunpowder,
E. C. powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Picrates,
Picric powder,
Roburite,
Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
Schultz's powder,
Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reveley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

Class 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a *sulphuret*, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Class 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.
Railway fog-signals,
Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—Each class of explosives shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100lbs., and in other cases 50lbs.

If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the

* *Note.*—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

† *Note.*—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite: provided that any other substance than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

inner packages shall contain more than 10lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lbs.

(*c*)—1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows: It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.

3. Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1" (or 2 as the case may be) and name and address of the owner or sender.

(*d*)—1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.

2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *viz.*:—

(i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.

(ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up:

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100lbs. of ammunition.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

"Provided that, in the case of detonators, the following further rules shall also be observed, namely :—

(*i*) The detonators, and the spaces between the detonators and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material. A layer of cotton wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the detonators are placed in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package, if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material.

(*ii*) Where the number of detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000), or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package."

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb. of explosive, and no more than 20lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and,

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or cases of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(*a*) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives ;

(*c*) there shall *not* be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material ;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or

mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders; and

(*e*) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an Inspector of Explosives or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ₹1,000.*

(*b*) *Mode of conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*VIII of 1899*) or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is *or may come* in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

* Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: *and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion.*

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the *7th (firework)* class, except detonators *packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (e), to the number of 200,*

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no *other explosive* is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint ; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival ; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) *Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound class)* which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs. :

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators *packed according to the proviso to Rule 2* (III) (*e*) may be carried to the number of 200 :

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 8 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent) :

Provided also that no *other explosive* is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one *powder van* containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of *safety cartridges for small-arms.*

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, *fuzees*, pipelights, acids, naptha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*VIII of 1899*), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite *and other nitro-glycerine compounds* for transport may demand a fresh certificate for *these explosives if* presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite *and other blasting explosives of the 3rd* (*nitro-compound*) *class, or explosives of the 4th* (*chlorate-mixture*), *5th* (*fulminate*) *classes or of the 1st division of the 7th* (*firework*) *class* shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of *explosive* are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive *of* the 5th (fulminate) class or *of the 3rd division of the 6th* (*ammunition*) *class, or of the 7th* (*firework*) *class* shall be carried in the same train with *any explosive not of the class and division to which it*

belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain *safety cartridges for small-arms* packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to R100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of

the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein. Sandoway, Kyouk Phyoo, Tavoy or Mergui, as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the Port of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the Port of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden or Negapatam, by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ₹10; but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of ₹10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, *unless it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in or importation into the United Kingdom for general sale and*, if it *is* an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15-A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of

dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be R10, but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of R10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. Whoever commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written on printed or impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (X of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but, when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officers empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From _____ _____ th of _____ _____ to the _____ th of _____ 190 .

The _____ 190

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder. Certain general rules are quoted separately below.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only : if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

WITH reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification No. , dated the 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted :

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. 1393, dated the 8th July 1897, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class (*).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class(*).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging

(*) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of these classes.

Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

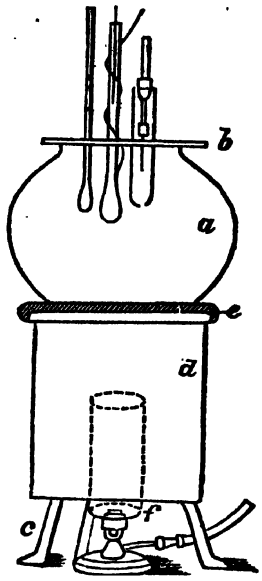


Fig. II.

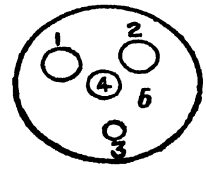


Fig. IV.

Fig. III.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is

* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire } used.

5. Test-tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows :—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes ; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been recrystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, and in the dark.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case, the paper should be rejected. On this account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

(*b*) *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

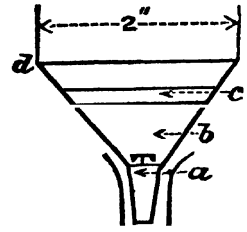
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Dynamite, etc., etc.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as manufactured with "thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine" within the terms of the licenso.†

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (*See* sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel, which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselghur, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

* This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 2, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a depth of 2¾ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix, p. 7.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (see page 2) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally† with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further subdivided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 2, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) as now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N.B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—Gun-cotton, Tonite, etc., etc.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator

set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be not less than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—Gelatinized Gun-cotton Preparations.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into test-tube of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—Schultze Powder, E. C. Powder, Collodion Cotton, etc., etc.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Gun-cotton, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—Picric Acid.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of total (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be free sulphuric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, p. 206) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—Ammonite, Bellite, Roburite, and Explosives of similar Composition.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see ante*, p. 208).

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for Gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N.B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 213.—The services of Mr. H. J. McIntosh, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department for employment as Deputy Secretary in that Department.

No. 217.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office.

MEDICAL.

The 27th March 1901.

No. 439.—The services of Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 446.—Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted leave out of India on private affairs under article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, for eight months, with effect from the 2nd April 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 454.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Hall, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 457.—The services of Captain G. Gunn, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, are repalced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 29th March 1901.

No. 460.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. McConaghey, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 25th March 1901.

No. 683.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vasanta Utsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Agaram, Sibbandi, Tiruvannamalai and Tandarai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 16th April to the 5th May 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Vasanta Utsavam festival.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 697.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and the Mysore and Hyderabad States, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the Arkonam Junction and the stations of Pallur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chinglepu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 23rd May to the 12th June 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami.

The 29th March 1901.

No. 704.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival or Cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadurai, Dindigul, Ambatturai, Ammayanayakkanur, Sholavandan, Samaiyanallur, Madura, Tiruparankunram, Tirumangalam and Kalligudi on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 13th April to the 18th May 1901 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Chitrai festival or Cattle fair at Madura.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th March 1901.

No. 184.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days combined with four months and nineteen days' special leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 8th May 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 185.—Colonel S. H. P. Graves, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore District, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th March 1901.

No. 401.—In Home Department Notification No. 309, dated the 8th March 1901, granting furlough to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the "15th September 1901" read "10th November 1901."

The 27th March 1901.

No. 408.—The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 6th April 1901, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 16th November 1901.

No. 411.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 104), section 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. B. Taylor, Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens, or until further orders.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 421.—Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Trustee of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for eight months, with effect from the 1st May 1901, under article 726 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 423.—The services of Captain W. C. S. Prince, 20th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 425.—Captain C. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate of Mian Mir, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough out of India for ten months and six days under article 340 (*b*) (iii) (*2*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1901.

The 29th March 1901.

No. 431.—Mr. Ramaya Punja, Registrar of the Court of the Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge in Coorg, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that office.

POLICE.

The 28th March 1901.

No. 238.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 83, dated the 11th February 1898, after the words "by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway" the words "by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system" shall be added.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1901.

No. 678.—Captain H. H. Turner, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted 2 months and 25 days' privilege leave in combination with 9 months and 10 days' furlough with effect from the 15th March, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 687.—Colonel R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and 18 days in combination with 6 months' furlough out of India, with effect from the 17th April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

FAMINE.

The 25th March, 1901.

No. 928-*F.*—The services of Captain R. L. Morris, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on famine duty, by Notification No. 440 F., dated 29th December, 1899, were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 7th October, 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 25th March 1901.

No. 521-*G.*—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

No. 522-*G.*—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 523-*G.*—Major S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 525-*G.*—Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, and until further orders.

No. 528-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 529-*G.*—Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 531-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Honourable E. J. Hawke as Acting Consular Agent for France at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. H. Curjel.

No. 534-*G.*—Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 27th February 1901.

Lieutenant Bigg-Wither is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 537-*G.*—Lieutenant R. E. A. Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 8th March 1901.

Lieutenant Hamilton is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 26th March 1901.

No. 766-*F.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tracts noted in the margin;

The tract bounded by the plains of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on the east and south, by the territories included in the Thal-Chotiali and Zhob Political Agencies of Baluchistan on the west, and by the tract subject to the political control of (*a*) the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and (*b*) the Political Agent, Zhob, on the north.

In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders and to declare that they shall be deemed to have taken effect on and from the 1st May 1899, in supersession

of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 1771 F., dated the 15th November 1889, and 2694 I. A., dated the 7th October 1898 :—

PART I.

1. (1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this Part, are hereby applied to the aforesaid tracts, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments to the said tracts, any Magistrate or Court for those tracts may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860.	Penal Code.
Act XXIII of 1867.	Punjab Murderous Outrages.
Act IX of 1877.	Reviving and amending Act XXIII of 1867.
Regulation IV of 1887.	Punjab Frontier Crimes.
Act V of 1898.	Criminal Procedure.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887.

(1) *In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*—

(*a*) The Court of Session may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(*b*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(*c*) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

(2) *In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887*—

(*a*) For section 1, sub-sections (*2*), (*3*), (*4*), (*5*) and (*6*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*2*) This Regulation shall not be enforced against (1) European British subjects, or (2) persons of any such class as the Local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette declare to be exempt therefrom, or (3) any person in the civil or military service of the Government unless such person is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a person to whom this Regulation applies."

"(*3*) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (*2*) includes any persons who may be collectively described in a notification under this section as persons exempt from the provisions of this Regulation."

(*b*) Section 2 and section 7, sub-section (*2*), shall be omitted.

(*c*) For clause (2) of section 3 the following shall be substituted :—

"(2) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the Derajat Division, and

"(3) 'Deputy Commissioner' means the Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan District."

(*d*) For sub-section (*1*) of section 10 the following shall be substituted :—

"(*1*) When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any dispute should be settled in the manner provided by this section, he may make an order in writing stating the grounds of his opinion and referring the dispute to a Council of Elders."

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid tracts—

(1) (*a*) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, as regards those tracts, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and may try any offence or pass any sentence which a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of that Code may try or pass ; and

(*b*) Every Magistrate having for the time being any jurisdiction within the Dera Ghazi Khan District shall exercise the like jurisdiction as regards those tracts :

Provided that, if in any case in which the complainant (if any) and the accused person or all the accused persons are not British subjects the Deputy Commissioner or any such Magistrate deems it expedient for political reasons to decline to exercise the powers so conferred on him, it shall be in his discretion to do so, subject to any directions which may be issued by the Commissioner of the Derajat Division or by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(2) The Commissioner for the time being of the Derajat Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and its Court the Court of Sessions, as regards the said tracts.

(3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Session.

(5) This part of this Notification applies to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

No. 767-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1770-F., dated the 15th November 1889, to appoint the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace for the tracts noted in the margin, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Deputy Commissioner shall, as such Justice of the Peace, commit for trial.

The tract bounded by the plains of the Dera Ghazi Khan District on the east and south, by the territories included in the Thal Chotiali and Zhob Political Agencies of Baluchistan on the west, and by the tract subject to the political control of (*a*) the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, and (*b*) the Political Agent, Zhob, on the north.

No. 1279-*I.B.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the schedules attached to the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 355-I.B. and 356-I.B., dated the 25th January 1901, namely :—

In column 1, after the words "Bikaner Frontier (towards Jodhpur) to Bikaner" the words "including the Gigasar-Palana Branch" shall be added,

and after the words "Jodhpur to Jodhpur Frontier (towards Bikaner)" the words "including the Gigasar-Palana Branch" shall be omitted.

No. 1280-*I.B.*.—Whereas the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Patiala have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.B., dated the 13th August 1897, as modified by the like notification No. 322-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898, namely :—

After the entries relating to the Jamnagar Railway, the following shall be added :—

Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system	Jodhpur Bikaner	...	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
	Patiala	...	The Government of the Punjab.

No. 1281-*I.B.*.—Whereas the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Patiala have ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule appended to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3573-I., dated the 29th October 1895, as modified by the like notifications No. 3289-I.B., dated the 28th August 1897, No. 2143-I.B., dated the 5th August 1898, and No. 1159-I.B., dated the 7th March 1900, namely :—

Before the entries relating to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, the following shall be added :—

Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway system	Jodhpur. Bikaner. Patiala.

The 27th March 1901.

No. 549-*G.*—Mr O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. A. B. Barnard and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1901.

No. 1727-*P.*—The services of Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 10th of March, 1901.

Mr. R A. Mant, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th of March, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th March 1901.

APPOINTMENTS

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 243.—Brevet-Colonel E. A. Barclay, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Bombay List, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,

Captain H. R. F. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, Bombay List, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class,

with effect from the 19th March 1901, *vice* Brevet Colonel W. J. Orr, Indian Staff Corps, vacated on attaining the age of 52 years.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 244.—The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a Military Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated 22nd February 1901, is published for general information.

India Office, London, 22nd February 1901.

Military, No. 17.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,

Indian Medical Service: Appointment of 14 Lieutenants.
M. 1478.

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Lieutenants, their commissions being dated the 29th January 1901, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:—

Charles William Melville (*Punjab*).
Robert McCarrison (*Punjab*).
James Masson (*Bengal*).
Norman Septimus Wells (*Bengal*).
William Maurice Anderson (*Bengal*).
Edmond Hamilton Blake Stanley (*Bengal*).
William Hugh Leonard (*Punjab*).
William Douglas Pringle (*Punjab*).
Andrew Watson Cook Young (*Punjab*).
James Graham Goodenough Swan (*Punjab*).
Robert McLauchlan Dalziell (*Punjab*).
James Jackson Robb (*Madras*).
Abdur Shaik Ruzzak (*Madras*).
Robert Basil Boothby Foster (*Madras*).

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 245.—Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Madras General List Cavalry, to officiate in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force District, *vice* Major-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S O., appointed to officiate in Command of the Forces, Punjab. Dated 4th January 1901.

No. 246.—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, British Service, Commanding a second class district in the Bombay Command, to officiate in Command of a district of the first class in that Command, *vice* Major-General C. J. Burnett, C.B., appointed to officiate in Command of the Forces, Madras. Dated 9th March 1901

No. 247.—Brevet-Colonel J. S. Collins, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, temporarily commanding a second class district in the Punjab Command, is confirmed in Command of a second class district, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir R C. Hart, K.C.B., V.C., whose tenure has expired.—Dated 2nd March 1901.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 248.—Colonel F. T. N. Spratt-Bowring Royal Engineers, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Royal Engineers, China Field Force.

JUDICIAL.

No. 249.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the cantonment of Malapuram in the Madras Presidency shall, till further orders, be excepted from the operation of the provisions of the Cantonment Code, 1899, other than those contained in sections 2 (1) (*b*), (*h*), (*t*) and (*y*), 174, 175, 177, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 209 and 237.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 250.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

29th March 1901.

Alexander Inglis Robertson Glasfurd.
Rupert Lionel Vander Gucht.
Charles Henry Alexander.
Haldane Burney Rattray, D.S.O.
Francis Spring Walker.
Theodore Charles Browning.
John McKenzie Trower Hogg.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 251.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 17th April 1900 :—

No. 830, third class, Akbar Shah (E).

Madras.

No. 252.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 30th June 1900 :—

No. 1199, second class, J. Sivasawmy.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 253.—The following promotion is made in the Native Army :—

41st (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Ami Chand to be Subadar, on the formation of the Regiment, with effect from the 1st February 1901.

(This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 132, dated 15th February 1901, which refers to Jemadar Ami Chand.)

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 254.—Sub-Conductor Edwin Boothe Gordon, Commissariat-Transport Department (Store-keeper, Army Clothing Department), Bengal, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, with effect from the 15th February 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 255.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Hungerford Grey, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th March 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

(E) Passed in English.

No. 256.—Captain P. E. Ricketts, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron-officer, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 27th March 1901, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 257.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant the Hon'ble Edward Julian Hawke to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dalzell, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Ernest Stanley Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hawke, promoted.

No. 258.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Major Thomas Edward Piercey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st February 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 259.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Archibald Trimming to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Gutteridge Herbert to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur William Wilson to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 260.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Allan Stopford Fleming to be Major, with effect from 1st January 1901, *vice* Hewitt, promoted.

No. 261.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Captain James Syme Gerrard resigns his commission, with effect from the 27th December 1900, and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 262.—*Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Sinclair resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—Commander G. A. Rose, R.I.M., Officiating Port Officer, Moulmein, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 2nd March 1901, *vice* Commander C. W. R. Hooper, R.I.M., reverted to general service.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1901.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 16th and 29th March 1901.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service .	Lieutenant-Colonel James Clarke, M.D.	15th February 1901.	Sialkote .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and 29th March 1901.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Alan Coddington Batten.(*a*)	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.	15th Bengal Lancers.	8th October 1900.	Intestate .	3,196 5 0	...	

(*a*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Lilian Alfreda Batten,
The Lime Tree Hotel, Rawal Pindi.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1901.

No. 131.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 132.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, and Engineer-in Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway extension surveys, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 4 months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 224-240, dated 25th January, 1901, with effect from the 15th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 133.—Mr. E. Cooper, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, under article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 10th March to the 21st December, 1900.

The 26th March, 1901.

No. 136.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification Nos. 83 and 86, dated 2nd and 4th March, 1901, respectively, Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, and will continue to so officiate in addition to his duties as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, pending relief by Mr. H. W. Conduitt.

No. 138.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 313, dated 11th August, 1900, Mr. A. J. Chase, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of

Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 22nd October, 1900. He again officiated as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, on privilege leave from the 7th November, and reverted to his substantive appointment on the 18th November, 1900.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 485, dated 30th November, 1900.

No. 140.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Harvey, F. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	September 1
Stewart, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	,, 1
Lines, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	October 1
Gelling, W. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 1
Eustace, Lieut. F. R. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 1
Wilkinson, Capt. C. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	,, 8
Mathews, R. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	December 20
Lister, E. A. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Ditto	...	,, 25

No. 141.—Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Kashmir State, is, on reversion to Government service, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days combined with furlough for 3 months and 28 days, under articles 264A and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 137.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. 3 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1901.

Recruitment of the Superior Traffic Department of State railways.

Read—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888.

RESOLUTION.—The system of recruitment for the Superior Traffic Establishment of State railways by appointment after examination in India having been abolished, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888, relating to that system.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers marginally noted.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal State railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal, Ghaziabad-Moradabad and Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thal railways.
The Engineer-in-Chief, Jherriah Connection and Fatehpur-Markandi Chord Railway Surveys.
The Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 139.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 599 R. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1901.

Period for election of the Revised Provident Fund Rules.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 09 R. E., dated 24th January 1899.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1737 R. E., dated 14th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1737 R. E., dated 14th September 1899, read in the preamble, in regard to the period for election of the revised Provident Fund Rules, the Government of India are pleased to rule that any employé who wishes to come under those rules may be permitted to do so from the commencement of the half-year in which he elects or of the following half-year.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad, the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, and the Managers, North Western railway, Oudh and Rohilkund railway and Eastern Bengal State railway, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 27th March, 1901.

No 142.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. II Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1901.

Modification of rule IV (8) (*a*) of Appendix A to the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 4452, dated the 25th September 1900, and its enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that inconvenience, loss of time and expense are caused to firms importing spirits of wine in casks, owing to the necessity for repacking the consignments when tendered for carriage by railway in order to comply with the requirements of rule IV (8) (*a*) of Appendix A

to the Open Line General Rules, read above, which requires spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, to be packed in corked and capsuled bottles or in corked and capped drums securely packed.

2. The Government of India are advised that there is no objection to spirits of wine being carried by railways in India in strongly made casks securely closed.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the accompanying corrigendum to the said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this circular and its enclosure be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations, as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) railways.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. II Railway, dated the 19th March 1901.]

Corrigendum to rule IV (8) (*a*) of Appendix A to the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

For IV (8) (a) of Appendix A, substitute—

(*a*) Spirits of wine, methylated or rectified, must be packed either in corked and capsuled bottles or in corked and capped drums securely packed or in strongly made casks securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage.

No. 143.—The following is published for general information:—

Circular No. III Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1901.

Modification of Part II, Chapter II, rule 6 of the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by Government.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

READ ALSO—

Government of India resolution No. 1424—31 R., dated the 8th April 1879.

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos. 1157 Ry. and 1373 Ry., dated, respectively, the 18th August and 8th October 1900, and enclosures.

Government of India letters Nos. 1152 R. T. and 1256 R. T., dated, respectively, the 24th October and 27th November 1900.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been noticed that, while rule 1* embodied in this Department's resolution No. 1424—31 R., dated the 8th April 1879, permits of civil prisoners, who are not insane, violent or dangerous, when in parties of *three and under three including guards*, being accommodated with ordinary passengers travelling by railway, rule 6,† chapter II, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, requires *all* prisoners to be segregated.

* Military prisoners in all cases, and civil prisoners if insane, violent or dangerous, are never to be despatched by rail except in reserved compartments. Other parties of prisoners and guards, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

† Prisoners and insane persons shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must, upon reserved accommodation being engaged, be placed with their escort or attendants in a prison-van or in a separate compartment, as the case may be.

2. The question has also been raised whether *accused* persons travelling by railway in police custody are to be regarded as "prisoners" within the meaning of the General Rule referred to in the preceding paragraph.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (*4*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the accompanying revised rule in substitution of rule 6, chapter II, Part II of the said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying revised rule, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourables the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 22nd March 1901.]

Corrigendum to rule 6, chapter II, Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

For rule 6, chapter II, Part II, *substitute*—

6. (1) Military prisoners in all cases, civil prisoners if insane, violent or dangerous, and insane persons, shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must, upon reserved accommodation being engaged, be placed with their escort or attendants in a prison-van or in a separate compartment, as the case may be.

(2) Other parties of prisoners, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner.

(3) The term "prisoner" covers accused persons and persons under trial or travelling for the purpose of undergoing trial, as well as persons who have already been convicted.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH.

Calcutta, the 25th March, 1901.

No. 134.—Mr. W. P. Henderson, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 20th December 1900 and until further orders.

No. 135.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz	Director, temporary rank	Chief Superintendent	17th December, 1900.
Mr. T. D. Berrington	Chief Superintendent, temporary rank,	Superintendent, 1st grade	17th December, 1900.
Mr. W. J. Donaghey	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	17th December, 1900.
Mr. W. J. Donaghey	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	20th December, 1900.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March, 1901.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1901.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1223 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 23rd March 1901 :—

No. 118 of 1901.—Thomas James Clarke Drewett, stereotyper, of 36 Trederwen Road, London, England. *Improved flong for stereomoulds.*

No. 119 of 1901.—The Mallett Cotton Ginners Compress Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and having its principal place of business at 35 Nassau Street, in the city, county and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in batting and compressing cotton.*

No. 120 of 1901.—Frederick Papillon, Captain of Royal Navy (retired), of 55 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, London, England. *Improvements in water colour sketching blocks.*

No. 121 of 1901.—John Howard Ross, manufacturer, of 35 Wills Street, Aston near the city of Birmingham, England. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

No. 122 of 1901.—James Gilbert Daw, engineer, of 2 Goring Road, Llanelly in the county of Carmarthen, in the United Kingdom. *An improved form of stamping-heads and dies or anvils on which the heads beat for the purpose of crushing metaliferous ores.*

No. 123 of 1901.—Ferdinand Fanta, consulting engineer, of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture and repair of incandescent electric lamps.*

No. 124 of 1901.—Vincenz Macku, engineer, residing in Brünn, Neugasse 113, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary. *Improvements in wire healds for looms.*

No. 125 of 1901.—Henry D. Perky, manufacturer, of Buffalo Avenue and Fourth Street, Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making biscuit and other articles.*

No. 126 of 1901.—Joseph Hunt Elliott, late engineer to the Indigo Planters in Tirhoot, at present retired and residing at No. 30 Elliott Road in Calcutta. *A new or improved arrangement for hanging and pulling punkhas, to be called "Elliott's patent aeriform motion."*

No. 127 of 1901.—Augustus Henry Sparling, superintendent of the Postal Workshop and Press, Aligarh, North-West Provinces, British India. *Improvements in padlocks.*

No. 128 of 1901.—Bernard Coventry, Indigo Planter, residing at Dalsing Sarai, Tirhoot, Bengal. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.*

No. 129 of 1901.—Arnold Caesar Wernigg, engineer, Entally, Tangra Road 8, Calcutta. *A fan for cooling railway carriages.*

No. 1224 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments

of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 441 of 1899.—John Walter Ottley, Colonel, President of the Royal Indian Engineering College, of Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in covers for the barrels of small arms.* (Specification filed 21 March 1901.)

No. 270 of 1900.—John Hamilton Brown, manufacturer, of No. 251 Broadway, in the borough of Manhattan, in the city and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in explosive charges for propelling projectiles.* (Specification filed 20 March 1901.)

No. 309 of 1900.—Henri Weymersch, electrician, of 2 Rue Collette, Paris, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in electric accumulators or secondary batteries.* (Specification filed 20 March 1901.)

No. 454 of 1900.—John Hodgart, superintending engineer of the Volkart's United Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, of Amraoti, Berar, India. *A machine for opening, cleaning and preparing cotton before pressing it into bales for export, entitled "Hodgart's Patent cotton preparing machine."* (Specification filed 18 March 1901.)

No. 42 of 1901.—William Murray Miller, factory manager and chemist, of Caledonia city, Province Wellesley, Penang, Straits Settlements. *Improvements in and relating to evaporating, boiling and drying appliances.* (Specification filed 16 March 1901.)

No. 1225 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm. *Improvements in the manufacture of dynamite.* (From 11 April 1901 to 11 April 1902.)

No. 283 of 1892.—Carl Olof Lundholm and Joseph Sayers. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 21 April 1901 to 21 April 1902.)

No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1901 to 20 April 1902.)

No. 295 of 1894.—George Alexander Kennedy, William Senior and Ira Wood. *Improved apparatus for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines.* (From 25 March 1901 to 25 March 1902.)

No. 214 of 1895.—The National Opalite Glazed Brick and Tile Syndicate, Limited. *Improved or improvements in connection with fancy or ornamental bricks, tiles, slabs, wallings, ceilings and the like.* (From 26 March 1901 to 26 March 1902.)

No. 1226 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 155 of 1896.—Gaston Ragot. *Improvements relating to the production of acetylene gas and to the utilisation of the same for lighting purposes.* (Specification filed 11 December 1896.)

No. 185 of 1896.—M. B. Mahadev. *A water-lift.* (Specification filed 14 December 1896.)

No. 190 of 1896.—Alfred Parry and Eigil Möller. *An automatic tip tub suitable for loading or unloading coal, salt and other materials.* (Specification filed 12 December 1896.)

s in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

OTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be dressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and griculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the aning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and appli- ants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications iled in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of he *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1901.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to London.	
Calcutta	1,59,70,000	10,95,63,350	12,55,33,350	1,92,19,774	3,75,41,026				5,67,60,800
Allahabad		1,20,14,245	1,20,14,245	40,17,558	19,37,497				59,55,055
Lahore	...	2,10,98,140	2,10,98,140	60,18,080	22,19,400				82,67,490
Bombay	87,91,900	7,04,47,900	7,92,39,800	1,74,11,062	3,82,17,485		1,80,41,241	74,99,991	8,11,69,779
Karachi	...	72,25,195	72,25,195	9,96,575	13,41,915				23,38,490
Madras	66,57,285	2,79,07,885	3,45,65,170	1,23,48,220	36,72,390				1,60,20,610
Calicut		9,88,415	9,88,415	3,05,155	79,065				3,84,220
Rangoon		96,34,070	96,34,070	1,79,79,715	48,50,070				2,28,29,785
	3,14,19,185	25,88,79,200	29,02,98,385						
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			5,72,220						
		Total R	28,97,26,165	7,83,26,139	8,98,58,848		1,80,41,241	74,99,991	19,37,26,219
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									40,00,000
								Net Total R	18,97,26,219
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882									99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL R	28,97,26,165

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 29th of June, 1900, Treasure consisting of the articles described in the margin was found buried in the ground in the Revision Survey No. 88 of Malewadi, Taluka Sangamner, District Ahmednagar.

Description.	Weight in tolas.	Value. R a. p.
1. Gold medal	11	4 0 0
1. „ coin	5	2 6 6
2. „ ornaments for the ears	19	10 8 0
2. Pieces of gold	1	0 4 0
	36	17 2 6

2. All persons claiming the said Treasure or any part thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Sangamner on the 14th September, 1901, when enquiry will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

B. A. BRENDON,
Personal Assistant to Collector.

Ahmednagar,
The 23rd March 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th March, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 75,55,541 14 3			
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 95,38,406 9 5	1,70,93,948	7	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,50,69,948	13	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,59,454	11	4
Sundries	16,45,808	9	6
RUPEES	11,47,19,160	9	6

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	60,43,556	0	0
Other authorised Investments	73,35,556	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,82,43,763	0	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,09,08,841	2	8
Bills discounted and purchased	1,73,67,512	11	11
Balances with other Banks	17,50,521	11	3
Bullion	3,260	12	10
Dead Stock	16,07,358	6	4
Stamps	12,240	7	6
Sundries	10,10,275	9	0
	8,42,82,885	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* ₹ 1,28,80,787 11 1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† ₹ 1,75,55,487 0 7	3,04,36,274	11	8
RUPEES	11,47,19,160	9	6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 4,14,390 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 2,20,823 0 0
₹ 6,35,213 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th March, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36 07.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	Remarks.
C. E. Jameson, late Superintendent, Consolidated Tea and Lands Coy.'s Tea Gardens, Balisira Valley.	England	26th December, 1900	District Judge of Sylhet, on 1st March 1901.	Will left. No application.
T. H. Reeves, of 12, Princes Road, Jamalpore.	Presidency General Hospital.	2nd March, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 13th March, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Duncan Brown, of 8-1, Warris Bagan Lane, Calcutta.	Ditto	3rd March, 1901	Ditto	Ditto. Ditto.
C. M. Barington Simeon, Traffic Inspector, Assam-Bengal Railway.	Not stated	24th January, 1901	District Judge of Chittagong, on 14th March, 1901.	Ditto. Ditto.
Thomas Washington, Harrison.	Ditto	5th February, 1901	District Judge of Amherst, on 8th March 1901.	Will left. Probate granted to Ma Thetme, widow and sole executrix.
Harry Franklin, of 23, Marshden Street, Calcutta.	Presidency General Hospital.	13th March, 1901	District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 19th March, 1901.	No Will. No application.
R. P. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Mergui.	On board the S. S. *Comilla*, at Sinbyubyin, in the Tavay river.	6th March, 1901	District Judge of Mergui, on 7th March, 1901.	Ditto. Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 28th March, 1901.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists.
(Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Mogodha @910 A.D. (Godhiya Paise)	Silver .	0 4 0	112	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February 1902.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shaw, 1748—1754 A.D.	Do. .	1 4 0	256	

G. M. PORTER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th March, 1901.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1901.

No. 109.—With reference to Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 416—29-2, dated the 22nd February, 1901, commuting the furlough of Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., to privilege leave, that officer officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, from 18th May to 16th November, 1900, both dates inclusive. He is seconded on deputation to the China Expeditionary Force, with effect from 13th July, 1900.

No. 110.—In consequence of the above changes Lieutenant H. L. Crosthwait, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade from 18th May to 12th July, 1900, both dates inclusive.

SIR G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1901.

No. 15.—Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 19th November, 1900.

No. 16.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 8, dated 25th January, 1900, Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1900.

TELEGRAMS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 9.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

Until further notice, State and Private telegrams *in plain language* addressed to persons serving with the Field Force in South Africa will be accepted *at Sender's risk*, and charged for at the rate of R1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. Telegrams in Code or Cypher cannot be accepted at this reduced rate. The address should consist of the following :—

(1) The name, or number, or both of the person to whom the telegram is addressed (in the case of officers the rank may be omitted, and in the case of telegrams for Non-Commissioned Officers and men the name may, in like manner, be omitted if the number is given. Such omissions, however, add to the risk of the telegram going astray, more especially when addressed to Non-Commissioned Officers and men), and

(2) The Regiment (*this will be counted and charged for as one word irrespective of the number of words used*).

These telegrams should be addressed "Bombay for South Africa" (*which words will be signalled free*), and not to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. The Bombay Telegraph Office will forward them to the Officer Commanding at Capetown, who will deliver them to the Addressees at whatever place in South Africa they may be stationed.

Senders of telegrams should accurately describe the Regiment, Battalion, Battery or Corps, to which the Addressees are attached, as it appears in the "Army List." For example: the address of an Officer or Private in the "Rifles" should give the number of the Battalion, and make it quite clear whether it is a Battalion of the "Rifle Brigade," the "King's Royal Rifle Corps," the "Royal Irish Rifles," or the "Scottish Rifles (Cameronians)."

The reduced rate will also apply to telegrams addressed to members of the Nursing Staff serving in South Africa, and any telegrams addressed to a Nurse will be treated in the same way as those intended for soldiers and sailors.

Telegrams for officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in South Africa who are known to be suffering from wounds or sickness may be addressed to them as if they were with their regiment or corps. Such telegrams, on arrival at the place where the regiment or corps is stationed, will be redirected to the proper hospital.

When, however, the name of the hospital is known to the sender of the message, he may address the telegram direct to that hospital, *e.g.*, "Field Hospital, 1st Cavalry Brigade," or to "No. 2 General Hospital" or to "Mooi River Hospital."

In any case, the telegram should, as already stated, be addressed by the sender to "Bombay for South Africa," which words will not be charged for.

The following are given as examples of addresses and counting :—

"Captain Armstrong, 64th Royal Field Artillery, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "Captain Armstrong, Wynberg Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303 Murphy, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bombay for South Africa" (*three words*); "7303, Mooi River Hospital, Bombay for South Africa" (*two words*).

II. Notification No. 5, dated the 8th May, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th December, 1900.

No. 37.—The British Government announces that the transmission of Private telegrams for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, *vid* Cape Colony and Natal, is now suspended.

Telegrams for Pretoria, Johannesburg, Vereeniging, Germiston, Middelburg, Heidelberg, and Standerton are, meanwhile, being accepted for transmission, *vid* Lourenco Marques, at the usual rates. These telegrams should be written in plain English and will be accepted only at the risk of the sender. They are also subject to censorship and to delay in transmission.

The 31st January, 1901.

TELEGRAMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES IN CHINA.

No. 43.—The following revised Notification is issued for general information :—

Until further notice, private telegrams, *in plain language*, for members of the British or Indian Military and Naval Forces in China, from their friends in India or Burma will be accepted *at sender's risk* and at the reduced rates mentioned below to the three following stations only, *vid* Madras :—

1. To Shanghai at R 0-15-0 per word.
2. „ Weihaiwei „ 1-3-0 „
3. „ Taku „ 1-4-0 „

In the Official Instructions the words "*Reduced Rates*" should be inserted, and will be signalled free.

Telegrams intended for Military or Naval members stationed at Hongkong should be addressed to *Shanghai*, and those for members stationed at Tientsin or Pekin should be addressed to *Taku*. These reduced rates will also apply to telegrams for Civilians in Military or Naval employ in China.

In the address the name and number of the Regiment, Battalion, Battery, or Corps will be counted and charged for as *one* word, irrespective of the number of words used. For instance, in a telegram addressed to "Capt. Brown, 23rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Shanghai," the number of words to be charged for will be *four* only, instead of *eight* words, as usual.

II. Notification No. 34, dated the 22nd November, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1901.

No. 47.—The following revised notification is published for general information :—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or cipher, whether of Foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St. Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, *viz.*, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique and Lourenco Marques may, however, be accepted, if the words used are in one or other of the following Code Books, which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden, *viz.* :—

(1) A B C (4th edition).
(2) A Z.
(3) Scott's (9th edition).
(4) A I.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W. Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuur Code (2nd edition), enlarged and revised, with the First Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900.
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900.
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, by C. A. Moreing and F. C. McCutcheon.
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code 1899

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above-named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the above-named places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance A B C; A Z; Scott's; A I; Staudt; Mercuur; Broomhall's; Directory; Atlantic, 1898, Atlantic, 1900; Watkin's; Meyer; McCutcheon; or McNeill. This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge.

II. Notification No. 39, dated the 13th December, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 47-*A*.—In the event of the establishment in British India of a censorship over telegrams, the first twelve Code Books mentioned in Notification No. 47, dated the 7th of March, 1901, will be used in India for purposes similar to that for which they are employed in Aden.

The public are recommended to provide themselves with such of the Codes as may appear suited to their requirements.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

OLD AND NEW CEMETERIES, HYDERABAD, SIND.

The following monuments in these cemeteries being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Ecclesiastical Regulations, Part I, Rule XX, that if the said monuments be not repaired by some interested party or parties they will be treated at the next annual repairs according to the rules laid down :—

Person to whom monument was erected.	Date of burial.
Mrs. Ann M. Wilson, 65 years	9th September 1867.
Retta Almeida, 10 years .	2nd June 1863.
Rowena Lucy Lord .	6th July 1857.
John Barry, 23 years .	22nd October 1857.

FRANCIS B. SANDBERG,
Chaplain of Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD, SIND,
March 12, 1901.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1901.

No. 3.—Mr. M. K. Mitra, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 4.—Mr. W. F. Milne, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 5.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

A R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th March, 1901.

No. 3057.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the local limits of the Quetta Municipality.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th March, 1901.

No. 3039.—Under the provisions of section 23 (3) of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the provision of section 23 of the said code shall apply to the conservancy cart drivers employed by the Quetta Cantonment Authorities, with effect from the 1st April, 1901.

The 23rd March, 1901.

No. 3155.—Consequent on the grant of 33 days' privilege leave to Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lall, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Muhammad Rafik Khan, Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass, will continue to officiate as Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Peshin in addition to his own duties until further orders.

No. 3160.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 1717, dated the 14th February 1901, Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Officiating Extra-Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, having reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 15th February 1901, has been placed on deputation, with effect from that date to the afternoon of the 25th idem.

During the deputation of Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh, Officiating Extra-Assistant Commissioner on Special duty, Muhammad Rafik Khan, Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass, will continue to officiate as an Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Peshin.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th March, 1901.

No. 393.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for 12 days, with effect from the 17th to the 28th February, 1901, to Rao Bahadur Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the First Class, the following appointments are made in the Ajmer-Merwara Commission :—

Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the First Class, in place of Rao Bahadur Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, proceeded on leave, or until further orders.

Munshi Harnam Dass, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Second Class, *vice* Rao Sahib Munshi Damodar Lal, or until further orders.

By order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1901.

No. 274.—Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal, Vernacular Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dûn, is granted, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 15th April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

H. C. HILL,
Inspector General of Forests.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 22nd March, 1901.

No. 1539.—Mr. G. Burby is appointed Sub-Registrar of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on probation for three months, with effect from the 1st March, 1901.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 26th February, 1901.

No. 331.—Mr. G. H. McMullen, Superintendent, Mandi Salt Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for two and-a-half months, with effect from the 1st March, 1901.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd March, 1901.

No. 11.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under articles 277, 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. 2-P. W, dated the 13th February, 1901, privilege leave combined with furlough for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and 27 days, and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 16th April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with special leave or urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-one days, under Articles 277 to 291 and 264 a (*ii*) and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

T. C. MILLS,
for *Offg. Manager.*

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1901.

The Venerable Arthur Edward Stone, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta, took over charge of the Diocese from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon as Commissary on the forenoon of the 6th April, 1901, being the date on which His Lordship availed himself of the leave granted to him.

ARTHUR CASPERSZ,
Offg. Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th March, 1901.

Arnut & Co.
American Lubricating Oil Co.
Balakian Hagof.
Benedix Hugo.
Casuals Football Club.
Capricorn, Mr.
Courteney, E. W.
Hawkins, J.
Henry & Co., J. (Taxidermist).
Hermon, H. V.
Hodge, W. W.
Hillis, O.
"Illustrated Indian Police News."
Jacob & Co. (Sola Hat-makers).
John Williamson & Rooder, Messrs.
Joseph, S. (Diamond merchant).
Joyce, B.
Manson & Co., H. (Photographers).
Mimutt, J. E.
Samuel, A.
Sanderson & Co., F. S.
Vanderspar & Co., J. J.
West, F. W.
Walker, Sons & Co., Ld.
Walker, Burt.
Wallace, F. E.
Worttington, Henry R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Mrs. Beatrice
Adams, R. H. H.
Aratoon, E. J.
Bellaert, Mrs. Henriette.
Belletty, N.
Benger, Albert.
Bennett, G. B.
Berent, B.
Berry, F. St. J.
Bishop, Miss Lilian.
Blom, A.
Boileau, R. W.
Bovill, Rev. F. H.
Bracco, Carlo.
Bracco, Carlo.
Bright, J. A.
Briston, A.
Bron, Miss S.
Browne, Rob.
Butler, Mrs.
Butler, F. P.
Burnell, T. G.
Burns, R. R. H.
Cameron, John G.
Carlile, E. H.
Carlyle, H. (Telegram).
Carron, James E.
Chapin, Maurice.
Charn, Mr.
Clare, Miss M.
Clayton, H.
Colquhoun, H.
Connell, John.
Cooke, Mrs. A.
Creed, W. J.
Dalby, Mrs., care of R. Dalby.
D'Arc, Miss Nellie.
deCholet, Vicomte Guy.
Dehurst, Geo. and R., or Agent of.
Devine, H. P.
Dixon, Mrs. A., care of A. H. Dixon.
D'Souza, Jack.
Dubourg, Comtesse (Telegram).
Dubourg Commesse (Telegram).
Empson, Mrs. T.
Epstein, F.
Fard, J. A.
Feim, J.
Fraser, H.
Freemantle, A. E.
Gablonz, Mr.
Galruth, J. J.
Gallop, F.
Gaudie, G. I
Gilmore, Robert Jackson.
Godwin, Mrs. Harold.
Goodiani, E. W. (Telegram).
Gohes, Dr. G. G.
Goulding, Alfred.
Goreth, L.
Grace, Mrs. M.
Gray, John.
Gray, Walter S.
Green, C. H.
Greenbalgh, Mrs. A.
Hackel, Paul.
Hanly, G. C.
Harmston, Mr. (Circus Proprietor).
Harris, J.
Hartly, Thos.
Harley, B.
Henry, James.
Herkes, A.
Horrock, S.
Horrocks (Telegram).
Hovannes, K.
Hovannes, G.
Hudson, T.
Jacob, J. H.
Jackson, R. W. H. Capt.
Jaed, Eugene Nash.
James, A. H.
Kennedy, Mr. T. F.
Kingstone, Miss Emma.
King, H. J.
Kumerling, Toil.
Lately, Mrs.
Lester, Mrs. S.
Lewis, R.
Lewendon, E.
Lindsay, R. H.
Lingam, R. V. (Telegram).
Linton, James.
Lucht, Erich.
Lyons, H. G.
Macauliffe, M.
Mackay, E. H.
Maclean, F. H.
Manning, Edith.
Manro, James.
Martin, R.
Mason, Bombardier.
McDonald James.
McLennan, Mrs. H.
McMullon, Mrs. C.
McWraith, John.
Middleton, Mrs. M.
Mills, J. H.
Mole, Mrs. P. C.
Mollard, G.
Molto, T. Baronat.
Monro, James.
Montague, F. L.
Morgan, Mr.
Morrison, J.
Moore, Major F. C. (I. M. S.)
Muntero, W.
Munton, Douglas. N. 54, care of Mrs. S. Lester.
Nash, A. S.
Newton, A. E. A.
Page, A. H.
Palin, E. W.
Parkinson, H.
Patterson, W. R.
Pereira, Louis.
Perrault, E.
Peterson, A. H.
Raper, W. J. J. (Telegram).
Rawling, Lieut. C. G.
Reider, W.
Reidy, H. S. J.
Reiger, J.
Richardson, Mrs. H. W.
Robson, B.
Robson, John M.
Roberts, R.
Sampson, Mr. S. A.
Sampson, Mrs. Clyde.
Sampson, Mrs. S. C.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sebastin, M.
Selle, Carl.
Sherman, J.
Simpson, Mrs.
Slaughter, Miss J. Rosalie (M.D.)
Smith, Mrs Ewart.
Surman, H. F. (I. C. S.)
Thomas, E. G.
Thomas, J.
Tomkin, J.
Trevoe, F. M.
Uaborne, Mrs. T. M.
Vaz, C. D.
Vignan, A. D.
Vines, H.
Vincent, J. W.
Walker, Major P. G.
Walton, W. A.
White, Miss Lucy Moody.
Williams, J.
Williams, H.
Wilson, J.
Yeoward, W. R.
Young, H. H.
Young, R.

Registered Letters.

Armstrong, Mrs.	James, Herbert.	Margelin, Jules.
Braun, Sarah.	Hackel, Paul.	Roe, George B.
"International Press," Editor.	Lately, Mrs.	Slavkin Libe, Madam.
	Lindsay, R. H.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th March, 1901.

Burt, Walter.	Mathews, Mrs. A.	McCalland, Revd. T. J.
Holmes, A. C. S.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arkins, J. T.	Fleetwood, A. E., Miss.	Master, M., Miss.
Allard, A.	Fressman, Noiech.	Maneckjee, Framjee.
Boltze, Hugo.	Fernandes, K. M.	Mogul, M. A.
Blow, T. B	Gray, W. S.	North, P. B.
Brener, M., Miss.	Gast, W.	Nimmer, Mein.
Bharamjee, B. D.	George, W. E.	Pressman, N.
Cassula, N.	Goldberg, Elie.	Schwartz, P., Miss.
Cameron, Mrs.	Heptein, H.	Sauft, Leon.
Caillot, E.	Haskayne, W., Miss.	Soares, N.
Couch, J. C. S.	Hepper, H. M.	Senel, O., Mrs.
Davis, E.	Hilfgott, T., Miss.	Turner, Miss.
Dunin, S. S.	King, C. W.	Tahu, Motel.
Dumas, Joseph.	Kumerling, T.	Upton, T. G.
Daly, W.	Lauber, Jacob.	
Dubas, F. C.	McLachlan, J.	
Epschtein, Fane, Miss.	Mauski, H.	
	Meer, Sina, Miss.	

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1901.

Mails for	Date and hour of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.		Route by which despatched.
	1901.		
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	4th Apl.	6-30	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd ,,	Parcels at 5 P.M. M.O. 4 P.M.	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	1st ,,	A.M. 5-45 P.M.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo (if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cove).	1st ,,	8-30	Per P. and O. Steamer *Valetta.*
Straits Settlements (also China and Japan, if the Steamer's name is superscribed on the cover).	4th ,,	8-30	Per Steame *Kumsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th ,,	7-30	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	30th Mar.	7-30	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st Apl.	7-30	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	30th Mar.	7-30	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	1st Apl.	7-30	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	2nd ,,	A.M. 5-30	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	6th ,,	P.M. 7-30	*Vid* Rangoon.
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South Africa (Letters) .	2nd	5-45	Per Steamer *Congella* from Madras.
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*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart- ment in Bengal for 1899-1900. R1-8 (2*a*.).

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate William Hay, Moonee Tea Estate, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claim against the estate of the deceased above named are hereby requested to send in writing the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of April next, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice.

And notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

J. R. BLACK,
Executor of the will of the deceased.

3-7 Clive Street,
The 20th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th March, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
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The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, Kt.
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The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Henderson.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1901-1902.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Financial Statement for 1901-1902 be taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"If any Hon'ble Member cares in the course of this debate to adopt the plan that was followed in some cases last year, of laying upon the table either his speech, or such portions of his speech as are of a detailed or technical character, I will not stand in the way of his doing so."

The Hon'ble Mr. ASHTON said:—"My Lord, that part of the Budget which relates to railways has such a direct bearing on the industry which I represent in this Council, that I venture to ask permission to make the following remarks.

"I see with very great satisfaction the steps that have been taken by Government to more clearly differentiate between expenditure incurred on behalf of those enterprises which are profitable both in respect to their indirect benefits to the country and in respect to their very satisfactory working balances and on expenditure on the general administration and defence of the country.

"The subject of the separation of railway accounts from the general accounts of the country has engaged much public attention of late years. At the time of the currency agitation it was pointed out how the aspect of that item which was called 'Exchange' in Government accounts, but which was called 'Loss by Exchange' in controversy, was made more serious by

balances that were transferred to it from actually profitable undertakings. Mr. Clinton Dawkins referred last year to the misapprehension which arose from this and kindred circumstances which he justly said confounded the public and misled even English financial experts. I think I detect in Mr. Dawkins' use of the word *even* an insinuation that experts other than English were misled to a still greater extent. I refer to this merely to show how the want of clearness in the Government accounts has led to misapprehension in the past. In later times, however, the subject has forced itself on public attention in connection with the influence that it has had in times of stress and famine in preventing the development and working of open main lines of railway which for want of funds have been starved and have therefore not been in a position to earn so much as they would have done had their demands been met as they deserved and required to be met. Within the last twelve months the British Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chambers of Commerce and many other authorities have strongly urged the very separation of accounts towards which Government has now so wisely taken the first steps. But, my Lord, while greater authorities here and at home have been arguing the need of reform, the same need has been forced on the attention of the coal-trade by a most instructive object lesson. When these Chambers of Commerce were discussing the subject in England, the Acting Agent of the East Indian Railway was advising the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the wagon supply could not be kept up to requirements, because, though Government sanctioned additions to the supply, they withheld the grant of money necessary to pay for them. To quote his own words :—

'The amount of money available for the purpose of the Company from time to time depends entirely upon the provision in the General Budget Estimates of the Government of India and the allotments made therefrom, and for the last two years, owing presumably to financial difficulties, the amounts so provided or apportioned by the Government of India for expenditure on the requirements of the East Indian Railway have fallen short of the requirements of the Company, both for the provision of admittedly necessary works and accommodation to deal effectively with the increasing traffic, and also for the engines and rolling stock to move it.'

'This led to correspondence between the Indian Mining Association, the Chamber and Government, eliciting from the last a letter dated 4th October explaining the difficulties to which the present system led. I quote the following extract :—

'Such difficulties as may have been experienced are due to the impossibility of always ensuring that the actual disbursements on account of sanctioned indents shall coincide with the year against the allotment for which they have been certified. It takes a considerable time to obtain the stores required, and it would be of no use to set aside funds in a year prior to which it may be anticipated that the outlay will be incurred. Even so, it not infrequently happens that, owing to various circumstances, the supply is not obtained as early as anticipated, and in such cases the liability for payment has to be thrown forward to another year. It also sometimes happens, on the other hand, that articles are obtained earlier than was expected, and in that case an additional provision to meet their cost is demanded Difficulties of this sort, however, are obviously beyond the control of the Government of India, who have discharged their responsibility in providing funds according to the forecast of the railway authorities. They are to a great extent also beyond the control of the railway authorities, and, so far as that is the case, must be accepted as among the inevitable drawbacks of the system under which the funds required for railway expenditure are at present provided.'

"Now, my Lord, I do not feel competent to say how far the new system of accounts will mend matters. But I do not like those words 'obviously beyond the control' of Government, who have 'discharged their responsibility' and 'inevitable drawback.' The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor last year admitted that the making of one desirable line was postponed because difficulty arose in finding money for the line within the programme. Will the new system prevent a recurrence of such an incident? As at present happens and as I understand will still be the case, the schedule for each official year which begins with April is prepared in October previously, although, as pointed out by the Agent of the East Indian Railway, it is in the very nature of a railway business that requirements of a pressing nature often declare them-

selves after the Railway has submitted its schedule. Surely this is wrong. Is there not still fear that railways will be again starved of funds when the country's cash balances are being eaten up by famine or war expenditure, and can we be sure that we are free of a system which weakens the chief power which the country possesses both for fighting famine and for making good the losses which famine causes to our revenue? I do not ask these questions with the view to advocating the spending of money on new railways, some of them in districts that are already furnished with lines of communication. The Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga, for instance, last year drew attention to the folly of devoting funds to the extension of the hill sections of the Assam Railway which are not wanted and can only be a loss to the country, while money was required for the most elementary necessities of railways connecting the coal-fields of Bengal with the great industrial centres. But, my Lord, I am particularly referring to those existing and profitable railways whose further development is so important and who can show without any elaborate demonstration or estimates that they return a good percentage on every rupee which Government can borrow for them. May we now feel certain that Government will in future years provide fully for expenditure on the construction of profitable main line branches, and for the provision of suitable and sufficient rolling stock for main and branch lines which are immediately remunerative, undeterred by the claims of lines for military purposes and famine-reliefs, or by the claims of new railways for opening up new districts? The first class of railway work is so distinct in character from the others that it seems absolutely wrong to make it subservient thereto or dependent on what can be spared from the general revenues of the country. It seems to me the Public Works Department will in spite of the reforms made still be bound by hard-and-fast lines, for though in the new railway programme precedence is arranged on most unimpeachable lines, there appears to me nothing to prevent such precedence being absolutely upset by a recurrence of difficulties such as have been lately experienced. I fear that of late railways for the purposes of administration have swallowed up an undue portion of the funds which the Finance Department has been able to allot to the Public Works Department for railway works, much I should imagine to the disappointment of the Public Works Department, who know the urgent requirements of the open main lines. Hence the development of the railway system throughout the country has been delayed, and the trade of the country and the tax-payer are suffering. It therefore seems to me desirable that the financing of open main lines should not only take precedence but be wholly independent of the expenditure on railways which are not immediately reproductive, and whose rate of progress might fairly be made dependent on the country's general financial position, and I trust that the Hon'ble Financial Member will not cease to move forward till this end is reached. Separate borrowing powers should be granted to the main lines, and the fear of adversely affecting Exchange should not shake the determination of the Government to give the Public Works Department a fair chance and a free hand to help on as quickly as possible these developments. The main lines should be empowered to take advantage of all favourable offers of material and money. At present the Public Works Department have to spend the money as they get it, and the faculty of operating in the most opportune time in the material and money markets is denied them. It must be remembered that as the railway system extends and opens up new districts the traffic which is encouraged must cause a great increase in the demand for rolling stock on open main lines. We know that the East Indian Railway has been starved. It is probable that lines which are not so much in evidence suffer equally. The grain trade and many other trades are suffering; but it is sufficient for my argument to confine myself to the condition of the trade with which I am directly acquainted. At the present time steam coal is crumbling into dust at the wharves of every colliery on the East Indian Railway system. In America in such a situation a gigantic Wagon Company would at once spring into being and supply wagons to the railways, and traffic would force itself to the sea-board by new lines if the old could not deal with it. But we do not pursue American methods in this country. In England, colliery proprietors would have a ready remedy against the

railway by application to the Standing Commissioners under the Act; but in this country the Governor General in Council has the power to refuse to even constitute such a tribunal. Moreover, in the case of a railway whose policy and finance are practically controlled by Government, it is a question whether even if Commissioners were appointed the complainants would not be met by the plea that the railways are prevented from doing their duty by Government itself; and though I am advised that this plea would not avail the railway in view of the imperative nature of its statutory obligations, it would undoubtedly complicate the only method of relief which the public possesses—a relief which ought in justice to be ready and easy to the public as a set off against the monopoly which the railways possess. There seems to me no reason even in times of stress to limit the Public Works Department in their expenditure on works which are immediately reproductive.

"Finally, my Lord, I beg your leave to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department if his Department hesitates to accede to the demands of the Public Works Department on the ground that the market within which the Government of India can borrow is limited, and that circumstances might arise which would make it incumbent on Government to borrow largely in order to maintain the gold standard fixity of exchange, and that the Financial Department regard the salvation of the gold standard as much more important than the development and proper working of paying lines of railway. Certainly such would not be the right way to face the position, for the gold standard will never be effective unless the export trade is carefully nursed, and to ensure this the people must not suffer through the incapacity of railways. Look at it in what light we may, free but not extravagant expenditure should be allowed on main open lines, and this will not be possible unless the money is specially borrowed, apart altogether from the general finances."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister is to be congratulated on presenting to the Council a Budget showing the finances of the country to be in a prosperous condition; and if no untoward circumstance happens the coming financial year will close with a surplus of £690,000. His predecessor, at the time of presenting the last Budget, had estimated the receipts at £70,155,800 and the expenditure at £69,995,500 leaving a surplus of £160,300, only. But better receipts from certain items of revenue (notwithstanding a considerable decrease in Land-revenue proper, on account of the Famine in Western and Central India) and large savings in certain heads of expenditure, notably under the heads of Army Services and Public Works, have swelled the estimated surplus from £160,300 to £1,640,000, or ten times the original estimate. A study of the figures relating to income and expenditure of the year which is about to come to a close leads persons like myself, who are uninitiated in the mysteries and ignorant of the system of the Finance Department, to come to the following conclusion. What I find is that the financial year 1900-1901, that is to say, the present year, began with a large surplus amounting to £2,774,623. The increase in the several items of receipt over the estimate is £2,395,000, from which, if we deduct £382,900 deficiency in Land-revenue, the net increase comes to £2,012, 100. Among the items of expenditure, then, there have been considerable savings in Army Services and Public Works, amounting to £1,185,000 and £118,000— total £1,303,000. The two items of expenditure in which more than the budgeted amounts have been spent are Famine Relief which accounts for an increase of £876,000 and 'Railway Revenue Account' £323 000. The Government borrowed £3,000,000 in England and three crores of rupees in India. If from these two loans we deduct four crores lent to the Native States and which will be repaid, there remains an addition of three and half crores to the permanent debt on account of the expenditure on the Famine, which cost the Government £4,245,000 only. This state of things shows that, notwithstanding the large surplus of the preceding year, the heavy increase in the items of receipt, and the considerable savings in certain items of expenditure, the Government did not or could not see its way to make a smaller addition to the permanent debt of the country than it has actually done.

"Coming now to the Budget estimates for the financial year 1901-1902, the

receipts are estimated to fall short by about £1,014,600, compared with those of the current year, and the expenditure is estimated to exceed a little less than by 4½ million pounds, two most important items being a little above 2 millions in the Army Services and a little over ¾ of a million on the Public Works.

"A crore of rupees has been provided for the Famine relief of the affected districts in Western India. The Government has announced its intention to make an addition of £ 2,240,000 to the permanent debt, of which two crores of rupees are contemplated to be borrowed in India. The necessity for adopting this course has been indicated to be 'to tide over the critical period of the 'earlier part of the financial year' when the revenue-collections are said to be much smaller as compared with monthly expenditure and the balances gradually diminish until the month of November, when the revenue-receipts begin to pour in. My Lord, if that is the principal reason for the loan, one naturally expects that, the necessity for such loan being of a temporary nature, no 'addition to our permanent debt should be made' on that account.

"My Lord, the past history of the Indian finances shows that there are mainly three potent causes which exercise a disturbing influence on the financial equilibrium of the country; these are frontier expeditions and wars, fluctuations in exchange, and recurrence of famines. Your Excellency's wise and farsighted policy has happily allayed apprehensions as to the first. The measures adopted in connection with the Indian Currency will, it is hoped, give stability to exchange; and no danger can for the present be possibly apprehended. With regard to the third, however, we are unfortunately in no better position than we were about a quarter of a century ago. Since then India has had to suffer from the ravages of no less than three great famines, each surpassing its predecessor in extent and intensity. The famine of 1877-78 caused the deaths of six millions of people according to official estimates. The one that occurred in 1896-97 was characterised by His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as 'the greatest of the century'; while Your Excellency was pleased to remark with regard to the one which occurred only two years after 1897 as 'the severest that India has ever known'. Fortunately for the people of India, they had a Viceroy at the helm of affairs at this juncture who was as able as he was wise and sympathetic, and who with God's help succeeded in tiding over the difficulty in a manner which has elicited the admiration of the whole world. He fed six millions of people daily for months together at the cost of the State—a spectacle which was never witnessed within the memory of man and a feat which was never performed before. My Lord, the people of this country are under deep obligation to you for the measures adopted by Your Excellency's Government for saving lives from starvation, and they will ever remember it with heartfelt gratitude. Unfortunately, the days of India's misery are not yet over; for I find that, in the Budget for the coming year, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has provided for a sum of one crore of rupees, to meet the expenses of another Famine in the Bombay Presidency.

"The popular notion is that the annual drain in the shape of Home Charges to which India is subjected have great indirect effect on these frequent famines. But it is a large question and opinions are divided on the subject. I will not therefore enter into a discussion upon it. All I need remark is that it goes without saying that if the Indian Government can prevent the drain of India's wealth to foreign countries and retain the same here, then they will be in a better position to make the Indians prosperous than under the present circumstances; but whether or not it is possible to put a stop to these drains is more than I can say. It is, I believe, now admitted on all sides that India suffers more from famine of money than that of food. Food-grains are available in the country but the people have not the means to buy them. Any measure that may prevent India's wealth from being taken out of the country is thus most welcome.

"The official view is that it is the fitful rainfall or its failure that brings about famine. But other countries are also subject to freaks of the weather, and yet they are not overtaken by these calamities to the same extent as India. There is, however, no doubt that crops will fail if rains do not fall when they are wanted, or there is too much rain when sunshine is needed. Hence the duty of the Government is to provide for the storage of water; and I am deeply gratified to find that the Government have taken some practical steps in this direction. So

far as the opening of means of communication and providing highways in the different parts of the country for carrying food-grains in times of scarcity are concerned, the Government has done a good deal by constructing lines of railways.

"In my humble opinion, future famines may be prevented and their severity alleviated to a large extent by the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) distribution of takkavi or agricultural advances in time;
(2) establishment of technical institutes;
(3) establishment of agricultural schools;
(4) establishment of agricultural banks;
(5) light and permanent or long period settlements.

"(1) Takkavi advances are no doubt now made, but not in the way they should be done. The advances should be distributed as soon as the first symptoms of distress are visible and not when its pinch is actually felt.

"(2) One of the remedies pointed out by the first Famine Commission against the recurrence of famines is the spread of technical education and the establishment of industrial schools, so that facilities may be placed within the easy reach of the masses to learn handicrafts and to become good mechanics. Some such schools have, no doubt, been established here and there in India; but many more are required to attain the desired end. Besides, an institute for higher research like the one proposed by Mr. Tata of Bombay is absolutely necessary to enable the people to learn the higher branches of science and develop the resources of the country.

"(3) But India being pre-eminently an agricultural country, her wealth lies chiefly in the soil and the produce that can be raised from it. What is therefore urgently needed is to improve the present method and system of agriculture and teach the peasants how to make their fields yield more than they do now.

"The efforts of Government in this direction have not been of a far-reaching character. No effective steps have been taken to spread broadcast a knowledge of even the most elementary principles of agriculture among the masses, and the consequence is that the Indian cultivator uses the same implements of husbandry, and ploughs, sows and reaps in the same manner, as his ancestors did hundreds of years ago.

"A Department called the Department of Land Records and Agriculture has been established by Government in every Province. But the duties which that Department has to perform are multifarious. One of its functions, no doubt, is the supervision of the agricultural condition of the Province and the adoption of measures conducive to agricultural improvement. But from the results which have been produced it is clear that the discharge of this function has up to this time been considered of secondary importance only. The methods adopted by this Department towards the improvement of agriculture and diffusion of its first principles among the peasant classes, have not yet produced any fruitful results. The Department has got no machinery at its command through which it can diffuse instruction in the first principles of agriculture among the villagers, or give them advice on the seeds to be sown, crops to be produced, and manures having great fertilizing powers to be used. There is at present a paucity of men capable of carrying out such work. I venture to submit that, in order to improve agriculture in this country, the system of agricultural education like the one which prevails in the great countries of Europe and America, with necessary modifications, should be adopted, and primary schools to teach the first elements of practical agriculture to the peasant classes should be established in large numbers, as well as Agricultural Colleges to teach agriculture on a scientific basis and to turn out teachers for the primary schools should be opened in places where none exist now.

"That the people of this country enjoy the facilities for agricultural education to a very limited extent will be seen from a comparison of the number of institutions established in India with the number of such institutions to be found in some of the European countries and in the United States of America.

"In the year 1898-99 in Austria the number of primary institutions where chiefly practical agriculture is taught was 97, that of secondary institutions where students are prepared for agricultural service was 12, and that of higher

institutions in which the highest scientific knowledge of agriculture is imparted was 2.

"In the year 1898 in the German Empire higher education in agriculture was provided by agricultural institutes at eight Universities, by agricultural schools attached to three other Universities, and by three independent high schools, making a total of 14 institutions for higher instruction only. Besides the above there were 16 intermediate schools, 42 farm schools and 195 winter schools for imparting elementary and practical instruction in agriculture.

"Russia in 1898 had 3 higher, 8 intermediate and 109 lower schools.

"In the United States of America in 1899, there were 61 institutions in which agriculture was taught either exclusively or along with other subjects.

"India, my Lord, in this respect cuts a very poor figure indeed. We have only one Agricultural College at Saidapet in Madras. In Bombay, the Poona College of Science has an agricultural department attached to it. The Central Provinces have one school at Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces one at Cawnpore. Recently one school has been established in Bengal and is located at Sibpur. My Lord, this completes our list, which all told comprises five institutions of all kinds for agricultural instruction in a vast continent like India, whose principal source of income is agriculture and where about 90 per cent. of the population are agriculturists.

"My Lord, there is another consideration also which attaches great importance to the subject of agricultural improvement in India. The improvement, if properly carried out, is sure to result in increasing the quantity and raising the quality of wheat and other commodities which can be exported to Great Britain, and thus place the first-named country in a position to look to her own dependency for the supply of her wants and not to foreign countries like Russia, America, etc At the Cawnpore Experimental Farm good cotton, far superior to the indigenous article, has been produced from seeds imported from America and other places. Samples of it were sent to the Bombay Millowners Association for examination, and a Sub-Committee of that Association pronounced a very high opinion in favour of some of them, and recommended their cultivation in larger quantities. They were of opinion that yarns spun from the fibres of some of those samples were quite suitable for producing textile fabrics of the finer sorts. Now, if proper steps be taken to induce the cultivators in the cotton districts to grow cotton of the quality recommended by the Bombay Millowners Association and proper help and advice be given to them, it is sure to be grown in time in very large quantities sufficient to be exported to foreign countries, and Lancashire need not in future be under any apprehension of her industries being threatened by American cotton corners.

"(4) In times of distress the agricultural classes have to borrow money at a very high rate of interest from the village-bankers and thus add to their poverty. The money-lenders cannot be blamed if they charge a high rate, for they risk much by their dealings with men who cannot give good security. If Agricultural Banks can be established in rural centres with the object of advancing loans to raiyats at a moderate rate of interest, that will be really a move in the right direction. But, as the subject is under the consideration of a committee of experts, I need not say anything more on it just now.

"(5) Another remedial measure which is sure to have a very salutary effect on the condition of the agricultural classes, and render them less exposed to the baneful effects of a season of drought and scarcity, is the exercise of moderation in fixing the share which the Government should take on account of land-revenue, and the permanent fixation of this share in provinces or parts of Provinces where circumstances may be found to justify the adoption of this measure. My Lord, in places where the maximum culturable area has been brought under tillage, there is no good reason for not permanently fixing the Government revenue. So far as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are concerned, the majority of the districts have reached that condition. Means of communication have been opened in these districts, and no further development in this respect can be expected. The plea of a further rise in the prices of marketable commodities can no more have any force, because the usual prices at present prevailing in those localities are what formerly used to be regarded as famine-prices. The prices have reached their utmost limits, and

the expectation of any further rise in sure to meet disappointment. Under these circumstances the proper course for Government is to make the settlement of such places permanent. I venture to say that the landlords will not grudge to give to the tenants more permanency in their tenures, if once they are assured that the Government revenue on their estates will not be liable to future enhancement. The cultivators of the soil will thus have greater security of their tenures and will be enabled to make better provision for times of distress.

"My Lord, I am aware of the Secretary of State's despatch of 1883 on the subject of permanent settlement in the Upper Provinces. But I venture to submit that, in questions like this, the decision once arrived at should not possess the finality of a decree of fate, and, if a good and sufficient cause be shown for reopening of the question and its reconsideration, the Government will be pleased to give it a favourable hearing.

"If the Government do not find their way to reopen that question, they can at least extend the period of the existing settlement from (say) thirty to fifty years. The thought of revision of assessment at short periods hangs like the sword of Damocles over the landowner's head and does not give to him that peace of mind which is so necessary to enable him to improve his own estate and help his tenants in improving their condition.

"My Lord, there is another point in connection with the subject of the periodical revision of assessment of land-revenue which deserves particular attention. The different enactments on the subject do not contain any legislative limit of the minimum and maximum amount of percentage which the Government can take as its share of revenue out of the gross rental. The fixing of such limits is left to departmental circulars, which I do not consider to be a desirable course. Legislative enactments on the subject should fix such limits.

"There is one more point concerning this subject. Government has been imposing cesses and rates from time to time, and the landholder has to pay them out of the share of gross rental which the Settlement-officer pleases to leave to him. The number and amount of these cesses have reached such a limit that here should be a declaration made by the Government that no new cess will be levied in future, nor their rate be enhanced.'

"The next and last point to which I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention is the amount which the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are allowed to spend locally out of the revenues raised by them. This is a subject of great importance to my province. I would, therefore, crave the indulgence of Your Excellency's special attention to certain facts and figures in this connection which I shall mention later on. First of all, the sum allotted by the Imperial Government to the United Provinces for their provincial expenditure is not only inadequate, but does not bear a fair proportion either to the amount of revenue raised by the provinces or to the surplus contributed by them to the Imperial Exchequer. Then again, of all the provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh pay the largest contribution to the Imperial Government. The result is that those provinces require larger allotments for education, administration of justice and other reforms which are so necessary to secure the advancement of the people and keep them happy and contented.

"My Lord, the North-Western and Oudh Government is rather in a disadvantageous position in regard to its financial arrangement with the Supreme Government. A look at the figures given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1899-1900 will at once show such to be the case. This will be all the more vividly realized when a comparison is made with 'the important and wealthy provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.' In order to make my case more clear, I give below a tabular statement (the figures having been taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts referred to above) showing in its several columns the total revenues raised by Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces respectively (the totals of the several items of the Imperial revenue such as Opium, Salt, Customs, Tributes from Native States, Post Office, Mint, Railways, Receipts by Military Departments, collected by each province being deducted from the above); the contribution

made to the Government of India; the amount left to the Provincial Governments to be spent locally; and the percentages of the last two items on the net revenue. I have not taken into consideration, for purposes of this comparison, the figures for the Central Provinces, nor for 'Assam, the poor province with many wants,' nor for 'the young and rapidly progressive Province of Burma, nor for the Punjab, as all these provinces stand on a different footing.

Name of Province.	Total Revenue of all kinds collected by the Province.	Total of items of exclusively Imperial Revenue collected by the Province.	Revenue after deducting item in column 3.	Portion of Revenue specified in column 4 taken by the Imperial Government.	Portion of Revenue specified in column 4 left to the Province.	Percentage of Revenue specified in column 5 on that specified in column 4.	Percentage of Revenue specified in column 5 on that specified in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bengal .	22,39,15,233	12,00,56,159	10,38,59,074	4,98,03,591	5,40,55,483	47	53
Madras .	14,13,38,175	4,45,11,163	9,68,27,012	5,36,99,475	4,31,27,537	55	45
Bombay .	13,57,03,045	6,32,89,752	7,24,13,293	2,65,48,008	4,58,65,285	36	64
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	12,74,82,628	2,05,50,971	10,69,31,657	6,04,02,038	4,65,19,619	57	43

"A study of the figures given in the above tables shows that 'rich' Bengal paid only 47 per cent. of her revenue to the Imperial Exchequer, Bombay 36 per cent. (something might be said in favour of Bombay for this special year), Madras 55 per cent., while the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had to pay 57 per cent., having only 43 per cent. left to them for provincial expenses. Our Local Government have repeatedly made representations to the Government of India on the inadequacy of the allotment made to them for their provincial expenditure. When the former quinquennial contract, which terminated with the financial year 1896-97, was about to come to an end, and the terms of the contract at present in force were being settled, the Local Government again pressed their claim for an increase in the allotment for expenditure made to them. The inadequacy of such allotment was admitted by the Government of India and provision was made for allowing the Provincial expenditure on a more liberal scale, by fixing it at 342½ lakhs of rupees, *i.e.*, 22½ lakhs above the figures of the contract of 1892.

"The quinquennial contract having expired at the end of the financial year 1896-97, a new contract for the same period would in the usual course have been settled to come into force in 1897-98; but, as the United Provinces were at that time in the midst of a great famine it was thought that any calculations then made could not have formed a reliable basis for fixing the standards of income and expenditure for future years, and it was therefore decided that for that year a working arrangement was to be made to remain in force for one year only. In the next year contractual relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were renewed, and in March, 1898, a contract for two years was settled, the arrangements for provincializing certain items of income and expenditure, and for dividing others between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, remained with one exception, the same as in the quinquennial contract which expired with the financial year 1896-97; the one exception being an alteration in the old arrangement for sharing certain items of revenue arising from Irrigation. I shall show later on what effect this alteration produced on the Provincial finances.

"It appears that, before the expiration of the biennial contract just mentioned, the Local Government in 1899, with the view of securing more advantageous terms for the future, approached the Government of India on this subject, and the latter Government took into consideration the question 'whether '(1) revised figures should be settled for the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 'for the heads of revenue and expenditure treated special in the current Provincial 'settlement with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or '(2) an entirely new settlement to last for five years from 1st April, 1900, should

'be made in respect of these heads.' In considering the above question the Government admitted the fact that 'there has been an improvement of revenue 'under some of the excepted heads which might justify some increase of the 'figures adopted under those heads,' but came to the decision 'to let the figures 'taken for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 stand for the remaining two years 'of the current Provincial settlement'.

"From the above it is therefore clear that the existence of the necessity for re-adjustment of certain heads of revenue, and for re-fixing the proportionate shares which the two Governments should get in those heads, has been recognized by the Government of India.

"With Your Lordship's permission I shall now refer to two departments of administration to show how they are affected by the insufficiency of the sums allotted to the Local Government of my province for Provincial expenditure. Our Local Government has no alternative but to spend a much smaller sum upon education than the Governments of other provinces.

"In the year 1899-1900, out of the total sum of Rs. 4,52,46,355 spent by Bengal in the items of Provincial expenditure, Rs. 40,43,682 were spent on Education, giving a percentage of 8·8 per cent. on the total expenditure. Madras spent Rs. 3,90,10,064 on Provincial items of expenditure, devoting Rs. 28,30,087 to Education, which gives a percentage of a little over 7 per cent. on the total expenditure. In Bombay the total expenditure under the Provincial heads was Rs. 4,88,50,342, the sum spent on Education Rs. 34,44,507, thus giving a percentage of a fraction less than 7 per cent. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh occupy the lowest position, their total expenditure on all heads being Rs. 3,59,53,332, and that on education being Rs. 23,51,531, giving a percentage of 6·4 only. The educational wants of the United Provinces are several. Some of the higher educational institutions are in need of greater and better means for teaching Physical Science. The Medical School at Agra, which at present teaches up to the Native Hospital Assistant standard, requires to be raised to the status of a college which can teach up to the M.B. and M.D. degrees, and turn out students qualified as Assistant Surgeons. The establishment of an Agricultural College, and the addition to some of the schools of tuitional staff to give lessons in practical agriculture, as well as the establishment of additional institutions suited to impart technical education, are other educational wants of the United Provinces.

"The judicial administration is another branch which requires strengthening. The state of business, increase of work, as well as the nature and value of the cases, and the important points involved in them, call for the permanent addition of a third Judge to the highest appellate court of the province of Oudh, and also the raising of that Court to the status of a Chief Court—a measure most urgently desired and needed by the people of that province.

"There are other branches of administration which require reforms and improvements, and, if Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take the claims of the Provincial Government into favourable consideration and increase the amount allotted for Provincial expenditure, they will be placed in a position to remove the wants above described.

"My Lord, I will now cite two specific instances to show how the partnership, if I may be permitted to use the expression, entered into between the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Supreme Government has turned into something like a friendship formed between the dwarf and the giant. Indeed, the Government of India have not only taken the lion's share of the profit, but something more. I doubt not Your Lordship's generous heart will sympathise with the condition of the United Provinces when the disadvantages under which they have been placed are described.

"After the introduction of the Provincial contract system, in the eighties, the Local Government, by the observance of very rigid economy in every branch of administration, and perhaps at the sacrifice of several useful works, accumulated a balance of a crore of rupees from their savings. The Government of the day, with a view of securing an assured income, which they thought would be left at their disposal, applied that accumulation to the construction of certain railways. These railways have proved very profitable and have substantial income at the present time. But after their completion the Government of India, for reasons not known to the public, took over these railways into their own hands in 1892;

and their income, instead of going into the local exchequer, has since been appropriated by the Imperial Government. The Local Government has thus been deprived of its crore, which it had saved at such sacrifices. I submit, my Lord, that it is fair that either the profit of the railways should be given, or an equivalent increment in the Provincial allotment should be made, to the Local Government.

"My Lord, I have said before that the temporary arrangement in 1897-98 was followed by a two-years contract in 1898-99, and a change was made in the old arrangement for sharing certain items of revenue under the head of Irrigation. The alterations in the terms of sharing the Irrigation revenue were made with the view of benefitting the Provincial Government. But these changes, instead of doing any good to the Provincial exchequer, have proved otherwise. I give below in a tabular form the amount of revenue arising from Irrigation under the different heads, the expenses which are borne by the Imperial and Provincial Governments in connection with those heads, and the profit or loss to the two Governments. These figures are for a period of three years previous to the present settlement coming into force, and for a similar period after its enforcement. The figures for 1900-1091 are not the actuals, but are taken from the Budget Estimates, which alone are available. A glance at this statement will disclose the startling fact that the Local Government has been losing a large sum in this bargain.

1895-96.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working Expenses.	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	25,880	87,470	...	87,470	—61,590
Provincial . .	36,79,410	20,15,150	29,81,260	49,96,410	—13,17,000
TOTAL	37,05,290	21,02,620	29,81,260	40,83,880	—13,78,590
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial . .	11,74,980	...	...	...	+11,74,980
Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial . .	1,37,290	2,14,920	...	2,14,920	—77,630

1896 97.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working Expenses	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial . . .	83,700	90,290	...	90,290	—6,590
Provincial . . .	74,78,530	23,85,180	30,34,930	54,20,110	+20,58,520
TOTAL .	75,62,330	24,75,370	30,34,930	55,10,400	+20,51,930
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial . .	11,74,980	...	...	...	+11,74,980
Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial . .	2,42,620	2,35,990	...	2,95,990	—53,370

1897-98.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working Expenses.	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial .	1,37,700	1,07,430		1,07,430	+30,270
Provincial	89,34,100	25,06,660	30,86,750	55,93,410	+33,40,690
TOTAL	90,71,800	26,14,090	30,86,750	57,00,840	+33,70,960
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial .	11,74,980				+11,74,980
Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial . .	2,70,990	3,02,580		3,02,580	−31,590

1898-99.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working expenses.	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial . . .	24,79,284	1,01,686	...	1,01,686	+23,77,598
Provincial . . .	50,48,296	26,79,678	31,30,824	58,10,502	−7,62,206
TOTAL .	75,27,580	27,81,364	31,30,824	59,12,188	+16,25,392
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial .	11,74,980	...	...	...	+11,74,980
Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial .	2,42,841	2,65,297	...	2,65,297	−22,456

1899-1900.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working Expenses.	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	27,57,509	95,360	...	95,360	+26,62,149
Provincial . . .	53,70,041	27,06,799	31,72,144	58,78,943	−5,08,902
TOTAL .	81,27,550	2,80,159	31,72,144	59,74,303	+21,53,247
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial . .	12,41,086	...	...	...	+12,41,086
Minor Works and Navigation—Provincial . .	2,15,826	3,53,603	...	3,53,603	−1,37,777

1900-1901.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.
		Working expenses.	Interest paid to Imperial Government.	Total.	
Major Works. Direct Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial . . .	25,28,000	80,000	...	80,000	+24,48,000
Provincial . . .	51,96,000	27,60,000	32,08,000	59,68,000	—7,72,000
TOTAL .	77,24,000	28,40,000	32,08,000	60,48,000	+16,76,000
Land-revenue due to Irrigation—Imperial . .	12,18,000	...	...	...	+12,18,000
Major Works and Navigation—Provincial . .	1,76,000	3,99,000	...	3,99,000	—2,23,000

"Now the present arrangement with regard to the Irrigation-works in my province is as follows: (1) the Local Government should pay interest at 4 per cent. to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay from all sources; (2) the Local Government should get only half the net direct receipts from major productive works, and the whole of the direct receipts from minor irrigation-works; (3) the Government of India should get half of the net direct receipts from major productive works, 4 per cent. interest and the total land-revenue due to irrigation.

"The working expenses are however heavy and the minor irrigation-works have no profit, and as the Government of India would not remit a pice of the interest, so the arrangement has proved, as I said, injurious to the Local Government. A study of the table of figures which I hold in my hand and which I have given above will show what I mean. These arrangements have been in force since the last three years. Let us begin with the year 1898-99. In that year we find that the Government of India secured a solid income of Rs. 35,52,578. But what was the gain of the Local Government? Why, it lost Rs. 7,84,662 by the bargain! Similarly, in the following year, the loss of the Local Government was Rs. 6,46,679. And when the accounts for the present year are closed it will be seen that in this year also the North-Western Provinces Government has suffered a similar loss.

"My Lord, I have barely stated the facts as I have found them in official papers, and it is for Your Excellency to dispose of the matter in the way Your Lordship deems fit. In my humble judgment, the fair course in regard to this irrigation question is that the India Government should give up their claim upon the net direct receipts from major productive works and land-revenue due to irrigation, and be satisfied only with the 4 per cent. interest paid on the total capital outlay. Otherwise it would be a great mercy shown to the Local Government if it were relieved from the charge of these irrigation-works, if the present arrangements cannot be altered.

"My Lord, the contract now in force will terminate at the close of the next financial year. The revision of its terms and settlement of the next quinquennial contract will most probably come under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government some time in the course of the financial year which is to begin four days hence, and before the next Budget debate. It is submitted that, at the time of settling the terms of the future contract, due regard should be paid to the claims of the United Provinces to have a more liberal allotment for their Provincial expenditure.

"My Lord, in addressing Your Excellency's Council on this point, I consider it my pleasant duty to acknowledge, on behalf of the United Provinces, the liberal and unstinted financial help which the Imperial Government gave to them during the famine of 1896-97, and the readiness with which the Imperial

Government extended a helping hand to the Local Government in restoring the Provincial finances to their equilibrium."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said :—" My Lord, my remarks will be very brief, and will be chiefly concerned with Provincial finance; but before I touch upon that I have just one word to say with regard to an Imperial matter. I congratulate the Hon'ble Financial Member on the exceedingly lucid exposition of a successful year's finance, and notably upon the addition of a new chapter to the statement under the name of Economic Progress. It is a new and a very welcome feature of the Statement, and I hope it is to continue to be a conspicuous feature in future Statements. The Imperial matter to which I wish to draw attention is connected with the circulation of currency notes referred to in paragraphs 93 to 100 of the Statement. Any careful observer must have noticed how confidence in the currency note has increased and how its circulation is also steadily increasing, and I entirely agree with the remarks of the Hon'ble the Financial Member in paragraph 98, in which he says: 'I am, however, strongly of opinion that if the use of currency notes became more general, and larger amounts were held in circulation, the percentage of rupees required to meet demands for encashment would be considerably less than that which is required to-day, when unfortunately the circulation of notes is still hampered by the fact that the holder of the note cannot be assured of converting it into rupees at the Treasury, and is therefore willing, and sometimes obliged, to dispose of his note in the bazar, at a discount.' This I think cannot be disputed. But when we come to the second of the two tables given in paragraph 99 and to the remark in paragraph 100 to the effect that 'the above tables show a decided and satisfactory increase in the average note circulation in the hands of the public,' I venture to think that these words are somewhat misleading. These currency notes are concentrated in the vaults of 267 District Treasuries and in some 1,500 Sub-Treasuries. I do not think that this can be held to be 'in the hands of the public.' I should be inclined to suggest, if I may do so, that perhaps it would be more correct to say that the last column of the second schedule indicates 'an approximate ratio of the increase of circulation.' It is very difficult at any time to estimate the amount of the note money in the hands of the public, but these figures will show the approximate ratio in which the increase of circulation is proceeding.

"And now in regard to Provincial finance. I am very sorry, my Lord, to have to revert to that old and fatiguing subject—the Burma salt. We have had enough of that already, but I really must enter my protest against two remarks which have been made in the Statement and which will be found in paragraphs 19 and 157. The Hon'ble the Financial Member appears to be somewhat dissatisfied with the revenue from the Burma salt. I think that, considering the amazing progress under the other heads of revenue, it is a little hard, even if there had been some reason for it, that we should be found fault with for a small deficit in one year. I will now proceed to explain how the deficit has occurred and to exculpate the Provincial Government from the blame which the Hon'ble Financial Member attaches to it. There is a deficit no doubt in the year that is just closing, and there will be a slight deficit in the year that is now about to open. But, my Lord, what is the reason? It is chiefly in imported salt that the deficit occurs; but that has been caused by the large import of Madras salt which already paid duty in Madras. If the salt which comes to Burma from Madras in large quantities has paid revenue in Madras, it cannot pay it in Burma; the Government cannot eat its cake and have it still; hence the deficit, and I hope that this explanation will be taken as an adequate one. With regard to this matter I said the last word I had to say last year and I will not repeat my arguments. But it seems to be clear that the Hon'ble Member and the Financial Department are looking forward longingly to the eventual extinction of the Burma local salt-industry. Well if it is to be so, I would ask on behalf of the people that the process of extinction be gradual and as merciful as possible; and the plea for this is strengthened, my Lord, by the remarkable fact that Burma pays now in its general revenue, per thousand of the population, six times more than Bengal, three times more than Bombay and Madras,

four times more than the North-Western Provinces, four or five times more than the Punjab; and I think that, if these large contributions are considered, the little deficit in Salt, even if it had been a real deficit—which it is not—will appear a small matter. And, moreover, Burma makes hardly any drain, as Your Excellency knows, on the Imperial finances for famine, and is of incalculable value as a storehouse and feeding ground for the rest of India. I make no complaint of excessive taxation notwithstanding these very large contributions; for I know, having been the guardian of these finances for some years, that the resources of the province are equal to the demand and that the burden is fairly equitably adjusted. I admit that, but still there is a limit to the extraordinary expansion that is now witnessed in the direct taxation of Burma, particularly in the land-revenue, and I would solicit Your Excellency's attention to the necessity of caution and moderation in taxing the land and to the wisdom of endeavouring to develope the indirect sources of revenue, such as forests and minerals. We know these exist, but they have been lying for centuries idle and only now are being tapped to a very infinitesimal extent. They are the most promising resources in Burma, and I would ask the serious attention of Your Excellency's Government to the necessity of doing everything that is possible to encourage and develope these resources.

"Last year, my Lord, I had occasion to mention, at the instance of Sir Frederick Fryer, the need of a reinforcement of the forest superior staff, and the reasons which the Lieutenant-Gevernor gave were, I think, very strong indeed. He showed that for every increase of that staff there would be a very large proportionate increase of revenue, and he now begs me to point out that owing to the deficiency in the superior controlling staff the forests are not being adequately worked, and such as are being worked are not being economically worked. He asks me to point out that, for instance, in the estimate for 1901-1902 the revenue to be derived from the forests is 77 lakhs of rupees; the expenditure probably will be 31 lakhs of rupees; and the nett surplus will be 46 lakhs of rupees. These forest-revenues are capable of almost indefinite expansion; and so I think there is a very strong case indeed for the reinforcement which Sir Frederick Fryer so earnestly desires. Last year a promise was given that there should be this reinforcement. The promise was given, but I understand it has not yet been redeemed. I would ask that this matter be taken into consideration as early as possible, and that in addition to this the long delayed Forest Bill may also be expedited.

"The surplus, my Lord, of the Provincial revenues, as the Hon'ble the Financial Member points out, is large. He says in paragraph 270: 'The Provincial revenues of Burma are in a most prosperous condition. The revenues have increased very much above the standard of 1897, and the Lieutenant-Governor is in the fortunate position of finding difficulty in usefully spending all the funds at his disposal.'

"The Lieutenant-Governor very wisely resolved to attempt to utilize his very large balances in the construction of a Provincial railway, not connected with the Burma Railway Company—a Provincial railway which shall tap the central part of the Southern Shan States—a railway which has long been expected and anxiously looked for by the people of the Shan States, and one which will do very much to stimulate agriculture in these fertile plains. Your Excellency in the Public Works Department has sanctioned a survey of that line. I hope that when the survey is completed early sanction will be given to the prosecution of the project; and I will add in conclusion, seeing that such a promising project is in hand, that I hope the Hon'ble Financial Member, when the time for the provincial settlement comes round, will make it as liberal and as generous as possible."

The Hon'ble SIR ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"My Lord, I would join the other Members of the Council in congratulating the Hon'ble the Financial Member on the satisfactory condition of the finances of India. To the fixing of the rupee is no doubt to be ascribed in great part the comparative ease with which India can recover from an apparently staggering blow, such as last year's famine; and I venture to think that in a very few years, unless something unforeseen occurs, the Government of India will be able to show a steadily

increasing surplus. I should like to make a few remarks on some points which have occurred to me in studying the Hon'ble Member's highly interesting Financial Statement.

"The first point I would notice is in paragraph 47, in which it is stated that it has often been urged that the relatively high rates of discount prevailing in the busy winter season are due to the low figures of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks during that season. This is not exactly what the banking and mercantile communities urge. Their point is that the Government deposits are much the same all the year round and are not increased sufficiently in the busy season. The busy season comes on concurrently with the season when withdrawals from the circulation to meet Government demands are greatest; and what leads to the relatively high rates of discount in the busy season, apart from the question that more rupees are required to finance the trade of the country, is the fact that a large portion of the circulation is locked up in the Government coffers, just when it is most wanted. To the figures showing the Government deposits with the Presidency Banks, which the Hon'ble the Financial Member has given on page 7 for the months of December to March to prove his case, I have added the figures for April to November to prove my case, although my figures do not correspond with the Hon'ble Member's. He, I think, gives the figures for the last week of each month, when the Government deposits with the Banks are raised to meet the large demands for salaries, etc., in the beginning of the following month; and consequently he shows—quite inadvertently I believe—greater liberality than there has in fact been. The figures I give are the *average* Government deposits with the Banks in each month. The figures are as follows:—

Average Government Deposits with the Presidency Banks during each of the following months, in lakhs.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
January . .	255	275	270	248	264
February . .	277	272	280	258	287
March . . .	306	316	327	271	...
April . . .	331	344	342	272	...
May . . .	216	327	337	262	...
June . . .	264	319	334	257	...
July . . .	241	307	347	287	...
August . .	250	325	314	255	...
September . .	195	302	272	267	...
October . .	204	299	264	241	...
November . .	219	288	235	231	...
December . .	251	242	239	246	...

"I think that these figures when compared with the variations in the total Treasury balances, which I shall shortly place before the Council, completely support the contention of the commercial community not that the Government keep their balances with the Presidency Banks low in the busy season, but that they do not increase them sufficiently in that season. In paragraph 49 the Hon'ble Member admits that the Government of India are not unmindful of the advantage to the business community of placing comparatively large balances at their disposal during the busy season, and I trust this solicitude will be shewn more markedly in future years than it is shewn by the figures which I submit to the Council. I understand that it is held in some quarters that, if the Government balances were markedly increased in the busy season, sales of Council bills would be affected; but the sales of Council bills, like the net imports of specie, will always be regulated in the long run by the balance of foreign indebtedness. The Government of India, by locking up excess amounts of money in the busy season, will probably force the Exchange Banks to enlarge their purchases of Councils and their imports of specie for a time; but the effect will be temporary, as the balance of indebtedness is the ultimate regulator, and there is a danger that later on, when the Government reduces its lock up of money, the currency will be found superabundant. Our Financial authori-

ties have on various occasions hesitated to coin rupees for fear of creating a redundancy of currency; but nothing is more likely to lead to excess imports of currency and to a redundancy than this dog-in-the-manger policy of locking away an excess quantity of rupees in the busy trade season.

"In paragraph 46 the Hon'ble the Financial Member, in deploring the non-existence of a Financial institution sufficiently strong to lend the Government money at all times for short terms as they may require it, seems to overlook the great differences that at present exist between the rates of interest in the busy and slack seasons, and also between the cash balances of the Presidency Banks at these two periods. The position is that the Hon'ble the Financial Member wants a strong Bank to lend Government money from August to November, and the commercial community want Government to hoard less money during the busy season, January to April. If the Government will comply with the request of the commercial community by increasing the Government deposits with the Banks from January to April, the Banks will, I am sure, be happy to make over a corresponding amount to Government from August to November. At all events, an arrangement such as this might be attempted, and I attach some tables to show how mutually advantageous such an arrangement would be:—

"*The closing cash balances of the Government Treasury for each month of the year undernoted.*

In lakhs.

	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
January	1,195	1,250	1,419	1,066
February	1,1[illegible]7	1,414	1,420	1,107
March	1,381	1,596	1,670	1,271
April	1,240	1,369	1,502	1,186
May	1,180	1,280	1,653	1,275
June	1,115	1,519	1,822	1,313
July	921	1,497	1,684	1,426
August	850	1,437	1,517	1,120
September	760	1,397	1,316	971
October	809	1,184	980	920
November	807	1,127	885	879
December	996	1,152	876	1,004

"*e closing cash balances of the Presidency Banks for each month of the y undernoted.*

In lakhs.

	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.
January	504	435	568	547
February	495	356	526	520
March	490	389	538	620
April	429	440	492	558
May	401	408	488	579
June	479	469	557	768
July	671	517	699	793
August	605	655	560	819
September	591	619	557	773
October	530	653	484	719
November	592	628	587	694
December	420	550	437	526

1901.

January—610 February—554

"The rate of interest is usually much lower during the second half of the year than during the first half, and one reason for the discrepancy is that the Bank cash balances are low when the Treasury balances are high. From the

foregoing figures it will be observed that the average balances for the year 1897 to 1900 were as follows:

	Treasury Balances. Lakhs.	Presidency Bank Balances. Lakhs.
January to April	1,336	494
August to November	1,060	634

"The Banks can spare money when Government are in special need of it, and Government lock away excess sums when the Banks are drained by the seasonal trade demands; and yet the practice of Government is to maintain a steady balance with the Banks all the year round.

"Before leaving this part of the subject, I would remark that the Hon'ble Member's apparent desire for a large Central Bank seems to be not so much to assist trade as to save the situation for the Government during the autumn, when the state of the Treasury balances is such that the Secretary of State is unable to offer his bills freely. But thanks to the amendment of the Gold Note Act introduced by the Hon'ble Member, a stoppage or curtailment of Council bills need no longer hamper trade, provided an ample stock of rupees is maintained in the Paper Currency Reserve, because drafts can be issued under that Act and silver can be shipped to India to meet the drafts with ease and promptitude. It should surely be the business of the State to see that they are always in a position to sell either Council bills or gold note drafts so as to avoid disturbance in the Indian money market. It is in their own interest to do so, otherwise the Exchange Banks must finance their operations by the importation of sovereigns, which have so far proved anything but a blessing to the Government of India in the working out of their currency policy.

"I now pass on to paragraphs 81 and 83, from which I am glad to see that the Government intend to invest the profits on the coinage of rupees in a special fund, which will no doubt immensely assist them in maintaining exchange at 1*s.* 4*d.* It is unfortunate that circumstances have occurred which have made it impossible to remit the whole of the profit already made to London and to invest it; but I would submit that in future the profit should be remitted as made; otherwise, if it is accumulated, the amount when remitted will practically go to swell the amount which the Government of India has to remit to London; and in a year when the balance of indebtedness is less favourable to India than usual, there might be some difficulty in selling the full amount of Council bills.

"From paragraphs 84 and 85 and 88 to 91 it is not quite clear whether the Hon'ble the Financial Member intends in future that the imports of gold and silver for coinage purposes will be regulated in response to the demands of trade as indicated by the proportion of gold to silver in the Paper Currency Reserve, or by some arbitrary amount fixed by the Financial Department. It has been the practice in the past to postpone the regulation of the respective quantities of gold and silver in the currency until excess amounts of sovereigns reached India, and it is doubtless this policy which has brought about the undue proportion of gold to silver in the Paper Currency Reserve. Lately the Secretary of State has reduced his rate for Council bills so as to compete with the import of sovereigns into India, and it is to be hoped that the authorities in London will, when necessary, substitute drafts under the Gold Note Act for Council bills when sales are necessary to put a stop to imports of gold which are shown to be superfluous by the proportion of gold to silver in the Reserve.

"The Hon'ble Member says there are practical difficulties in the way of any attempt to stereotype such a system by legislative enactment; but if one metal can be imported by automatic process to the precise extent required, and if the Secretary of State can substitute the flow of the one metal for the other whenever the Paper Currency Reserve indicates that the change is desirable, it is not clear what difficulties could arise, and it appears highly desirable that the procedure for regulation of the coinage of rupees as well as for the setting aside of the profits on the coinage of silver should be enforced by legislative enactment.

"My Lord, I agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton that a very admirable innovation in the Financial Statement is that part of it dealing

with the economic progress of India. It is not apparent to what extent the Hon'ble Member desires to claim credit to the Government for the progress he shows; but there are many people who think that Government might have done much more than they have done, and that progress is remarkable in spite of a somewhat lukewarm attitude on the part of the authorities as regards many questions. There are not wanting signs, however, that a greater sympathy is being shown by the Government in regard to many matters, and I am particularly glad to note that the Hon'ble Member is of opinion that the question of economic development is one in which those responsible for the financial situation must take the keenest interest. I would direct my Hon'ble friend's attention to a few weak spots still demanding attention, *viz.*, the scarcity of railway wagons not only for transporting coal from the Bengal coal-fields to the sea, but also in nearly all parts of the country; the comparatively meagre support which figures show is given by the Government to local industries; the obstruction which is shown to private enterprise in the matter of the assistance private enterprise may render Government in the construction of railways; and lastly we have our old friend, the highly expensive telegram to Europe, which, notwithstanding that its reduction was declared by the Government of India to be a measure of Imperial importance so far back as 1893, continues, like Tennyson's brook, its monotonous and defiant song of 'I go on for ever.'

"My Lord, I understand that considerable latitude is given to Members of the Council in respect of the subjects on which they may speak on Budget day, and I propose to avail myself of this latitude to make a few remarks on a question which is not a financial question. If it were regarded as such, and the financial screw applied, it would benefit not only the finances of the country but also the dumb creatures for whom I should like to say a word. From all parts of the country one hears that the destruction of the wild animals of India, even in forest-reserves, goes on at an appalling rate; and I cannot think it inappropriate to draw attention to this important subject in the first Council of the land on the only day of the session when Members may speak freely without restricting themselves entirely to the point brought up for discussion.

"From Travancore I have particulars of a low caste man, originally a tea-garden coolie, who has supported himself and his family for many years and saved money by shooting game and selling the flesh to tea-estate labourers, sparing neither cow nor calf, hind nor fawn, all coming alike to him. I hear of two hills in Mysore, once swarming with ibex, where not one of these beautiful animals is now to be seen. From the Satpura Range, the scene of that charming book *Seonee*, come reports of the reckless slaughter of cow bison, of hind sambhur and of deer of every description. Near Agar, where there is no restriction as to the possession of guns, every man who carries a gun shoots every sort of game all the year round, without respect to sex or season. The Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad not long ago issued a very excellent set of rules to prevent the destruction of game in his dominions. The difficulty of finding game in Cashmere is too well known to require demonstration. On the Nilgiris, it has been found necessary to form a Nilgiri Game Association, and from other parts of India one can get innumerable instances and convincing proof of the cruel and wanton destruction that is going on. Unless something is done to check the evil, the wild animals of India will soon become practically extinct.

"It may be urged that an appeal to preserve the wild animals of India is made for the sportsman only; but it must not be forgotten that all animals are created for a purpose, and the folly of indiscriminate slaughter is only too apparent.

"If certain birds, which are eager insect-destroyers, are killed, the crops suffer by reason of a plague of insects. If the usual food of the tiger, such as deer, pig and so on, are wantonly destroyed, the tiger by the inexorable law of nature must find some other victim, probably the village-cattle, not infrequently the villager himself. If it is necessary that a large number of wild animals be killed in famine years to provide food for the people, the killing should be done with system and in moderation; otherwise, when another famine comes, there will be no wild animals left owing to the slaughter of the young and of females. It should surely be possible to find a remedy for this state of things.

"After the experience of the past session, it seems undesirable to press for fresh legislation on any subject, but the only remedy for the evil I have pointed out would appear to be in legislation. I should make every European or Native alike who wishes to shoot game take out a license to do so, and among other things I would make the globe-trotter pay a heavy export-duty on every trophy that he buys and that he cannot prove to have been shot by himself. Care should be taken not to deprive the cultivator of his legitimate means of protecting his crops from the ravages of wild animals. But it is not the cultivator who is the butcher. The butcher who sits over the drinking places and slays even a female in young, is the man to be got at. What would probably meet the requirements of the case would be a skeleton Bill on the lines of the Mines Act, which the Native States should be invited also to pass into law, and in the Bill the fullest powers should be given to local authorities to make laws and regulations for the correction of the present abuses, including the netting of game, and for, among other things, fixing close seasons. Above all, the basis of the Act should be the protection and preservation of tender age and of the weaker sex. If anything is to be done to prevent one of the great charms of Indian life to Indian and British sportsman alike from becoming a memory of the past, it should be done quickly. My Lord, I am told on good authority that in some parts of the country the people themselves are beginning to recognize and regret the folly and license they have permitted themselves in this indiscriminate slaughter, and they would be less than human if they did not welcome a measure that will bring them back their friends of the jungle."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE said:—"My Lord, before submitting the remarks I have to make I beg to say a word about what the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram has said regarding the revenues of the different provinces not being properly distributed for purposes of expenditure. He apparently forgets that the different provinces are not like independent kingdoms standing by themselves. They form integral parts of one great Empire. There are some backward provinces which have not the same revenue as the richer ones, and in order that all may have an equal chance of prospering it is essential that the poorer provinces should be treated more liberally than the richer ones. To lay down one cast-iron rule of proportion or any other rule of that character applying to all alike, rich and poor, thriving province and backward province, will be to accentuate, if not to perpetuate, the backward condition of the backward provinces.

"I join in lamenting with the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur that the railway now and then fails to respond to the demands on it. In the height of the famine in the Central Provinces, the price of food-grains was going up by leaps and bounds for several weeks because the railway was unable to supply sufficient rolling stock to carry the grain that the merchants were ready and willing to pour into our distressed tracts.

"In summing up the economic situation, reference was made to the satisfactory character of the evidence of recuperative power except in some unfortunate territories affected by temporary difficulties. I grieve to say that the day when the troubles and tribulations of the people of the Central Provinces will be over is not yet within sight.

"The official year about to close opened there badly. Following upon an almost total destruction of the kharif, the rabi of 1900 was, under the blighting influence of the terrible drought, even worse than that of 1897. Some idea of the heavy loss which this entailed may be formed when it is said that the export of wheat from 1st October 1899 to end of April 1900 was less than one-eighth of the quantity exported during the corresponding period of the last normal year we had, namely, 1893-94. How completely the crops were destroyed would further appear from the fact that, whereas in a normal year the value of imports of food-grains into the province is under six lakhs, in 1899-1900 it rose to 205½ lakhs. The vast quantity represented by this figure was almost wholly paid for with the money given by Government as famine-relief. The miseries resulting from these grievous crop-failures were aggravated by a considerable destruction of plough-cattle. Even before the hot season of 1900, about two lakhs of them had

perished. The export of hides and skins during the year ending 31st March 1900 was 162,000 maunds, which is three times the quantity exported in 1893-94. But when the account of losses comes to be finally made up, it will be found to be more serious than what is indicated by the above figures. For, even in a normal year, it is just after the rains begin that the cattle, half-starved and hard-worked in the hot season, largely die, and this mortality must have been exceptionally high during the rains of 1900, when the conditions were very much more unfavourable than in an ordinary year. Besides, the belated monsoon made matters worse. The returns of rail-borne traffic during the half-year ending 30th September 1900 show that the exports of hides and skins during this period reached the enormous figure of 1,31,000 maunds. The effect of these misfortunes was painfully apparent in the unprecedented rise in the numbers on relief, a rise which was more than maintained in spite of the stiffening of the conditions of relief. In the spring of 1900, for the first time in the history of famines in the province, cultivators who had once seen better days were driven in considerable numbers with their womenfolk and children to seek refuge from starvation in the relief-camps, to labour and live there with people who sweep the village-sites and eat the flesh of dead cattle. Another sad feature of this famine, bespeaking its terribly severe character, has been the loosening of the bonds of caste. I speak not without painful personal knowledge when I say that severe privations were silently put up with as long as there was anything of value left which could be turned into food. But a time at last came when the only safety from the agony of death from hunger lay in accepting State relief. In these melancholy facts mainly lies the explanation of the high percentages on relief, a circumstance which formed the subject of some discussion last year. The highest percentage of people who might have eked out a miserable existence otherwise than by coming on relief was put at ten by some of the witnesses before the Famine Commission at Nagpur.

"The monsoon of 1900, though late, burst upon the country in a steady downpour, and this enabled the people to sow a large kharif area. But in spite of 25 lakhs most generously given as *takkavi* from the public funds and 18 lakhs as gift from the noble charity fund inaugurated by Your Excellency, so great was the loss of resources, that the area sown could not have been much above what was needed for the food of the people. Complete figures are not yet available, but I find that the exports of rice, the principal kharif, from 1st October 1900 to end of February last was 3,21,000 maunds, which is a little less than one-third of the exports in the corresponding period of 1898-99, which itself was not a very favourable year. At the same time the imports of food-grains continued to be large, thus showing that the local produce (after setting off exports) was not enough to meet local wants. The imports from 1st April to 30th September 1900 aggregated as much as 67 lakhs of maunds. But while the kharif gave them their food the hopes of the people to recover the ground lost lay in the rabi. Here, however, and it is most unfortunate, they have met with heavy disappointment. Proper cultivation of rabi was interfered with in several places by heavy rain in August and September and the absence of the *Dewali* showers, which soften the ground for sowing and help germination. Nevertheless, when I left the province in the middle of December last, the people were looking forward to a fair outturn. But the untimely rains since then, accompanied as they have been in some parts by destructive hail-storms, have changed the situation for the worse. It is estimated that the outturn of wheat will not go beyond a third of a normal outturn on a normal area and that of linseed beyond one-fifth. In two districts, which were very hard hit last year, all the spring crops, except wheat, are said to have been wholly ruined. Then again, unlike what happened in 1897, when the prices went down as soon as the famine conditions ceased, the prices this year never regained the normal rates. Indeed, they touched famine figures in many places. Since the new wheat and gram have begun to come to the market within the past ten days or so, the rates have become somewhat easier. The future is full of anxiety both for the people and the Government. I am afraid when the harvesting of rabi will be over and the employments in the fields cease, it may be necessary to start relief in some parts of the province.

"I gratefully acknowledge that proceedings with a view to lighten the

burdens on land and thus facilitate the progress towards recovery have begun. The ten to twelve years' settlement in Bilaspur and Raipur will expire in June next, and the proceedings set on foot last year for a revision of the assessments are, I understand, in abeyance. Considering how hard these two districts were hit during the recent famine and how even this year their rabi has failed, I hope and pray that, when the settlement-operations will be taken in hand again, it may not be with a view to further enhance the total assessment, but, to adopt the language of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson, to redistribute the burden of rent and revenue which might have become unequal during the last twelve years under ordinary circumstances and still more so under the depressing conditions of recent years. Proceedings with a view to abatement of rents of tenants payable to malguzars and of revenue payble by the latter to Government are in progress in Hoshangabad, a district twice described by its Deputy Commissioner as 'bankrupt,' even before the famine of 1899-1900. Speaking at Khurai in the Saugor District lately, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser thus described the measures taken there:

'It would be difficult to conceive a more serious succession of calamities than I have indicated and the effect on the country and the people has been most disastrous. When I visited Khurai last year, and now as I have again gone through some of its once flourishing but now ruined villages, I have realized something of what the people must have suffered, and of the feelings of compassion that have stirred the hearts of some of your officers. The facts on which the abatement proceedings are based are certainly startling. In 1892-93 the cropped area of Khurai was 183,825 acres. In 1898-99, the year before this last famine, it had fallen to 81,928 acres—a decrease of 55 per cent. The decrease in rabi cultivation, on which the country mainly depends, was as much as 75 per cent. .....The revenue-assessment, I say, was Rs. 1,29,459; the actual collections during the past seven years have averaged only Rs. 45,800 per annum.....Under the abatement scheme now in progress, the revenue will be reduced to Rs. 55,123, or by 57 per cent. as compared with the assessment. This reduction in revenue is a little more than the percentage of reduction in cropped area (55 per cent); and it will remain in force for the whole period of the settlement. This is the sacrifice which the Government has made with the hope of securing the restoration of this tract to the prosperity which it enjoyed before these seven years of calamity.'

"I entertain no doubt that other tracts which have suffered, though not so grievously as Khurai, will receive similar generous treatment. In connection with this matter I may quote here what Mr. Robertson, Deputy Commissioner, Jabalpur, is reported to have said in his evidence before the Famine Commission:

'The district was in a distressed state. This is attributable to seven very bad seasons. Under the circumstances, the present assessment in some parts was too high. I would advocate a reduction for the remaining five years of the settlement.'

"I find that under the head of 'Land-revenue' Rs. 80,67,000 have been put down in the Budget against the Central Provinces. The revenue on the roll, including the enhancements of the new settlement, stood at Rs. 85,82,000 on 1st October 1899. Thus the Budget assumes a realization of 94 per cent. Considering that the yield of kharif in 1900 had to be supplemented by imports to meet the local demand for food-supply and that the *rabi* of 1901 is likely to give a poor return, it seems doubtful whether, even with a propitious monsoon, the people will be able to pay as much as 94 per cent. of the revenue-demand. In the year following the famine of 1896-97 the percentage of realization was 82. But the people are more resourceless now than they were after the previous famine; and there will be, besides, this additional difficulty that good seed will be scarce. For, under the unfavourable climatic conditions of this year, the yield of *rabi* will be poor not only in quantity, but also in quality. The Budget provides a most generous grant to the province to enable it to rehabilitate its finances. I venture to hope the same generous treatment will be meted out to the people if their condition does not permit of such a large payment of revenue as 94 per cent. out of the year's produce. I have ventured to draw attention to the matter as the subordinate officials directly responsible for the realization are generally apt to be influenced in their proceedings by what they think Government expects of them than by the capacity of the people to pay.

"Along with the measures that are being taken to relax the pressure of the Government demand, conciliation proceedings with a view to an amicable settlement of private debts referred to by me last year have made further progress. It would appear from Mr. Fraser's Khurai speech that in the district of Saugor unsecured debts aggregating nine lakhs of rupees owed by tenants were remitted in 1899. A wider extension was given to the scheme during this year. Debts owed by pattidars and secured by mortgages and even decrees and amounting to over five lakhs and a quarter have been remitted to the extent of two-thirds. Further remissions to the extent of half in the case of other similar debts are expected. The creditors who took part in this good work well deserved the thanks they received at the hands of their Chief Commissioner.

"But the relief given by remission of existing debts is not likely to lead to any lasting good, unless it is accompanied by banking facilities, which will hereafter provide the tenants and land-owners with funds on fair terms for their current needs and for the improvement of their lands. The question of rural Banks may be said to have been under consideration during the latter half of the now expired century. For I find it pressed on the attention of the Bombay Government by the Collector of Poona as far back as 1854. Nevertheless, it does not seem to have advanced beyond the stage of academic discussion. In 1884, however, a scheme was matured by the Government of India for starting such Banks as an experimental measure in the Purandhar Taluqua of the Poona District. Its main feature may be thus described: (1) the Government was to advance to the Bank a sum of 6½ lakhs for the liquidation of the existing debts of cultivators, loans made out of this advance to be a first charge on their lands; (2) where the Bank would under these liquidation-proceedings acquire the position of first mortgagee, it would enjoy, in respect of further limited advances, the same priority as a first mortgagee can acquire by stipulation under section 79 of the Transfer of Property Act; (3) the Bank was to be permitted to recover through the revenue-authorities the debts referred to above, a light fee being payable on the process of recovery; (4) as regards other loans, no stamp-duty or registration-fee was to be charged on deeds executed in connection with them and no court-fee on suits instituted to recover them was to be levied for a period not exceeding ten years. The scheme fell through, apparently because the Secretary of State would not sanction it. Acts have now and then been passed to release the peasantry and land-owners in some localities of their load of debt, but nothing has as yet been done to enable the thrifty and industrious cultivator to secure loans for agricultural purposes on easier terms than what are obtainable now. I earnestly hope that the enquiry which Your Excellency has been pleased to order will at last bring about the devoutly wished-for consummation. For the people who are to benefit by any scheme that may be sanctioned are sick almost unto death, and whatever has to be done should be done at an early date. The system that seems to find favour is what is called the mutual credit institution based on the principle of co-operation among those who enrol themselves as its members. Evidence regarding its feasibility in the Central Provinces was taken by the Famine Commission at Nagpur, and, as far as I can gather from newspaper reports, there seems to be a consensus of opinion among official and non-official witnessess that its success there is doubtful. This accords with the opinion of some well-informed friends I have consulted and also with my own opinion formed after such enquiry as my limited opportunities have enabled me to make. The scheme we need and which is likely to succeed is the scheme formulated by the Government in 1884. The Bank should take the place of the present money-lenders and be able like them to lend on individual responsibility. This would not, of course, prevent loans being given to associations of borrowers, who would borrow on their combined credit and lend the sum thus borrowed among themselves. The concessions which the Government was prepared to make in 1884 would, I believe, suffice to bring about a reduction of the present rates of interest and also to make the terms otherwise easier for the borrower. These rates and terms are now determined not only by the law of demand and supply but also by considerations arising from the difficulty of recovery through the Civil Courts and the expenses incidental thereto.

"In November last there was a conference at Nagpur between Mr. Higham, Inspector General of Irrigation, and our Engineers and Revenue-officers on the subject of irrigation in the Central Provinces. Speaking before the Council on the 19th of October last, Your Excellency was pleased to say, with regard to the methodical preparation in advance of programmes of famine relief-works, that railway earthwork had been pretty well exhausted and that more roads existed than could be properly kept up, but that there were few parts of the country where works for storage of water were not practicable. They might not, probably would not, be directly remunerative. But if such a work would conduce to greater security of the crops, and if it could be maintained at a moderate cost, it was just the sort of work that should be kept in hand for an emergency. Your Excellency further stated that the recommendation of the last Famine Commission, that the cost of investigating and preparing new projects for protective works should form a charge against the famine grant, has been accepted by the Secretary of State. I believe that it has been made clear in the investigations that have followed the Nagpur Conference that there is a wide field for useful irrigation-tanks in the Waingunga Valley Districts and in the Chhatisgarh, where rice is largely grown, and that, if funds could be made available, surveys could be undertaken and projects prepared. The whole question is now before Your Excellency's Government, and I may be permitted to hope it will receive sympathetic consideration, and that ere long our people may have the satisfaction of seeing these useful projects taken in hand. Further some irrigation-tanks have been partially made in the district of Raipur by famine-labour, and unless they are completed the money spent on them will bring no return. I hope we shall not have to wait for the next year of drought to see them brought to completion. I may mention here that during the recent drought, in one rice-district, a considerable area of cultivation was saved from destruction by two large irrigation-tanks. The villages served by them had a good rice crop and were able to meet with ease the revenue-demand, while in adjoining villages, outside the influence of these tanks, crops failed grievously and large remissions had to be granted.

"In the midst of our misfortunes, the one thing that cheers our heart and makes it overflow with deep thankfulness is the conspicuous success of the campaign, which, under Your Excellency's guidance, our Chief Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, helped by a noble and devoted band of local officers, waged against an unprecedented combination of calamities that had well nigh threatened to submerge the province. The scars left will no doubt take long to be healed, even with a succession of kindliest of monsoons. Considering the nature of the visitation, it could not be otherwise. But nothing which the indomitable resolve of a great Government to save its people could do to repair its terrible havoc was left undone, and the consequence has been an administrative feat of which any Government may well be proud. How this gratifying result was attained is easily told. To begin with, as soon as it became clear that the kharif was likely to fail, elaborate instructions were issued to grapple with the threatened calamity. As early as the 14th of August 1899, Mr. Ibbetson sent out circular after circular prescribing, down to the minutest details, the various modes of relief to be given, the manner of administering them, the duties and responsibilities of each class of relief-officers, and their relations to one another as forming parts of an integral whole. The result was that, when the distress actually appeared, it found the machinery of relief perfected in every part, and though the demand for help reached proportions far exceeding the limits prescribed on the basis of past experience, on the whole it did not outstrip the capacity, or dislocate the organization, to meet it. Valuable time was not lost in hazardous experiments to gauge the existence of distress needing relief through test-works with stringent deterrent conditions attached. As has been demonstrated elsewhere, even starvelings will prefer death to working for a wage that will not let them have a mouthful for themselves and their dependents. That most important part of relief, village-relief, was organized from the very outset. Relief-works, specially large works, were not possible until the rains ended, and in order that the poorer able-bodied labourers might not starve and thus run down in condition, necessitating expensive medical relief later on, it was ordered as an exceptional and temporary expedient

to extend gratuitous relief to them. Necessary safeguards were laid down to prevent abuse, but everything was subordinated to the high ideal that no one was to be allowed to starve or suffer serious privation for want of relief, and thus it was that, when after the rains the works were opened, they found the people in good heart and good condition. A special feature of the works was the prominence given to village-works. Their greater usefulness as compared with much of the road-work that has perforce to be undertaken to create employment for famine-labour was fully recognised. Stress was laid on the desirability of getting these works done as much as practicable through the agency of the village-headmen. Their too great attractiveness was provided against by a rigorous labour-test and a restricted wage. A great deal of most useful work has thus been done. One of the saddest incidents of the famine of 1896 was the collapse of the ordinary system of relief in the case of the aboriginal jungle-tribes. For them Mr. Ibbetson laid down special measures of relief mainly on the lines of the recommendations of the Commission of 1898. The success of this wise and humane policy has been complete; while a too anxious solicitude to save the morals of the people have elsewhere resulted in failure to save their lives. Nor was the protection of cattle forgotten. One of the great horrors of this famine lay in the fact that in many tracts to a famine of food was added a famine of fodder and water for cattle. Government forests were thrown open to grazing, either free, or at reduced rates. The jungle-tribes were employed in the congenial task of cutting grass, which was then baled and sent to places where it was wanted for the cattle, or for supply to large towns. Mr. Ibbetson offered to supply any quantity of fodder to Bombay, but apparently the railway would not or could not supply the rolling stock, and thus it was that, while cattle were dying for want of fodder in other parts, it was lying idle in the forests of the Central Provinces. The above efforts to save our cattle were unfortunately to some extent nullified by the late appearance of the monsoon, which, by prolonging the hot-weather conditions, proved disastrous to the beasts that had till then been kept alive. With the approach of the rains, a somewhat new departure was taken by Mr. Fraser, with the approval, as I understand, of Your Excellency's Government. Most of the large works were closed, both because it was essential in the interest of agriculture that the people should be sent back to their fields, and also because it was difficult to keep large works open during the rains. But it was not forgotten that the resources of the people would at this juncture be at their lowest ebb, that the ordinary openings for private employment would, owing to the exhaustion of resources of the tenants and malguzars, be much contracted, and that in any case the wages earned would, owing to the high prices, be insufficient to buy food for the labourer's whole family. So it was decided to supplement private employment and wages by expansion of village-relief. This took the form of cooked food at kitchens for dependents and of money-doles to able-bodied labourers in return for work supervised by the village-headman in the shape of local improvements and, what is to be specially noted, of weeding and transplanting in fields of raiyats who were themselves unable to employ labour. It would be difficult to over-rate the good this system of relief has done. But for it an appalling mortality, not unlike what took place elsewhere, would have taken place in the Central Provinces and nullified the effect of the gigantic efforts hitherto put forward to keep the people alive. And, what is no less satisfactory, this helped thousands of broken-down raiyats to grow and reap a good harvest. The savings from the wages given are said to have been not inconsiderable, and some have further said that these, without any further State aid, would have carried the people through until the crops ripened. Whether the savings were made because the wages were more than what was needed for bare subsistence, or because the people were determined, whatever the wage, to save a fraction by pinching themselves to provide against the time when Government relief would close and for their other necessaries, certain it is these savings were not enough even with the liberal help from Government to keep the death-rate during the monsoon months within normal limits. In spite of these advantages, the people evidently had to live on reduced rations, and thus, with a system debilitated by insufficient nourishment, they fell an easy prey to the diseases which always break out during the rains. The death-rate began to rise perceptibly from June, when the provincial average

stood at 6·78 as against 2·43 in the same month of the previous year. In July the rate was 6·88 as against 2·05 in the previous year. In August it rose to 7·71. Here I may note that at this time there was no curtailing of relief, the numbers relieved reaching a total of over two millions and a quarter out of a population of ten millions of the affected tracts. In September, with the ripening of the smaller millets, the death-rate went down to 6·82, and in October to 5·65 as against 2·13 in previous October; and it was not till November was reached that we get such a rate as 3·78, which, however, is nearly double the rate in the same month of the previous year. During this period the rate in some tracts approached 18, 17, 16, 15 and 14. The recent census has shown that, whereas between 1881 and 1891 population had increased by 9·61 per cent., between 1891 and 1901 it has decreased by 8·71 per cent., or by nearly 10 lakhs of people. In the face of these significant after-facts, the question whether the wage given was too liberal because the people saved a pinch out of it, and were at the same time able to keep body and soul together *for the time being*, would require most careful consideration. A battle against the forces of nature could not be fought and won as it has been in the Central Provinces without a heavy expenditure, but, if human life is worth saving and human misery worth alleviating, then has the money not been ill-spent. At the same time the danger that lurks in the setting-up of a system of relief on this colossal scale is not to be lightly passed over. But the fear of pauperising the people was not allowed to paralyse the hands of the relief-officer. And, now that the thing is over, I do not find that any of our Deputy Commissioners complained that relief had sapped the independence of the people. Possibly in some places they stuck to relief a little longer than what was absolutely necessary, but on the whole it does not appear that there has been any demoralization. Two millions of agriculturists and labourers have gone back to their ordinary occupations in good heart and trim, and, as stated by one Deputy Commissioner before the Commission, the work in the fields was quietly resumed when the proper time came without any sign of loss of self-respect. I must confess I feel a glow of supreme satisfaction at these achievements of my Government under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. I am sure the general verdict will endorse what it has been my privilege to say before this Council today.

"I cannot conclude my reference to the famine in my province without a word about the Charity Fund. I need say no more than this, that it is impossible for those whose high privilege it has been to take part in its blessed work not to acknowledge with the warmest gratitude the benefit it has conferred on the people. As I have said elsewhere, a mere enumeration of the numbers relieved will give but a faint idea of the incalculable good it has done. For the hope that has been infused into the hearts of the people, for the opportunity they have to build up once more the fabric of their prosperity, they are no less indebted to the noble Charity Fund than to the help from the State funds. And, if they have not been loud in proclaiming their gratitude at this splendid exhibition of charity and devotion in the sacred cause of humanity, none the less the moral effect of all that has been done for them in drawing closer together the tie that binds them to their rulers must make for good government in its truest, highest sense."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM said:—"My Lord, two very important Bills affecting the industries of India have been passed into law this session, but I do not think it is sufficiently recognized how narrowly we escaped from these Bills coming into force last year in their amended, and I may say objectionable, form. This only shows how disastrously the industries of this country may be affected by undue precipitation in passing any Bill into law, and to Your Excellency alone we are indebted for the postponement of them to the present session.

"My Lord, domestic legislation may be necessary in some cases, but there has of late years been too great a tendency to legislate on Western principles, which not only produces a bad effect, but creates imaginary grievances, and gives agitators the opportunity of saying it is the policy of the Home Government to sacrifice Indian to English interests. The industries of India must, to a great extent, be allowed to develop spontaneously, according to her requirements and

needs, and, if this can be brought about without over-legislation, capital must and will come more freely into the country. Indian labour is not organized in the same way as it is at home, and it will probably take generations to bring this about. It was very truly said by the late Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, who had made 'India and its people' his chief study for a lifetime, that 'Native labour, whether at a mine or in a factory, has no sort of resemblance to anything known the other side of the Suez Canal. For all purposes of comparison, India might be a part of the planet Mars.' Labourers come and go in a way which would appear disastrous to an Englishman ignorant of their ways—they disappear for months to get married once, twice or even oftener, and on the pretext of a relation dying, which same relation has more than the proverbial nine lives of a cat: a liberal amount of leave is granted for each such death.

"Regarding the financial position of Assam, Your Lordship said at Tezpur that a larger proportion of the gross receipts of Assam was expended upon the administration and development of that Province than of any other Province in India, and that we were absorbing a large amount of Imperial capital, our balance being on the wrong side of the ledger. I notice, my Lord, that at page 58 of the Assam Revenue Account for last year, the gross income from Assam (Imperial, Provincial and Local) amounted to 146½ lakhs of rupees and the gross expenditure to 109⅓ lakhs; to this expenditure may perhaps be added the interest paid on account of the capital of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which I find at page 126 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts amounts to Rs. 20,27,000 on account of Indian interest and an equivalent of about Rs. 10,12,000 English interest, or a total of Rs. 30,39,000. This sum, added to our expenditure, will still leave a balance of 6½ lakhs on the right side of our ledger. It is true that we have not been able to contribute anything to the military and other general charges of the empire; but still I think it will be admitted, my Lord, that we are advancing in the right direction and that we are not such a burden to the Imperial exchequer as we are generally supposed to be. It is also satisfactory to find in this year's Financial Statement, at paragraph 271, that a grant in aid of Rs. 2,00,000 only was required from the Imperial Treasury, and that the damages caused by the earthquake constituted the sole reason for requiring such aid.

"I feel sure, my Lord, nothing would hasten a more satisfactory state of affairs than the construction of a system of tramways and feeder lines to the river and to the main line of railway. One has only to see the development of the country in two years, in the vicinity of the main line, to be convinced that, even if remuneration is not at once forthcoming from the actual working of the line, still the revenue side of the Provincial balance sheet is most beneficially affected.

"I trust therefore, when the time comes, Your Excellency will give us a substantial guarantee towards a system of railroads and tramways throughout the province."

The Hon'ble KUNWAR SIR HARNAM SINGH said:—"My Lord, it is a matter for congratulation that the Finance Member has been able to present to the Council a Financial Statement of such an extraordinary character. It shows how carefully, in a year of unparalleled calamity, the resources of the State have been husbanded, how economy has been exercised in all branches of administration without affecting efficiency, how manfully the struggle has been maintained, how successfully the difficulties of the financial position have been overcome without imposing fresh burdens on the people, and how all gloomy forebodings have been falsified. Receipts have improved, with a single exception, under every main head of revenue, and the originally estimated small surplus has been converted into a handsome one.

"The exception I refer to has been with regard to land-revenue receipts. A heavy deficiency has been recorded, as between the Revised and Original Estimates of land-revenue, amounting to £382,900. I took the liberty of pointing out, during the Budget debate last year, that a rather sanguine view was taken of our sources of Revenue. I said that in Provinces affected by famine the mortality among agricultural cattle would be considerable, that large tracts of land would be lying waste, and that

low prices following on a plentiful harvest would reduce the receipts of cultivators, and that on all these grounds the revenue realizations would be greatly affected. I ventured to observe that in tracts of the country afflicted with famine the increase of land-revenue was overestimated. The Revised Estimates show that I was not wrong in my conclusions.

"I notice that in the Budget Estimate for the coming Financial year, Land-revenue is estimated to produce £474,800 more than last year, and the Finance Member says that, in view of improved prospects throughout the greater part of India, this estimate is unlikely to prove too sanguine. I have my misgivings, my Lord, with regard to this view of the question. Famine has not yet disappeared from the land, and it is feared that a considerable time must elapse before there will be any likelihood of its disappearance. I have to repeat what I said last year with regard to revenue realizations in provinces affected by famine. And then I quite agree with the Finance Minister that, until we are sure of a favourable monsoon, the most moderate estimates may be suddenly and hopelessly falsified.

"The large surplus shown at the end of the financial year was due to exceptional circumstances. Had normal causes been in operation, I believe that the estimated surplus announced last year, in spite of improvement under every main head of revenue, would have been considerably diminished, if not converted into an actual deficit. Had it not been for the saving due to the absence of troops in China and South Africa, and consequent increase in Telegraph receipts, Military Department receipts, and reduced expenditure on Military Works, the financial condition of India would have greatly deteriorated. These extraordinary causes will now soon cease to operate, and the consequence will naturally be a material reduction of receipts. I point to these facts with the view of showing that our sources of revenue are not on a stable footing, and that the increase of receipts in most cases is purely fortuitous

"I find that in the Budget Estimate for the coming financial year Railways are expected to yield an important increase of revenue. The receipts are expected to exceed those of last year by £331,400. I do not know how this expectation can be fully justified. It is true that some increase may be due to an adjustment of accounts, and also to some extent to an increased mileage opened to traffic. But it must be borne in mind that there will be a considerable diminution of Railway receipts owing to the absence of any large movement of food-stuffs for famine requirements. I believe, therefore, that the increase from the Railway source of revenue has been overestimated.

"Then again considerable reduction has been anticipated under various important heads. I am afraid that the reduction has been under-estimated. Owing to calamities in China, the Opium revenue is sure to be affected, and not only will the abnormally high prices of last year be greatly reduced, but the consumption of opium is likely to be decreased. As has been anticipated, Customs will yield far less than they did last year, owing to reduced imports of sugar. The duties on the extraordinarily large importation of sugar abnormally swelled our receipts during the past year, but there is reason to apprehend that these receipts cannot continue to be in the same proportion in which they have hitherto been fixed. I believe the reduction from this source of revenue also has been under-estimated. Although opinion as to the effect of the countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar cannot yet be definitely formed, yet it must be admitted that the addition to our revenue from this source exists under most abnormal conditions. It is certainly not an unsatisfactory reflexion, in the language of the Finance Member, that 'this addition to our revenue has been realized at the expense of the European taxpayers, taxed by their respective Governments to provide the bounties which enable foreign sugar-refiners to sell their sugar in India at prices below the cost of production.' But this satisfactory reflexion is constantly accompanied with the apprehension that foreign Governments may before long realize the impolicy of artificially maintaining the selling price of bounty-fed imported sugar, and may at any moment withdraw their subsidies—the effect of which will be the extinction of this source of revenue.

"It appears to me, my Lord, that from what I have said above Indian finan-

ces are not in a satisfactory condition, and our sources of revenue cannot be depended upon with certainty. The Finance Member observes that expenditure in all directions has been so greatly restricted during the period of financial distress, that 'now that we may fairly estimate for an improvement in revenue and an important diminution of charges for Famine Relief, we have been glad to show some comparative liberality in meeting urgent administrative demands.' This to my mind means, my Lord, that the precautions which have hitherto been taken, the vigilance which has been so effectually exercised, are to be relaxed, and that considerable increase in expenditure is proposed. I cannot but view this proposal with apprehension. I fear, as I have pointed out, that there will be a considerable reduction in the estimated receipts. If my fears prove to be well-founded, the proposed increase in expenditure will place our finances in an embarassed position. I am led to think, my Lord, that it is a bad State policy, as it is bad domestic economy, to sanction increased expenditure in anticipation of increased revenue. When the increase is well assured, and the increased revenue is in the Treasury, then extensive schemes of reform may be matured, and money may be freely expended in successfully carrying out those schemes. But when our revenue has not yet recovered its lost balance, or rather I should say when our finances are not in a prosperous condition, when we have to meet urgent administrative demands by raising loans every year, and thus adding to our permanent indebtedness—this, I venture to say, is not the time to launch into large undertakings necessitating a large outlay.

"The Government of India proposes to make a considerable addition to the expenditure on the Army. I admit of course that our whole existence depends on proper provision for the defence of our frontiers, and that the lessons derived from the war in South Africa could not be neglected. I fully realize the gravity of the situation, but still I am inclined to think that the proposed increase on Army expenditure is abnormally high. I am aware that I am treading on delicate ground. The question I have ventured to refer to is certainly an Imperial question, and must be settled on Imperial grounds.

"In dealing with the great question of meeting famine requirements, the Finance Member alluded to the recuperative power of India. 'The fact,' he says, 'that we have been able to meet the extraordinary demands on our resources, due to famine and plague, and that we are today able to present a Budget showing, notwithstanding the simultaneous serious depression in three such important industries as cotton, tea and indigo, a distinct and satisfactory increase of revenue obtained without increase of taxation, is in itself the strongest evidence of that recuperative power.' There is abundant proof that his belief in this recuperative power is not an idle assumption; it is certainly based on substantial facts. What I only wish to say is that this recuperative power and the economic conditions of the country are not so well assured as they have been represented to be. The land-revenue of the country is in a serious condition at present. The proportion of land-revenue to the general revenue is striking. Under normal conditions I think it ought to be over 27 per cent. I notice in the figures adduced by the Finance Member that this proportion has been fluctuating. This may be due to famine, but still the fact remains that the land-revenue taken as a whole has not been able to completely recover its balance. This is the only source of revenue which is on a stable footing. Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, Post Office, Telegraph, and other sources of revenue are not at all to be compared, as regards stability, to land-revenue. That land-revenue is not increasing, but that the porportion of land-revenue to the total of our resources shows a diminishing tendency, is not a matter for congratulation.

"The most important industry in India is agriculture. The prosperity of the agricultural population, to use the Financial Member's language, has, within the last five years, received apparently crushing blows through the unprecedented recurrence of famine. It is difficult to say how long it will take to remove the effects of these crushing blows. I am not prepared to say that the agricultural population in the Indian Empire is 'somewhat better off today than it was a year ago.' The agriculturist's want of staying power during severe famine is in itself a convincing proof of agricultural distress. Then, again, if it is an admitted fact that the indigenous industries of the country are

perishing, and that new industries in sufficiently large numbers are not replacing them, it will be easily conceived that the recuperative power of India in this direction does not assert itself. What I mean to say is that the economic situation of the country, in my judgment, is not so cheering as it has been described to be; and the evidences of general recuperative power are not so many and so satisfactory as they have been represented to be.

"It is, however, very gratifying, my Lord, as I have stated, that the Financial Member has been able to present to the Council such a remarkable budget, without increase of taxation; and the whole country will feel grateful to him for his invaluable services."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"About this time last year, speaking of the terrible demands of famine, Your Excellency said that you were resolved to devote all the available resources at your disposal to the alleviation of suffering and the prevention of death. It would be as ungrateful as ungracious not to admit, in the most unequivocal manner, that this promise has been kept to the very letter. Nor is it less a matter for gratitude that, instead of adding insult to injury in the shape of diatribes against the alleged unthrift, wastefulness and extravagance of the suffering victims, the Finance Member has, in a spirit of unbiassed justice and strict impartiality, paid a well merited tribute to their frugality, their industry and their powers of endurance —attributes for which they have always received credit, except when disengenuous attempts were made to substitute false for true causes of famine and its attendant evils. As though Providence wished to reward Your Lordship's righteous resolves and hearty performances of them, more than one godsend has come to us with a sheaf of plenty to repair the incident damage or to re-fill the exhausted coffers; such for instance as the unforeseen flush of opium revenue and the repayment from the British Exchequer of charges which the Welby Commission made out to be an unauthorised or unwarrantable burden laid on the Indian tax-payer—although I, for one, think that the amount paid should have included not only arrears, as has been already contended, but also a contribution, as is to be yet contended, towards retiring pay, and pensions, etc., of Indian troops employed in South Africa and China, as was wrung from India in 1884 or 1885 by the British Exchequer when British forces served or were serving India. But amid all this overflow of thankfulness and gladness, it would be failing in an important duty not to notice the shortcomings that exist and not to examine the soundness of certain conclusions, as to economic conditions, recorded in the Financial Statement as following from the figures and facts therein set forth. It is impossible, and it will be unavailing and wearisome, even if it were possible, to go over the entire ground which has been traversed in the Financial Statement and its tables of figures and appendices. Some of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken before me have, besides, a good deal anticipated me, either by saying exactly what I meant to say or in analogically forestalling me. Expenditure, on the Army and on matters kindred to it, is indeed a legitimate battle-ground by reason of being, in the words of the Finance Member, the greatest drain on financial resources. But the Finance Member has said in paragraph 53 on this topic that 'every additional item which has been agreed to, has not only been most jealously scrutinised in the Finance Department, but has also been submitted to the close examination of the Governor General in Council.' In paragraph 54 he has also pointed out how the 'lessons derived from the war in South Africa could not be neglected and how the Government had done their best under the guidance of their military advisers to profit by them.'

"In the face of these assurances and deliverances, it would perhaps be too bold to indulge in criticism. Any little wish that might still linger to probe the question must be effectually quelled by the recollection of the short, decisive and perhaps too curt reply which was vouchsafed, in this very Council Chamber some three years ago, to one who ventured to suggest a modest reduction in the numerical strength of the Indian Army; for the circumstances now are far more inopportune than they were then, seeing how the war-pulse is at the high fever beat all the world over and realising how the doctrine now in the ascendant is that in all countries, great and small alike, to be armed *cap-a-pie* is the only way to be safe, as

much for the preservation of peace as for triumphs in war. The good fortune, and perhaps the best solace as well, in these circumstances, is that this country is ocean-protected on her three sides, by far the largest part for external attack, and that she is not called upon either to maintain a navy of her own or to make contributions towards the cost of the British Fleet.

"Quitting this nettle, which, however one may handle it, must prick one's fingers, I shall confine myself to some words on public works, on irrigation and on the conclusions of economic progress, drawn and recorded by the Hon'ble Finance Member from the figures before him. Judging by the figures set forth in paragragh 60 of the Financial Statement, it looks as though the extension of railways is regarded as several times more important than the works of irrigation—ranging from nine to nearly fourteen times. Upon the relative value of railways and irrigation-works there has always been, and there is sure always to be, a wide and equally decisive difference of opinion, depending, as it does and as it must, on the difference in the stand-points from which they are looked at. It is, however, noteworthy that after Sir Arthur Cotton, of irrigation fame, no one has made or has bid for a name for himself by pressing the exceptional claims of irrigation as energetically as he had done—one who, on the banks of the Kristna and the Godavari, is ranked with by-gone Indian saints and receives occasional oblations of sacred water on certain days when those sainted benefactors receive holy offerings for signal, unforgotten service. A great deal, besides, could be said on both sides; and a great deal has been said. Having regard to the main consideration that, while works of irrigation help in raising and multiplying food-stuffs and economic and commercial products, the railways help in their speedy transit to places most advantageous for making profit, the claims of production have plainly a precedence over the facilities of transit. The surplus things to be carried must exist before the carrying agency is called into request. If not, the inevitable consequence is that the bare sufficiency of one place is laid under contribution for the benefit of places where there is want, and the area of scarcity and desolation is made to grow wider and wider—though it must be admitted in the interests of humanity that, if nothing better could be done, it is less objectionable to swell the number of half-starved than to let even a few to die of utter want. One ought not therefore to dogmatise on this knotty problem. It is rather the duty of every one to discuss the question with himself soberly and with the paramount, if not the sole, object of preventing the too speedily recurring famine. I humbly think that, making the amplest allowance for every pertinent consideration, the claims of irrigation have not, and have not had, such warm and vigorous championship and such large and continuous outlays as they deserve. Neither in the Financial Statement nor in its annexures do I find any detailed or defined scheme for the creation of a Government system of wells, to tap subterranean streams by way of supplementing the service of canals and reservoirs, which are solely dependent on monsoons, which have, of late, learned too much the trick of being fitful or precarious. I know it may be said, as it has been said, that this was a pure Provincial affair and that the Provincial Governments would surely be attending to it in the requisite degree. So are many of the canals, in so far as they belong to this or that Provincial Government and so far as they are cut and excavated by the particular Government within whose limits they respectively are. We nevertheless find these canals named and specific allotments labelled on each of them in the Financial Statement. Why should not schemes, devised and formulated in respect of a system of well-supply, be similarly honoured? That there is urgent need for some such course is shown by regard being had for the scanty attention such a system or other irrigation systems command in the Madras Presidency as noted in the following extract from the Hindu newspaper of Friday last:

'From the annual report of the administration of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in this Presidency during the past official year 1899-1900, it will be seen what little has been done and what more remains to be done. The irrigation-works shown in the sketch map annexed to the report appear like specks in a vast area. The total cultivable area in the districts of the Presidency is 33,423,401 acres, out of which only 3,902,000 or about 12 per cent. only is commanded by the irrigation-works, coming under the classes of major and minor productive and protective works; about 2,601,088

acres are shewn as irrigated by works coming under minor works under the charge of the Revenue or Public Works Department—which are dependent upon rainfall for their supply of water. Deducting these two from the total cultivable area, we find that about 27 millions of acres or nearly 80 per cent. of the cultivable area has no sources of irrigation whatever. Herein lies a great field for the useful and benevolent operations of the Local Government. It may not perhaps be possible to bring all these lands under irrigation, but a large portion of them may be so brought. Unfortunately, however, Government draws its purse-strings tight when expenditure on useful public works has to be undertaken. During the last year, the amount spent on all classes of works from Imperial, Provincial and irrigation-cess funds was about Rs. 50,97,988 against a revenue of Rs. 2,01,75,080. This expenditure, be it remembered, included establishment charges which are not at all on an illiberal scale—tools, plant, construction and repair of quarters for officers and servants. How much of the fifty lakhs was actually spent on works is not clear from the report. It would be well if in future reports the cost of establishment, etc., is eliminated and the actual amount spent on works separately shown in the body of the report.'

"Paragraphs 72 to 76 are devoted to the consideration of the countervailing duties on sugar under the Act to which I lent my humble support in passing. The main ground on which the Act was sought to be passed and on which it was widely supported was that it would safeguard and promote the interests of the many thousands who had many thousands of acres under sugarcane cultivation. Looking over the paragraphs in question, one is sadly disappointed that no figures or facts in relation to that declared object are discernable, and it is no consolation to be told either that certain colonies profited thereby—one more than the rest—or that we were getting revenue at the expense of certain European countries. It is unfortunate that the avowed intention is presumably unfulfilled, and that the suspicion, freely expressed at the time, that it was legislation for the benefit of some of the colonies, seems not to have been altogether unfounded.

"I next beg leave to say a few words on the economic progress on which some stress is laid in paragraghs 101, etc. The propositions laid down in paragraph 102 are, in the highest degree, unexceptionable. They are as follows:—

'(1) The question of economic development is one in which those responsible for the financial situation must take the keenest interest.

'(2) It is comparatively easy for a Government to take money out of the pockets of the public, provided that those pockets are sufficiently well-filled.'

"The first of these propositions enunciates a rule of abstract duty and in it there is not the least flaw. The second proposition, too, is in one sense an abstract principle; and I presume that, in thus unreservedly predicating it, the Finance Member connotes that the pockets out of which the increased receipts have come, as noticed in the Budget, are, as a matter of fact, well-filled pockets; for otherwise there would be little relevancy in the statement of the principle. Is this true as a matter of fact? Reverting for a moment to his paragraph 18, we find that, except Land-revenue, the main heads of receipts are stated to show more or less of an important increase. In the next paragraph he goes into those main heads and virtually votes against many of them to be undeserving of acceptance as more or less permanent or established factors tending to or illustrative of economic progress. Firstly, increase of receipts in Opium is due admittedly to abnormal prices. The receipts from Railways and from Telegraphs are equally due to famine or other adventitious causes. Receipts under the Military Department are, in his own words, purely fortuitous. Eliminating all these, there are but two main heads which are left to be inferred as healthy sources of enhanced income, *viz.*, Salt and Customs. As to Salt, the dictum is inexplicable, unless indeed it is assumed that big lumps of salt are swallowed in lieu of morsels of solid food, or unless there is some chemical process under which salt, combined with air, turns into human pabulum. It is quite plain that salt by itself is no article of food, and that it is only when combined with very much bigger doses of solid substances that it is an ingredient of human consumption. It is therefore somewhat problematic how, except as flavouring the charity doles or famine-rations, so much salt could have been consumed by human beings. If consumed as last suggested, the amount of its consumption is an index of the wide extent of pauperism, relieved

by charity or the State, rather than any criterion of well-filled pockets. Salt might indeed have also been thrown into fields to improve the soil or given to plough-cattle to make them healthy. But in the face of the admittedly terrible holocausts of cattle and the parching-up of extensive areas for want of rain, it is rather a violent conclusion to draw that, in the track of the salt thus extended, prosperity or plenty followed in any appreciable degree.

"Then regarding Customs as an index of progressive well-being by being, as it is alleged, a certain sign of consuming capacity, I shall grant some force in it, and I am entitled to ask whether one swallow would make summer and whether the Customs returns are any indication of well-filled pockets as a matter of necessary inference. I have my serious doubts; and Customs income is no more an evidence of well-filled pockets than is the mere fact of the payment of revenue under distraints and threats of distraints is an evidence of recuperative power. We have had too frequent proofs of full payment of revenue in one year being followed by dearth in the succeeding year to derive from that single fact the comfort that the pockets out of which the revenue has come have much left behind. To make payment of revenue under stringent processes or under menace of them an index of well-filled pockets is like inferring a well-filled granary by the number of rats and bandicoots in the farm-house, or like assuming the solid solvency of one who borrows heavily and pays exorbitant interest. True economic progress will and can come only from the colossal demands on the country's resources being considerably reduced, from the administrative machinery being cheapened a great deal, by the raiyat being relieved of harrassments of re-assessments and re-settlement, and, above all, by the growth, development and multiplicity of industries which constitute a necessary complement of agriculture in working out the prosperity of a country, and which will converge towards producing what the Finance Member has very properly called the highly satisfactory result, from an economic point of view, of substituting expenditure in India for expenditure abroad."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"I have only a very few words to say. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Bose has remarked that 'the day when the troubles and tribulations of the people of the Central Provinces will be over is not yet within sight,' and he seems to think that the estimated land-revenue collections of the coming year have been put at too high a figure for these provinces in the Budget. My Hon'ble friend has, I think, taken rather too gloomy a view of the situation. The present spring harvest has unfortunately been a good deal damaged in parts of the Central Provinces by unseasonable rain, but not to so serious an extent, according to the latest official reports, as my Hon'ble friend has stated; and the last autumn harvest was on the whole a very fair one, especially as regards the rice and cotton crops. The estimated land-revenue collections of the coming year as entered in the Budget are 10 lakhs below the figures sent up by the Chief Commissioner, which again were 5 lakhs below the estimates of the District and Divisional Officers; so it will be seen that the Government of India have fully recognized the necessity of dealing leniently with the land-holders of the Central Provinces in their present circumstances. The estimated collections of $80\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs are made up of $67\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on account of the current demand of the year and 13 lakhs on account of arrears of suspended revenue; and I may remark that the current demand amounts to $88\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 3 lakhs more than my Hon'ble friend has stated it to be. In any case, he need be under no apprehension that any undue severity will be exercised in realizing land-revenue if the coming agricultural season should again unfortunately prove unfavourable. The Chief Commissioner has been authorized, in response to an application recently received from him, to remit all arrears of revenue, amounting to about 21 lakhs of rupees, which accrued previous to the revenue year 1899-1900 that is, the year which ended last July, and to exercise his discretion as to remitting up to one-half the demand of the year 1899-1900; and my Hon'ble friend will perhaps accept these orders as an indication of the desire of both the Local Administration and the Government of India to treat the land-holders of the Central Provinces with

generous consideration in view of the undoubted misfortunes which they have lately undergone.

"With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton's remarks about the deficiency in the superior forest-establishment in Burma, we have not been unmindful of the promise given by Mr. Ibbetson during the discussion of the Financial Statement last year, but unfortunately we are still hampered by the want of forest-officers in all Provinces. The annual recruitment has been enlarged, but it will take some time before this is felt. I am informed that, compared with other Provinces, Burma is not badly off, and that on the 1st January last there were four young forest-officers stationed there in excess of the sanctioned cadre. The matter shall, however, be looked into again. The forest-revenue of Burma is large, and we will do our best to meet the wish of the Local Government."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR said:—"My Lord, I do not think it would serve any useful object for me to try to anticipate what my Hon'ble Colleague in the Finance Department may have to say in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton and the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, on the subject of the financing of productive public works. I may remark, however, that I should have esteemed myself fortunate if things had been as easy during my term of office as I think we may hope they will be in future.

"The question of railway rolling stock to which the same two gentlemen have referred is in a fair way of solution, so far as the grant of funds to meet all demands under this head in full can avail to solve it.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton as to the *primâ facie* desirability in the interests of Burma of a line to open up the Southern Shan States. Several alternative proposals for such a line which have been put forward are now under investigation. It will rest with my Hon'ble Colleague in the Finance Department to say, when that time comes, whether, if the results of the investigation are favourable, the accumulated Provincial balance can be made available as suggested for the prosecution of the work.

"I have had the pleasure of a conference with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham and the Hon'ble Mr. Henderson on the subject of light railways in Assam, at which the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law was good enough to attend, and which I hope may result in the submission of proposals which the Government of India may be able to accept."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—"My Lord, I have already laid upon the table an explanation of the estimates with which I am concerned—the Indian military estimates, the Home (Indian) military estimates, the Military Works, and the Marine estimates. I have submitted an abstract of them, and have explained the causes which have led to a considerable extra expenditure for the coming year. It is not necessary for me to repeat the figures which I have already presented. But, as this is the last time I shall have the honour of addressing the Council, I shall ask permission to trespass on their patience while I deal with certain matters upon which I think a somewhat fuller explanation is necessary than that I have already given.

"I have explained more than once how the military expenditure has increased since the measures were carried out in 1885-86-87, under the auspices of Lord Dufferin and the guidance of Lord Roberts and Sir George Chesney, for raising the strength of the British and Native armies, the establishment of reserves, and for the creation of coast and frontier defences. I have also set before them the fact that, besides these great measures, there have been many others which have caused additional military expenditure. The equipment of the field army for mobilisation, the rise in prices and wages, and the increase of the pay of the British and Native army, account for a very large sum; and I have also shown to the Council that in the ordinary annual military expenditure a very large proportion consists of money spent on the pay, the food-supply, clothing, doctoring, and arming of our military forces.

"When I took office five years ago I hoped to have had the leisure to pursue the aim, which for a great many years I had set before myself, to do everything in my power to assist in the completion of all our preparations for

the field army and for the efficiency of the army in general, and to forward all measures which would make for the internal security of India, while endeavouring to apply the money granted to the best advantage, and at the same time searching for means of economy in every branch of the military administration. But besides these I felt that there were many other questions which I might at least help in bringing forward—measures which would be beneficial to the army and to the country, not all of them perhaps of surpassing interest to the public, but which would, if carried out, lead to a considerable improvement in our army system in India. I hoped to have had the leisure to pursue these subjects, and that time would be given me to carry them forward to a conclusion. We had learned many lessons from our experience in the Chitral expedition, and there was no one who had considered the military questions of the day who did not feel that there was a vast deal to be done. But a year had hardly passed when we were confronted by the campaign of 1897-98, on the north-west frontier. In 1898 we were engaged in gathering up the fruits of our experience of the war, in 899 we had to send a force to South Africa, which saved the situation in Natal, not only by the presence of the gallant troops who left these shores, but by the supply of the stores and munitions of war which we sent with them. In 1900, as I have shown in my memorandum on the estimates, we had to despatch a large expedition to China, and it must be a satisfaction to all of us to know that Her late Majesty's Government expressed their admiration of the promptitude with which the Indian reinforcements were delivered in South Africa, and again that similar satisfaction was expressed at the expedition with which a much larger body of troops was despatched for service in China. It must be remembered that we have no enormous fleet of sea transports at our command. If we had these, with the arrangements for mobilisation at which we have so long laboured and with the reserves we keep up, we should be able to despatch troops beyond sea in much less time. But, gratifying as these results have been, it must be allowed that a time of constant pressure and hard work to all concerned is not one in which reforms and improvements of all kinds can be threshed out. I have certainly not been able to do all that I had hoped for, but I trust that, with the support received from Commanders-in-Chief and from Your Excellency and my colleagues, I at least have been able to pave the way and to make it easier for my successor.

"I have attached to my memorandum on the estimates a paper showing what has been done in the past sixteen years, and I have specially desired to indicate the progress we have made, although we have had no extraordinary grants of money, because some critics have affirmed that since the great measures of 1885, 1886 and 1887, very little has been done to improve our military position in this country. Now, it must be remembered that since these years we have had exceptional financial difficulties—difficulties caused by exchange, by widespread pestilence, by frontier wars, and by two great famines; so that it has been a difficult thing to obtain money to fulfil those military requirements which are necessary.

"Fifteen or sixteen years ago there was no field army, but by degrees, and with comparatively small grants, we have done an immense deal to put that army into a state of efficiency, and time, labour and money have been spent on these preparations. Besides the mobilisation we have had to face rearmaments, though not to the extent that is now necessary; we have reorganised a large portion of the Native army in the direction of higher efficiency; the presidential army system was not suited to the circumstances of the time or to efficiency in war; but, although its abolition involved an enormous amount of labour, it has been replaced by a simpler system of organisation. The pay of the British and Native armies has been increased, and many improvements have been effected in every arm and in every branch of the service. In the North-West Frontier campaigns of 1897-98 our mobilisation scheme had been heavily tried and our resources had been heavily taxed, and we therefore took up all those questions which stood out as the lessons to be learned from the war.

"In 1899, the Commander-in-Chief, the late Sir William Lockhart, and I presented to the Government of India a statement of the measures which we considered necessary for improving the efficiency of the army. In March last

year the Mobilisation Committee sat continuously for some weeks, and the whole situation was again reviewed; and almost with his last breath Sir William Lockhart expressed his approval of the labours which had been undertaken. And in that month we laid before the Government further proposals. The remainder of the year and the first quarter of this has been occupied in a similar manner, and the Government are now in possession of a complete statement—complete at all events for the present time—of what is needed for the army both for the defence of the country and its internal security.

"But, if the Council will permit me, I shall hope to show as concisely as I can, what the large expenditure is, which has been agreed to since we considered not only the lessons of the frontier campaigns of 1897-98, but the still more striking experience of the war in South Africa. The initial expenditure which has been agreed to or proposed by the Government of India amounts in round numbers to Rs. 3,50,00,000 or £2,333,000. I will deal with these measures of improvement under the headings which I have adopted in my memorandum, but, as some of the greatest of them affect every branch of the army, I will mention these in the first instance.

"First and foremost is the rearmament of the Native Army and the volunteers, and upon that we have to expend a total sum of Rs. 2,05,00,000 or £1,367,000; a portion only of which is included in the sum already mentioned, because some of the expenditure on rearmament will fall upon the year after next; that is, we have incurred a portion of the expenditure this year, a further sum is provided in next year's estimates, and the year after the total expenditure should be finished. We hope to complete the armament in a three years' programme instead of in five years as originally settled for financial reasons. The next important measure affecting the army is the increase in the number of officers. I need not go into the merits of that question, because it is well-known and appreciated by all that we require a much larger number of officers not only for war, but to provide an establishment sufficient to meet the normal drain upon it from all causes, and for the increased training of the army which must now be undertaken in peace time.

"The third measure is the increase and reorganisation of the transport.

"The subject is too large to deal with in all its details, but experience had shown that our transport was inadequate, that there was no organisation for its rapid expansion, and that we had no system of permanent registration of the transport resources of the country. The proposals made were considered too large to meet at the present time, and we therefore had to re-examine the question to bring it in closer harmony with the exigencies of our financial position. The measures which have been finally accepted were, first, the addition of 26 officers to the transport service; secondly, the organisation of permanent cadres of mule corps, camel corps, and pony-cart trains; thirdly, the creation of a permanent registration staff; fourthly, an improvement in the status of transport drivers together with the formation of reserves of drivers. This plan will give us, besides the 26 officers, an increase of 21 warrant officers, 34 British non-commissioned officers, 273 native officers and non-commissioned officers, 30 veterinary assistants, 228 artificers, and 4,396 drivers. We increased the complement of transport by 7,000 mules last March and have added 2,143 camels under the silladar system; so that we shall have, when our establishment is complete, 54 transport officers, 40 departmental warrant officers, 52 non-commissioned officers, 277 native officers, 149 veterinary assistants, 943 artificers, 21,226 drivers, 21,924 mules, 5,393 camels, 6,660 bullocks, 594 ponies, and 7,067 transport carts.

"The whole subject has received from the transport committee under General Sanford and from other authorities the most exhaustive consideration, and both the late and the present Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Lockhart and Sir Power Palmer, strongly supported the proposals. The transport under the system we have initiated will be capable of expansion. The machinery of the cadres will be linked with the operations of the registration staff in districts, and the transport service will be placed on a footing which will induce good men to enter it; while the military organisation we have proposed will do much to bring about this result. We have also an auxiliary plan for obtaining camels which has so far been most successful, that of making grants to camel-

owners of culturable land on the Chenab canal, with grazing privileges attached, on the condition that they keep a specified number of registered camels for military service; and we hope to apply the same principle to the lands adjacent to the Jhelum canal. This should give us a large reserve of camels, and the results so far have been very encouraging. Of course, our actuals by no means tally with our establishments, because we have had to send a considerable amount of transport to South Africa and also to China; but we are gradually getting the new plan into working order, the mule cadres previously organized under the provisional scheme are in process of completion, and I hope that by the end of this month they will be in fair working order, and that the equipment and gear required will be stored at the head-quarters of each cadre by that time. The purchase of ponies for the pony-cart trains is in progress, and the siege-train and army transport bullock establishments have been reorganised. A vast number of details have had to be settled, and a good many still remain for disposal. We have been greatly hampered by the shortage of officers, but the Commander-in-Chief has been good enough to give us aid from the army—although this has acted injuriously on regiments—as we were unable to supply the officers from the Commissariat-Transport Department. If these officers had not been supplied from the army, we should not have been able to start the new organization. I have only been able to see the initiation of the scheme, but I am sure that under my successor, and General Christopher and Colonel Mansfield, the reorganisation will be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. And, before concluding the subject of transport, I may mention that we have accepted, in a modified way, the conclusions of the committee on ambulance transport which was presided over by Sir Alfred Gaselee. We propose that the existing establishment of bearers or kahars shall be enrolled in companies, that the pay, clothing, etc., shall be improved, and that each company shall be properly organised and commanded; the control of each division composed of a certain number of companies, to be under the Principal Medical Officer of each command. We hope that each company will have the nucleus of further expansion in itself, which will be left, when the company takes the field, as the depôt. In this way we trust that we shall get, what we have not had for many years, bearers physically fit, and that they will know that there is some one to take charge of them and to look after their interests. Under ambulance we have also provided for a large reserve of ambulance riding saddles.

"In the artillery during the past two years we have accepted various measures for its improvement, such as an increase of mountain artillery, improvement of ammunition columns, purchase of material for batteries, increase in howitzer batteries, increase in the number of artillery horses, improvement of the equipment of field batteries, provision of new mountain guns, and an increase to the scale of practice ammunition. The artillery is greatly in need of improved arrangements for mobilisation so as to avoid breaking up batteries to supply those of the field army, and it requires thoroughly and completely organized ammunition columns. All I can say on this point is that the subject has been exhaustively discussed.

"With regard to the cavalry, we have provided for an issue of Maxim guns for the regiments of the field army and for the supply of mekometers and binoculars, also additional heliographs for Native cavalry; and we have also acquired land for cavalry exercise. As to the infantry, a good many minor measures have been accepted in respect to British infantry, and to the Native infantry we propose to give additional officers. Here again we provide Maxims for a portion of the infantry for the field army and bandolier equipment; we have also been able to provide for the improvement of army signalling in the Native army, gymnastic instruction, an increase in the tools for the Pioneer battalions, an office allowance to Quartermasters of Native infantry regiments, and a great many minor items which time does not allow me to mention. We have also provided for five schools for mounted infantry, which will train a considerable number of officers and men and by degrees will establish a fairly large force of mounted infantry in this country both British and Native.

"In the Engineers we have provided for an equipment of war balloons, for ten miles of light tramway and fifty miles of light field railway, for the com-

pletion of the bridge-train equipment, for electric-firing apparatus with service companies of sappers, and for other requirements.

"I have already dealt with transport. Under the head of commissariat we propose an increase of officers as an instalment and various improvements which we trust will make this service more attractive; and we have somewhat improved the pay of warrant officers of the department. If we cannot get officers to enter the Commissariat Department, we must try other inducements, as if we desire economy as well as efficiency we must have adequate supervision and a sufficient number of officers.

"Under the head of medical and hospital service we hope to increase the number of officers of the Indian Medical Service; we have provided for the completion of the equipment of field and general hospitals. In future wars the provision of medical officers, hospitals, etc., will have to be largely increased, and we must not overlook that fact.

"There are also several items in connection with mobilisation, such as the provision of the requirements of mobilisation rest-camps, railway sidings, and water-supply and other things which make for the efficiency of the field army.

"It will be allowed that the development of our manufacturing power is of the highest importance. We are pushing on the cordite factory, and the central gun-carriage factory, and additional grants have been made for this purpose. Both these will well repay the outlay which is proposed not only from the point of view of efficiency but of economy. Then we have decided to propose the establishment of a small-arms factory, so that India may, as far as possible, be independent. This policy will be generally approved, but although it receives its greatest and most attractive development in the manufacture of war material, we must not forget that there are other branches of local industries of the greatest use to the Military Department and most economical to the State. For very many years the brewing industry of India has supplied the soldier with good and wholesome malt-liquor. We have the power of inspection and analysis, and the soldier is supplied at a uniform price wherever he is stationed. From local mills we obtain large quantities of clothing and other supplies, and I trust that every effort will be made to extend this local supply; the boot factory at Cawnpore worked by Messrs. Cooper, Allen manufactured 174,793 pairs of British army boots in 1899 and 246,669 in 1900 up to 30th November; of this number 198,660 pairs were supplied to South Africa. In addition to these quantities the factory supplied 314,262 pairs of boots and shoes for the Native troops in India and for troops elsewhere, or a grand total of 735,724 pairs in the two years. These figures speak for themselves, and testify to the important reserves and manufacturing powers we possess. Before I leave this branch of the subject let me mention that the Army Clothing Department at Alipore under Colonel Buckland have made up nearly 500,000 articles of clothing for South Africa and China, besides supplying about 180,000 helmets, and this without any addition to the normal permanent establishment, a remarkable result only to be accomplished by the zeal and energy of the Superintendent and his subordinates. I know that my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Edward Law is deeply interested in the development of local industries, and I feel sure his efforts in this direction will be rewarded.

"Under the head of internal defence I am glad to be able to announce the measures which the Government of India have accepted for the increased efficiency of the volunteers, such as proficiency and other allowances to officers, larger amount of ammunition, additional help in the construction of ranges, band allowances, and prizes for rifle shooting; and I hope that the better equipment of the volunteers may be carried out later. No one can regret more than I do the delay in the issue of rifles to the volunteers, but we perhaps may hope to issue a percentage, and that steps will be taken the year after next to supply the volunteers with the new rifle. We hope, too, that before very long an officer may be appointed who shall be specially charged with the interests of the volunteers.

"Under the head of coast defences we have provided for various improvements, such as electric lighting, submarine mining, additional garrison artillery, supply of cordite ammunition for certain guns, and a partial rearmament. I

have touched on frontier defences and frontier railways in my memorandum, and it is exceedingly satisfactory to know that there is a large development of traffic on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

"But besides such measures as I have mentioned or are enumerated in my memorandum, we are constantly endeavouring to improve the sanitation, health, and comfort of the army. These measures involve large expenditure, but I am convinced that none will repay expenditure so well. We have been able to do something in the way of improving the gymnastic training and, as I have shown in my memorandum, to improve the sanitary requirements. I have been particularly interested in what is being done to improve the meat which is issued for the British soldier's ration; experiments of great value have been undertaken by Captain Meagher; and we are improving and extending grass farms and dairy farms, and increasing them so as to be able to give fresh and plentiful supplies of meat, butter, and milk. And besides the goodness of the supplies, an advantageous financial result is obtained; while cattle-breeding is improved, and fodder production is increased, and I look to the whole of the fodder for the mounted branches being supplied by these farms. The system of fattening slaughter cattle has been a great success, and is being extended, and we hope that the beef and mutton issued to the troops will be immensely improved. Better food and better cooking will, I feel certain, do a great deal for the British soldier. We want more trained directors and managers, and if we get these, I believe that these military farms will prove a remarkable success all over India, and this will be due in a high degree to the enthusiasm, knowledge, and industry of Captain Meagher.

"The sanitary condition of cantonments must always be a matter of the greatest interest to those responsible for the military administration, and although a good deal has been done, and in the course of years we have spent a considerable amount on hospitals, water-supply, drainage and the like, we cannot say that we have approached perfection. We require to derive our piped water-supply from the purest sources, and this may mean going to a greater distance in many cases. This piped water-supply should be connected with all buildings where water is required. The removal of refuse, both liquid and solid, is a matter of immense importance to the health of stations. In my belief the present means of removal, where scientific trenching cannot be undertaken are inadequate. In some cases we ought to have tramways, as they have indeed in some Native States. We are endeavouring to pursue this subject to the best of our means, but those means are not large, and I submit that it would be a good measure to take certain stations and bring them up to the best possible conditions of sanitation in every detail. I commend to my successor the steady pursuance of the policy of quartering British troops in the hills during the hot weather. Our hutted camps have not been increased as much as I could have wished for.

"There is one matter to which I referred very briefly in my memorandum, and which will, I believe, when carried to a conclusion, be one of the greatest reforms which has ever been undertaken for the comfort and welfare of the soldier in barracks, that is, the application of electricity in punkah-pulling and the lighting of barracks by electricity. It cannot be doubted that the discomforts experienced do tell on the health of the British soldier in the extremely trying hot weather in many parts of the country, and the transformation of the barracks into cooler, more cheerful, and better lighted quarters, will effect a vast amelioration in the condition of British troops serving in the plains of India. I may venture to say that Your Excellency has taken the deepest personal interest in this matter, and, although the expenditure will be large, I am sure that there is no greater benefit which can be conferred on the British soldier in this country—a benefit which will be due to the personal interest and sympathy of Your Excellency. I only hope that the name of Lord Curzon will be for ever associated with the carrying through of this beneficent measure for the improvement of the condition of the British soldier serving in the plains of India.

"I would just allude for a moment to three great questions of importance which cannot be left out of consideration in discussing the needs of the

army. The first is the question of the distribution of the troops. I have alluded to that on a previous occasion, and all I need say here is that it has never been lost sight of, but that the enormous expenditure involved has undoubtedly prevented practical effect except in small and minor ways. But we have at this very time under consideration a project which will remove many of the defects which have been noticed in our distribution of troops in this country. The second question is the composition of the Native army as it exists at present. That is a matter which has been considered over and over again. I have shown that we have made great improvements within the last ten or fifteen years, but we must progress further in this path, and at this moment under the Commander-in-Chief's auspices an endeavour is being made to obtain better material and to raise the standard of efficiency in one portion of the army. The third question is that in which I have been specially interested, *viz.*, the creation of a more powerful agency by reorganisation both at Army Head-Quarters and the Military Department to cope with the great work which is before them, and by the more practical training of the staff in all the duties of staff officers.

"Last year I mentioned Lord Welby's Commission and my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ananda Charlu has alluded to it today For many years it was one of my duties to help to fight the battle of India in respect to the War Office charges. If we have not got all we hoped for—and I gather that my Hon'ble Colleague does not think we have got enough—I think a reduction of £230,000 a year is a very substantial relief to our Indian military estimates. My statements of the military value of India to the Imperial army made before the Commission were hotly contested at the time, but I think South Africa and China have supported my view of the question.

"And now, if I may be permitted, I should like to say a few words about certain measures with the initiation of which I have been concerned but the completion of which I have not been able to see. The first is with regard to horse and mule-breeding in India and the remounting of the army; this is a matter of immense importance to the efficiency of the army, and from the financial point of view it deserves the highest consideration; while the promotion of horse and mule-breeding among the people of the country concerns the welfare of large numbers. The appointment of a commission under General Tyler to consider the subject was only resolved upon after very great consideration, but it was apparent that we should not arrive at a thorough investigation without such a commission, and I believe—and I have the authority of General Tyler for saying so—that, if their conclusions are correct, there is no reason why India should not take her place as one of the great horse-breeding countries of the world.

"The second matter is the inquiry which has been made by the Special Commissioners, Colonels Huchinson and Wingate, regarding compensation for dearness of provisions, commissariat procedure and accounts, and other matters. I again must affirm that their reports are in every way practical and admirable I believe we shall derive great benefit from their enquiries, and that the Commissariat Department itself will be vastly improved. One of the results of their labours will, I hope, be the lightening of the burden now thrown upon that Department. Another question in which I have been deeply interested is that of the account and audit system of the army. That system has grown up in course of time; it has in my opinion become over-elaborate, and we are trying to see whether the burden laid upon the army cannot be lightened with due regard to the requirements of audit and financial regularity; in fact, we wish to substitute a simpler system for the complex one which now is in vogue. Colonel Anderson, who has a complete knowledge of the whole business, and has the confidence of the army, is president of the committee which is now considering the subject, and I shall look forward to seeing the results of their labours.

"I have alluded on a previous occasion to the question of the reduction of reports and returns. Very much has been effected under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and I hope we have succeeded in the Military Department in doing a good deal. Your Excellency, as I mentioned before, has taken a powerful interest in the matter, and we have undoubtedly reduced a considerable number of returns and have shortened the terribly lengthy reports and

reviews. A great deal still remains to be carried out, but I can thoroughly trust my successor to press on this work with vigour.

"But there is one great subject to which I must refer at the last. I took it up with enthusiasm when I entered upon my term of office, but wars and expeditions and other difficulties have prevented my achieving what I hoped to have done in a matter which I have had at heart for so many years—I mean the decentralisation of military business. Still we have done something. When the presidential system was abolished we decentralised a considerable amount of business. We have since carried this on, and we have now under consideration the report of the committee of which General Burnett was president to see how far the powers of General Officers Commanding districts can be enlarged, and we have also under consideration certain proposals made in the Military Department for what may be called the higher decentralisation of army business and military finance. That is an immense subject to enter upon which would carry me far beyond the limits of a speech of this kind. I can only say that, although I have not seen the realization of the project, I confidently leave it in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and of my successor, feeling assured also that Your Excellency will do everything in your power to further this great reform.

"Last year I said that the continuity of the hostile criticism of military expenditure had been broken, and, with one exception, those of my Hon'ble Colleagues who have mentioned the subject have spoken of the measures we have undertaken, with approval. Sir Harnam Singh has, however, alluded to the military charges as abnormally high. But as in the same breath he agreed that the army should be efficient and the country secure, I do not think I can regard him as a hostile critic, and hope I have convinced him that the cost of the army is a national insurance which we are bound to incur.

"My Lord, I think that it will be admitted that we have done very much to improve the efficiency of the army and to secure the defence of this country. We have been greatly assisted by a large sum from the savings due to the absence of the troops in South Africa and China and the recurring expenditure is not a very heavy burden, but I am convinced that very great efforts are still necessary. The Commander-in-Chief and I have endeavoured to place before the Government the whole of the requirements of the army, and, so far as it is humanly possible to forecast them, I do not think we have omitted a single item. We can only tell the Government what we consider to be necessary at the present time or in the immediate future, as new scientific, warlike, or political developments may arise which may be followed by great changes. A great deal has been done, but a great deal remains to be done. We cannot propose a state of finality in military affairs. We require to be able to put a powerful army into the field and to ensure the safety of the country. More I cannot say, and I am afraid I have often been accused of too great persistency in this matter, but at all events the Government have the materials for further and greater efforts. The preparation of these materials—and the exhaustive elaboration and discussion of the measures which have actually been carried out—has thrown an immense amount of extra labour on General Maitland and the other officers of the Military Department, not to speak of the very heavy additional calls on the clerical establishment.

"I feel I have trespassed on the attention of the Council long enough, but before I conclude, and as this is the last time I shall have an opportunity, I should like to say a few words with regard to those with whom I have been specially connected in the work of military administration. From successive Commanders-in-Chief I have received the greatest consideration and support; and I am also much indebted to the officers of Army Head-Quarters for their efforts to assist me in my labours. The officers of the Military Department it would be invidious to particularise by name, but I must express my very deep appreciation of the ability and industry with which they have worked, and I would also at the same time desire to express my appreciation of the support which has been given to me by the assistants in that department, who have rendered me the most efficient help. Of the heads of the great departments with which I have been specially connected, the Ordnance, Commissariat-Transport, Military Accounts, Military Works, Medical, Horse-

breeding and Army Remount Departments, I can only say that General Wace, General Hobday and Major-General Christopher, the Commissaries-General for Transport, Colonels Hawkes and Mansfield, Colonel Miley, the Accountant-General, my lamented friend General Turner, Surgeon-General Harvey, Colonel Queripel, and Colonel Goad, have always given me the most valuable assistance. And although I have already mentioned in my memorandum the Royal Indian Marine, for the administration of which the Military Member of Council is responsible, I cannot conclude without referring to the services of Admiral Sir John Hext, and of Captain Goodridge, the Directors of Marine during my tenure of office, through whose work and exertions the Royal Indian Marine has attained, and continues to maintain, the fine position it now occupies. My belief is that the Indian Marine, which I have seen grow up from very tiny beginnings into an admirable service, will prove a powerful auxiliary to the resources of the Empire. From the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Power Palmer, I have always received the greatest help and consideration, and there is no one who is more deeply interested in the efficiency of the army. It is naturally a very great regret to me that I shall no longer be concerned in the military administration of this Empire, or associated in the carrying out of measures for the good of the British and Native Army of India. But my successor, Sir Edmond Elles, is well versed in all the great problems with which we have to deal, and I look forward confidently to his tenure of office being marked by a still further development of wh atwe all have at heart—the efficiency of the army and the security of the country. And now, my Lord, in conclusion permit me to thank Your Excellency and my colleagues, not only for the patience with which you have listened to me today, but also for the kindness and courtesy which I have invariably received in this Council."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I will endeavour to answer some of the questions which have been more particularly addressed to the Finance Department during the course of this discussion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ashton has spoken forcibly on a question which, in view of the great importance of railway finance on our general financial situation, properly attracts considerable attention.

"I may perhaps, with advantage, first reply to some of his observations on the question of railway accounts as distinguished from the larger question of railway finance.

"My Hon'ble Colleague refers to certain questions connected with the heading 'Loss by Exchange' in our statements. It is perhaps sufficient to say on this point that the heading 'Loss by Exchange' no longer appears in our accounts.

"On the general question, I have already expressed my opinion that it is particularly desirable, in order to encourage investors, that we should seek so to show our main headings of accounts that possible investors, not versed in accounting, and not sufficiently interested to seek for explanations in our very elaborate, and, I consider, very complete, detailed statements, may be able at once to grasp the situation and see at a glance that Indian railways are a very important, and as a whole, a paying undertaking.

"We have, as I pointed out in my Statement, made a practical step in this direction by shewing, grouped together in that part of our accounts more especially devoted to Capital expenditure, the different heads of Capital expenditure on railways, while under the heads Revenue and Expenditure Charged against Revenue, the net result of the working of all our railways is at once evident. I do not say that it is impossible to still further improve our system of railway accounts; but, under present conditions of railway financial organization, it is very difficult in practice to introduce such simplification as may appear easy of accomplishment, until the question is studied closely in detail.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ashton dwells with great earnestness on the system of raising money for railway construction and asks if our present arrangements are such as to obviate difficulty in finding money for the construction of a desirable railway within the programme. I think that to answer this question

it may be well to endeavour to explain somewhat fully our situation as regards securing capital for railway construction.

"Our resources for this purpose consist of such proportions of surplus revenue as we may be able to devote thereto, of capital which we may raise in India by rupee loans, and of sterling loans which may be raised in England either for direct account of Government or for railway companies under Government guarantee.

"When then the Public Works Department presents its statement of desirable and feasible railway expenditure for any given year, the Finance Department have to consider (1) what, if any, is the proportion of surplus revenue which they can afford to give to railways; (2) what is the amount which they can raise in India without unduly straining the resources of the Indian money market; (3) what is the amount which can be raised in sterling in England, whether for direct account of Government or under Government guarantee, without causing the depreciation of credit which must result from any endeavour to raise capital in excess of what the market is freely disposed to give.

"There are only a certain number of investors in England inclined to place their savings in Indian investments at the low rate of interest which we offer, and at any given season their disposition to invest in Indian securities is influenced by the condition of the money market and the profit obtainable at the time in other forms of investment.

"I think it must be admitted that the foregoing considerations place a distinct limit on the sums which we can possibly raise for railway development. I must therefore admit that the construction of the most desirable railways may be unavoidably postponed for want of funds, and I must add that until the investing public shew themselves ready to enter into railway enterprise in India without a Government guarantee, this condition of affairs is likely to continue. With reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton in connection with the relation between Exchange and railway enterprise, I would here point out that British investors will never invest their money in England if they have no confidence in the maintenance of Exchange. The question of Exchange, therefore, takes a very primary place in the question of railway finance and the provision of money for railway enterprise.

"I would next say a word with reference to the system adopted for the allotment of capital for the different classes of railway expenditure, and I would call attention to the information given in the Budget Statement shewing that in our programme for 1901-1902 we have given the first place to expenditure on open lines, the second to the completion of lines under construction, and the third, and a very small place, to new lines.

"Before quitting this subject I would like to impress on the mind of my Hon'ble Colleague the fact that from the financial point of view it makes practically no difference to Government whether we are called upon to raise the money ourselves, or whether it is raised under Government guarantee. The responsibility of the Imperial Government remains the same in either case, and further I may point out that, when Provincial Governments offer a provincial guarantee for the construction of railways which they have much at heart, the Imperial Government cannot but feel that they are practically just as responsible for the provincial guarantee as if they had given it themselves.

"The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur in the course of his remarks made a statement regarding the amount of capital raised or debt incurred by the Government during the year, and compared that with the cost of the famine as shown in the Revised Estimates. He said the Government borrowed £3,000,000 in England and three crores of rupees in India, and that if from these two loans we deduct four crores lent to the Native States and which will be repaid, there would remain an addition of three and a half crores to the permanent debt on account of the expenditure on the famine which, however, only cost the Government £4,245,000. I think there is a slight misapprehension in this calculation, for the sums borrowed in England and in India provided not only for famine expenditure, but also for capital expenditure, including railways.

"Another point discussed by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur is the treatment of local revenues by the Central Government, and in support of his argument that the provinces are not always well treated he adduces

certain figures; but I think that here also the Hon'ble Member is under a slight misapprehension. In the tables which he has drawn up, he shows what he calls proportions of revenue taken by the Imperial Government, and, deducting this from the total, the proportions left to the provinces; but he appears to have assumed that the province has no advantage from the administrative and other expenditure undertaken by the Imperial Government in the province. This is an assumption which I think we cannot admit because expenditure in the province, whether it passes through the accounts of the Local Government or through the accounts of the Imperial Government, is expenditure by which the province is directly benefited. My Hon'ble Colleague further raised the question, which I believe has been frequently discussed before, of the Provincial settlements, and pointed out that according to certain calculations he has made the North-Western Provinces were specially hardly treated in that they contributed a larger percentage of their revenue to Imperial needs than any other of the provinces which he mentioned, and for which he gave figures. The percentages assumed are in themselves subject to discussion, but I think it is hardly worth while to endeavour to establish other figures which in their turn might also be criticised. It is better to consider the subject from the broader ground of the necessary financial relations between the provinces and the Central Government. I think it must be held to be quite impossible that any particular province should be considered as having a special right to a special quota of Imperial revenues. We must look upon the country as a whole, and, where there is a weak and struggling province, it must receive assistance from the richer and more prosperous provinces. Others of my Hon'ble Colleagues at this table today have made certain remarks showing their acceptance of this principle. We have heard remarks from the representative of the Central Provinces, the Hon'ble Mr. Bose, on the subject of the need of his province for assistance beyond that which its revenues can afford, and we have further heard statements by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham as regards the needs and the resources of Assam, admitting that Assam is unable at present to provide any contribution towards what we may call Imperial expenses for defence, etc. Well, it stands to reason that if Assam cannot provide a contribution for such expenditure, some other province must, and consequently I think the idea of fixing anything like uniform percentages necessarily falls to the ground. It is a very difficult matter to arrange provincial settlements in an equitable manner, and I fear it is impossible to arrange them in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all concerned. We must, I think, maintain a system which in appearance is more or less arbitrary, but which has, as a guiding rule, that what has been found to be the necessary expenditure of provinces must be the figure used as a criterion in estimating what its future expenditure should be. I do not say that this is a satisfactory system, but it appears to be the only practicable one.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has made some observations on the subject of the figures given in my Budget Statement on the circulation of notes, and he objected that my Table II included notes in the Treasuries, and does not therefore really show the amount of notes in the hands of the public. It is perfectly correct that the said table does include the notes in Treasuries, but not those in the Reserve Treasuries; it only includes the amount of notes in the local Treasuries, and these are notes which are practically in continual circulation. Strictly speaking, the figures given are not those of notes solely and exclusively in the hands of the public, but I think they practically represent what may be understood by the expression 'notes in the hands of the public;' they represent notes in general circulation, the notes in the general Treasuries not being, like those in the Reserve Treasuries, locked up and kept aside.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has also made some observations concerning our notice that the salt revenue in Burma was not giving all the satisfaction that we might reasonably hope for, and I gathered from my Hon'ble Colleague's remarks that he admitted there might be some ground for criticisms, because he said it was a very little matter—but the idea of the Government of India is that the Burma salt revenue should become a more important matter. We think that at present this revenue is unduly small, but we have no doubt that with

the measures the Local Government are preparing to take, some satisfactory progress will be registered in the course of the next few years.

"With Your Excellency's permission, I may now refer to the important remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, and I may at once express my sense of the service which he renders to Government as well as to the commercial community by his competent and unbiassed study of different financial questions.

"Our Hon'ble Colleague takes exception to my remark that 'it has often been urged that the relatively high rates of discount prevailing in the busy winter season are due to the low figures of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks during the busy season' He says that this is not exactly what the business community urge, but rather that the Government deposits are pretty much the same all the year round, and are not sufficiently increased in the busy season. I do not dispute my Hon'ble Colleague's statement. He is in an excellent position to know and to state the views of the commercial community; but I must observe that this view is not quite in accordance with one which is, I believe, also held, namely, that it is advantageous to have a fairly constant balance with the Presidency Banks, while the excess receipts flow into the Reserve Treasuries, the Banks being thereby relieved from the sudden and fluctuating demands which the exigencies of a great Government may entail. It may be possible to find some means of reconciling the two views mentioned, but although I should be glad to see measures devised which might tend to give greater ease to the money market in the busy season of the year, the question of the precise nature of the measures which could reasonably be adopted is a very delicate one, since it is clear that it would not answer in the long run for the money market to be led to consider that Government was in any way definitely bound to provide for its requirements. On this subject I may say that I do not see how, under existing conditions as between the Government and the Presidency Banks, any serious change can be made. It is, however, possible that we may at an early date come to some agreement with the Banks which will enable us to review some of the existing arrangements, and Government will be prepared to give every consideration to the question now raised.

"In the meanwhile, I may once more point out that the balances which are shown by my hon'ble friend's figures to have been at the disposal of the Presidency Banks have not been inconsiderable; while in other ways also, Government has shown its consideration for the requirements of trade.

"As regards the figures showing the average monthly amounts of Government deposits with the Presidency Banks, my Hon'ble Colleague is correct in his supposition that the figures which I gave last week, and with which he compares his own, were those for the last day of each month. They are the figures which were furnished to me by the Department, from our usual monthly statements, on my request for information on the subject, but I am quite willing to admit that the averages now tabulated are more useful than my figures for the purposes of our argument.

"As regards the suggestion concerning the possible effect on the sales of Council Bills which might be caused by placing more currency at the disposal of the Banks in India during the busy season, I can only say that Government has not acted under the influence of such considerations, and has endeavoured to follow, rather than attempted to control, the demands of the market. My own view is that, even if we had the desire to exercise such a control, we have not the power as long as we give rupees for sovereigns at our Mints and Treasuries. We cannot, I think, as the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur suggests, 'lock away an excess quantity of rupees' when rupees are required. They would speedily be extracted from us by the importation and presentation of sovereigns. When we find sovereigns being imported in an inconvenient manner, we must increase our offers of Council Bills, and accept, if necessary, lower rates. That is all we can do. The machine will work automatically, and control our general operations.

"On the next question, the desirability of Government being able to raise temporary loans, I fear that my Hon'ble Colleague has somewhat misunderstood the situation as I endeavoured to explain it. We are not in a position to repay temporary loans in November even if we could count on existing Banks being able

(of which I am not perfectly sure) to make advances repayable at that date. November is our month of lowest balances and greatest financial stress, and it is then that we most need money, which we could only repay in the latter part of December, in January, or in February. But these are precisely the months when trade requires funds, and we could not be sure of repaying in time to meet their demands. Possibly some arrangement may be come to, to meet the difficulty, but I do not, so far, see my way clearly. This is also my answer to the Hon'ble Sri Ram Bahadur, who commented on our apparently unnecessary increase of permanent debt. I may assure my Hon'ble Colleague that we shall not increase our permanent debt by one penny which, with due regard to our legitimate requirements, we can possibly avoid.

"On this point some other questions have been raised. An explanation has, I believe, been asked as to why, if we hold the large balances which we have shown, it should be necessary to borrow I think that people who ask that question have asked it through want of experience of the necessity of a very considerable working balance for any Government or indeed any large administrative or commercial organization. The fact that we have money in our Treasuries is not a fact which prevents the necessity for borrowing. Of course, if the money in our Treasuries shows a surplus over the amounts required for daily current requirements, which are always fluctuating and for which we must be prepared, then we need not borrow; but it shows a misapprehension of the whole situation if we are asked why, having considerable balances, we nevertheless find it necessary to borrow. The balances are required and must be maintained.

"With regard to the suggestion that the profits of coinage should be remitted without delay for investment in London, I think that the arguments of my Hon'ble Colleague have an important bearing, but, in any case, we should never make large accumulations for later investment, since it would never be profitable to offer too large sums for investment at one time.

"The next question dealt with by the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur is that of the regulation of imports of gold and silver for coinage. As regards gold, I do not think that Government is likely, for some considerable time to come, to be obliged to consider the question of importing gold on its own account. As to private importation of the metal, as matters now stand there is an evident waste in allowing gold to be imported by private parties which Government must subsequently re-export, and we have lately shown by our action that we are prepared to regulate our Council drafts so as to stop, or at all events check, such unnecessary importation. As regards the importation of silver for coinage, I have already endeavoured to explain that we are prepared to import and coin silver whenever the demand for rupees appears to render such a course necessary to insure their supply. Experience enables us to gauge fairly the amount of rupees which, under existing conditions, should be maintained as a minimum in the Currency Reserve, and as soon as it may appear that we are unlikely to be able to maintain that minimum by other means, we shall lose no time in importing and coining silver, at the same time reducing by the necessary corresponding proportion the amount of gold held in the Currency Reserve.

"For reasons which I gave in making my statement on the Budget, I am unable to accept my Hon'ble Colleague's opinion that automatic action can be secured by legislative enactment. We cannot definitely fix for any length of time the amount of gold which, with due regard to the requirements for rupees, can be held in the Currency Reserve; equally, we cannot definitely fix the amount of rupees which should be so held. If our circulation expands, we shall require a smaller proportion of rupees, and can safely hold a larger proportion of gold. If our circulation should contract, we shall be bound all the same to maintain our minimum stock of rupees for current purposes, and we must, therefore, reduce the amount and proportion of gold held. I cannot find any general factor governing the proportion between gold and silver to be held. What is the right proportion with a circulation of 28 crores would (other general conditions remaining unchanged) be a wrong proportion with 32 crores. The only sure guide, to my mind, is the minimum stock of rupees which it is necessary to hold for current requirements.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bose in the course of his remarks has dwelt strongly on the unfortunate position of the Central Provinces, and though he did not make any direct or special appeal to Government on their behalf, and although he acknow-

ledged with great sincerity and warmth all that has been done by the authorities to meet the distress of those unfortunate provinces, still it seemed to me that he had a feeling that possibly something more might be done. Perhaps I am wrong; but, being under this impression, I may state that, besides contributing Rs. 34,15,000 to the Provincial exchequer, we incurred a direct famine-relief expenditure of Rs. 2,86,32,000, and gave allotments for agricultural advances up to Rs. 40,00 000, making a total of Rs. 3,60,47,000 which Government provided for the benefit of that single province.

"My Hon'ble Colleague also spoke on the subject of Agricultural Banks and expressed his hope that means would be devised and measures taken at an early date for establishing such Banks in the Central Provinces. The Government of India are most anxious to forward some satisfactory scheme, and Your Excellency has taken a first practical step in ordering the assemblage of a Committee to consider the question of establishing such Banks; but I am bound to say that the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose are to my mind somewhat discouraging; for I think that for an Agricultural Bank or any Bank of that class to be successful in the long run, it is absolutely necessary that we should establish the principle of mutual liability and that it should be founded on the basis of mutual co-operation. The great idea which has prevailed where such Banks have been successful is that, where a single individual cannot obtain credit, a group of individuals knowing one another, judging of the necessities of one another, judging of the character of one another, and intimately acquainted with the resources, means and character of their neighbours, can co-operate, and offer their joint security, which is a valuable and a tangible one, and unlikely to fail. Where credit is sought by an individual, and Government is invited to take the place of the money-lender, I should greatly fear that Government would find itself sooner or later somewhat in the position of the money-lender as regards the recovery of its debts, that is, Government would find itself either unable to recover the moneys advanced or would appear to that class which it desired to help as a harsh and severe creditor. I do not say that no arrangement can be made; it may be possible to devise some system to meet the special wants of special classes or special provinces; but I am bound to say that I think that any scheme which departs from the general principle of mutual co-operation will be very difficult to carry out.

"I may once more refer to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, and I would say that the Government of India have naturally the interests of Assam quite as much at heart as those of any other portion of the country. I must observe, however, that the country as a whole cannot consider any particular province as a thoroughly satisfactory portion of the body corporate from the financial point of view, when it is found necessary to secure its financial stability by a contribution from the pockets of other provinces. My hon'ble friend himself admitted that Assam is not itself at present in a position to contribute its full quota to the military and other charges of the Empire.

"I now turn to the observations made by my hon'ble friend Sir Harnam Singh. My Hon'ble Colleague has criticized our estimates of revenue as unduly optimistic. I must say that it is rather a surprise and somewhat of a relief to me to hear criticism taking this direction; for I confess that I had rather feared that the contrary might be the case and that we might be assumed to have been over-cautious and to have under-estimated possibilities. I can assure my Hon'ble Colleague that we have done our best to be cautious in every direction in framing our estimates of revenue. In regard to land-revenue, the Local Governments are certainly in the best position to frame accurate estimates, and the Government of India ordinarily accept, after consideration, the amounts proposed by the Local Governments. The proposals of the Local Governments this year were subjected to exceptional and specially careful examination, in both the Revenue and Finance Departments; and we adopted the unusual course of reducing the estimates proposed by 20 lakhs in Bombay, 10 lakhs in the Central Provinces, and 6 lakhs in the Punjab, making a total reduction of 63 lakhs below the amount which Local Governments estimated to realize. It must, however, be borne in mind that the estimates are framed on the assumption that the coming monsoon will be normal. If the monsoon fails in any way, our estimates will be upset, and that not only in regard to land-revenue. The non-realization of the estimates of land revenue in the current year was entirely due to the

delay in the establishment of the monsoon, and in some districts to its practical failure. The collections of land-revenue including that from irrigation in the now closing year are expected to be less than the estimate made last March, by 54½ lakhs. Of this falling off, however, no less than 47 lakhs occurs in Bombay, the province in which famine-relief operations have to be continued during the coming year.

"My Hon'ble friend expresses a fear that Government may become too lavish in its expenditure. I am happy to repeat the admission I have already made that we have been encouraged by a moment of comparative financial ease to act as liberally as strict prudence permits in making grants to the Local Governments amounting in the aggregate to 164½ lakhs.

"It is certain that, owing to financial stress during past years, the administration in many provinces has been unduly starved, and a most serious check has been imposed on that material and moral development on which the welfare and prosperity of the people depend. I am convinced that when expenditure is possible we should welcome the possibility of providing for it, and I fancy that, as far as his own province is concerned, he will not cavil at the expenditure of Rs. 12,40,000, the amount of our grant-in-aid to the Punjab, and that he will approve the increase of the grant for Civil Works there to Rs. 37,33,000.

"As regards my Hon'ble Colleague's criticisms on our railway revenue estimates, I think we need not be under any apprehensions that our estimate is excessive. It is perfectly true, and we stated it clearly, that the revenue of last year was abnormally augmented by the exceptionally large transport of food-stuffs required for famine purposes; but the nine lakhs by which we have increased our estimate for the coming year, over what we practically know to have been the realizations of the closing year, is a small addition compared with what we should have been justified in adding on account of the steady development of our railways if we had not taken into account the exceptional causes which increased the revenue last year; indeed, an exceptional increase of mileage would have entitled us to anticipate a special augmentation of revenue above the average of past years.

"I now turn to certain remarks made by my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ananda Charlu. I think that my Hon'ble Colleague does not sufficiently realize the importance of railways as a means of alleviating distress by the transport of food-grains to famine districts. This is a question on which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has recently borne strong testimony.

"My Hon'ble Colleague has made some remarks on the question of the countervailing duties on sugar, and has asked if those duties had been imposed specially for the benefit of the colonies of the Empire. I would suggest to my Hon'ble Colleague that it is absolutely impossible that such a duty could operate exclusively for the benefit of any colony or any single foreign country, and that as long as the duty is levied, as it now is, on produce which it is sought to bring into this country at an artificially cheap price, the Indian producer of sugar must benefit by the maintenance of the duty.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu then passed on to criticise our estimates of revenue in the sense that he considers them unduly optimistic, and he spoke with considerable severity on the question. As regards salt, he says that salt is not an article of food by itself. That is a truism which we may admit, but he appears inclined to assume that the considerable increase in the consumption of salt must have been solely due to the fact that salt was issued with famine-rations. I can assure my Hon'ble Colleague that such is not the case. Northern India was exempt from famine-conditions, and the increase in the revenue from salt obtained through the Northern India Salt Department was from Rs. 1,94,65,000 in 1899-1900 to the revised estimate of Rs. 1,99,50,000 for 1900-1901, while in Bengal the revised estimate was within Rs. 94,000 of the highest figure ever attained in a generally progressive series of years, and this notwithstanding the fluctuations due to the fact that the greater part of the salt-revenue in this province is due to duty on importation. In Madras, again, which was very slightly affected by famine during the last year, in the sense in which my Hon'ble Colleague spoke, that is, as regards the distribution of rations, we find that the salt-revenue rose from

Rs. 1,85,50,000 to Rs. 1,89,06,000. I think that these figures sufficiently establish my contention that, notwithstanding great trouble and depression in certain Provinces and among certain sections of the population of this country, there was, taking India as a whole, increased general prosperity, and such increased prosperity is, I believe, clearly indicated by an increased consumption of salt.

"My Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ananda Charlu also dealt with the question of customs, and he observed that customs-revenue returns were no criterion of the situation. He apparently considers customs-duties as revenue raised by compulsion. I must confess that I am quite unable to follow his arguments in this direction. There are necessaries which, to maintain life, a man must obtain no matter how distressed his circumstances, but of such, in a country so happily productive as India, few, if any, can be cited among those articles imported from abroad and paying customs-duty. My hon'ble friend talks of the population as being under a process of distraint. I never knew an honest man under process of distraint consuming articles which were not essential to his existence, and, seeing no reason to call in question the honesty of the Indian peoples, I think I must assume that, if they were able to consume and pay duty on larger quantities of articles not essentially necessary to their well-being, their pockets must have been better filled than at dates when they consumed smaller quantities of the same.

"My Hon'ble Colleague is, I am sure, convinced of my sincere desire to appreciate correctly and to promote, if possible, the welfare of the Indian peoples, and I trust that I may have succeeded in convincing him that, as regards customs-revenue, I am on firm ground in holding that its increase is a sign of increase in average well-being.

"My hon'ble friend says that one swallow does not make a summer. It does not, but I thought I had pointed out a whole flight of swallows when I cited the increases of revenue over budget estimates during the closing year.

"The items of increase excluding those which may be esteemed as fortuitous are as follows:—

Increases in revised over budget estimate, 1900-1901.

Revenue.

	£
Salt, increase	106,000
Stamps, increase	76,300
Excise, increase	137,700
Customs, increase	189,900
Post Office, increase	33,100
Telegraph, increase	85,900
Receipts by Civil Departments, increase	60,500

"I really hope and think that this flight of swallows may be looked on as an indication of the approach of a happy Indian summer!"

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"We have arrived at the close of what I venture to claim as a practical and businesslike session. A year ago, in my Budget speech, I had to confess and to explain the withdrawal or the postponement of our most important legislative measures. In the present year we have a better record; for not merely have we placed upon the Statute-book a number of subsidiary measures, to one of which, providing a much desired relief in respect of inheritance and of succession-duties to Native Christians, I attach no small weight; but we have also carried into law two Bills of the highest importance, the Assam Labour Bill and the Mines Bill, both of which raised issues of a very controversial character, and were keenly watched by public opinion. I ventured to prophesy last year that we should profit, rather than lose, by postponement; and I have little doubt that, whereas we have in both cases secured general assent, and in one case absolute unanimity, in the final stages of these measures, we should not have been so fortunate had we persisted in pushing them forward at that time. I feel, therefore, that we may all compliment ourselves upon good work done: and although my test of the success of a legislative session in India certainly would not be the amount of the legislative outturn, I yet feel that, even judged by this standard, we have not done amiss. It is hardly

necessary for me to reiterate the opinion to which I have given expression on a previous occasion and which, I am sure, will meet with the enthusiastic acceptance of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, that I am not anxious to strain too heavily the productive capacity of our legislative machine during the remainder of the time that I am in India.

"If our session has been one of a workmanlike character, we may also claim that it has terminated in a very businesslike Budget, and in a discussion of solid interest. My Hon'ble Colleague, Sir Edward Law, has hardly met with the conditions which a financier of repute would voluntarily choose for the inauguration of an Indian term of office. He has had to fight a famine of exceptional severity, and to watch a financial situation that has always been delicate, and sometimes anxious. Nevertheless, at the end of a year of strain, he has been able to convert the almost nominal surplus that was estimated for by his predecessor into a sum of nearly 1¾ millions sterling. He can congratulate the country and himself that the currency policy which was inaugurated just before he joined us has gained in strength and stability at his hands, so much so that all those gloomy ravens who sat about and croaked of disaster, at about the time when the London Committee issued its report, seem to have vanished from the scene; and after making the most ample provision for a generous famine expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, which unfortunately is not yet free from serious drought, for increased military expenditure, for a much larger outlay upon railways and upon irrigation, in the forthcoming year, he is yet able to predict a substantial surplus at its close, which, if only we can count upon a recurrence of normal conditions, I shall hope to see largely increased.

"I do not wish to strain these achievements, or the figures upon which they rest, beyond their legitimate scope. I am well aware that we have had a number of windfalls during the past year, which no one could foresee, and upon which we most certainly cannot reckon in the future. But, nevertheless, making due allowance for them, I still claim that the situation is one that is hopeful, both as regards the economic and the financial position of India. I shall revert to the first of these subjects later on. But, as regards the latter, while I should always be cautious in dogmatising either about the durability of any financial situation, or the vitality of any fiscal system, I yet think that, if we examine our main sources of revenue and note their steady increase, we may feel some confidence that, barring a recurrence of disasters which are beyond our foresight or control, India is already beginning to tread upon a brighter and happier pathway.

"There is one heading of the estimates upon which I desire to say a word. I allude to the Military Estimates. They have been introduced in a statement, and have been explained today in a speech, by the Hon'ble Military Member, enumerating the very considerable reforms and additions which we have already undertaken, or are about to undertake, and summarising in a concise manner the principal measures of improvement that have been carried out in the Indian army during the sixteen years with which, in one or another capacity—culminating in the highest—Sir Edwin Collen has been connected with the Military administration of the Government of India. He is now retiring from our service with a record of long and honourable work, such as few administrators can point to, and that has left an enduring mark upon the *personnel*, the organization, and the equipment of the Army in India. May I be allowed to congratulate him upon the record which he has so modestly compiled, and also upon the very substantial addition that he has been able to make to it during the past two years? I am sure that he will be willing to make the reciprocal acknowledgment that, although his proposals have never been more searchingly investigated than during the many hours which the Members of the present Executive Council have spent at the Council table in discussing with him the problems of our military administration during the past year and a half, and although there are many respects in which we have not been able to concede the full measure of his demands, he has not in his long experience been associated with colleagues who were more profoundly impressed with the gravity of their responsibility for the defence of the Indian Empire, both to the inhabitants of this country, and to the larger unit of which India forms a part. I need not repeat today what I said in the Budget debate last year.

I gave a clear warning on that occasion that there would be a rise in the Military Estimates, and that rise has come. I am not in the least disturbed by the argument that all this Military expenditure is a waste, and that the money had much better be spent upon projects of economic development. I would gladly spend the whole of our revenues in the latter way, but I say frankly that I dare not. The Army is required to make India safe; and it cannot be said that India is safe. In the event of an invasion or a campaign, those very theorists who are so fond of the phrase 'bloated expenditure,' and who denounce any attempt to make the Army more efficient that costs money, would be the first to run round and take shelter under the armaments whose expansion they had resisted. Exorbitant or ill-considered outlay, equally with them, I would decry; but my Hon'ble Colleague will bear me out that there is not an item in the new Military expenditure of one million sterling in the forthcoming year which has not been exhaustively threshed out and sifted at the Council table, whether the outlay was half a lakh or twenty lakhs. He has given to Council in his memorandum an indication of the objects to which this expenditure is to be devoted. They are not fanciful experiments, the emanation of the brain of the faddist or the doctrinaire. Still less do they spring from schemes of aggression or advance. There have never been two years in India less marked by a bellicose ambition. The purposes to which the money is to be devoted are such objects as rearmament of the entire Army with the latest weapon, the increase of our artillery and its supply with the most modern guns, a very substantial addition of officers, the creation of an organised transport corps, instead of the fumbling units which have hitherto been a substitute for it, the proper armament of our coast defences, the building of light railways with which to strengthen our frontier posts, the establishment of factories with which to turn out our own military material. I am far from saying that the list of necessary improvements is exhausted. Year by year the discussion has to be resumed in the light of fresh experience and of demonstrated needs. But at least no one can say that, while the whole world has been busy with military reform, we in India have stood still. I remember last autumn reading in the leading organ of the English Press an article about the Indian Army. It was one of those rather sensational letters which, from the cover of anonymity, fling broadcast the accents of denunciation and doom. I never blame the writers of these productions; because their purpose is almost always honest, even where their knowledge is imperfect; and because their invective, though sometimes exaggerated, very often calls attention to positive blots. This particular writer declared that our armaments in India were hopelessly inadequate, our *personnel* insufficient, our equipment obsolete and absurd. How far these opinions are correct must be judged in the light of the information contained in the present Budget and in that of last year. But when the writer went on to say that nothing was being done, or, if being done, was being done so slowly and so incompletely as to be little better than absolute inaction, and that the Government of India was not in the least likely to take the necessary steps, he revealed an ignorance which was profound and, if he possessed any opportunity of learning the facts, culpable.

"In my first Budget speech two years ago, I alluded to twelve important reforms to which I hoped to address myself while in India. I was sufficiently cautious at the time not to indicate their nature, and I remember that there was some playful conjecture as to what they might be. Inasmuch as before we meet again at this table, more than half of the normal term of office of a Governor General will have elapsed, and as I shall be terminating my third, and entering upon my fourth year of administration, I may perhaps take advantage of the present occasion to indicate in more precise language how far the Government of India has travelled up to the present date along the road which we then set before ourselves. I hope I may not be misunderstood. Neither my colleagues nor I desire to claim for ourselves any premature credit for measures as yet only recently introduced, and to which the test of experience has yet to be applied. We also know enough of India not to be sanguine or to prophesy. Just as two years ago I never anticipated that we were standing on the brink of an appalling famine—

the second within three years—so now there may be vicissitudes or risks ahead of us of which we know nothing, and which may upset all our calculations. All I desire to do upon the present occasion is to take the public into our confidence as to the measures which we have placed before ourselves, and to indicate to it that we have not so far been idle.

"First in importance among these objects I placed the creation and pursuit of a sound frontier policy. It seemed to me that many of our blunders and misfortunes had arisen from the fact that there was no settled basis of policy, no principle of action operating throughout that long and troubled zone, but that each situation was apt to be dealt with as it arose and according to the advice or influences that happened to be uppermost. I do not think that there is in this picture any disparagement of the officials who were responsible for what was done. They were dealing with a transitional epoch, in which the frontiers were being pushed forward by the pressure of events, without any policy having been formulated to keep pace with them, and in which there was a tendency to oscillate, according to the predominant influence of the hour, between advance and retrogression. It has always seemed to me that a survey of the whole situation, in the light of our experience, our pledges, our armaments, and our general resources, ought to be productive of a code of frontier policy, which could, with consistency and without violent interruptions, be applied to the whole line of our North-Western Frontier from the Pamirs to Baluchistan. Such a code we have endeavoured to evolve. Its main features consist in the withdrawal of our regular troops from advanced positions in tribal territory, and their concentration in posts upon or near to the Indian border, their replacement in tribal tracts by bodies of tribal levies trained up by British officers to act as a militia in defence of their own native valleys and hills; in other words, the substitution of a policy of frontier garrisons drawn from the people themselves, for the costly experiment of large forts and isolated posts thrown forward into a turbulent and fanatical country. This is the policy that we have been engaged in carrying into effect from Chitral on the north to the Gomal Valley on the south. I do not say that it is a policy unattended with risk. There is no frontier policy capable of being framed that could be described as absolutely safe. I have not uttered one boastful word about it since we began two years ago; and I am not even going to indulge in a murmur of self-congratulation now. The policy has to justify itself: and that it can only do in time. I do not say that it will save us from frontier warfare or from occasional expeditions, or from chronic anxiety. They are the inevitable heritage of a boundary with the physical and ethnographical characteristics of the Indian frontier. All I claim for it is that it is a policy of military concentration as against diffusion, and of tribal conciliation in place of exasperation: and I desire that it should be given a fair chance. I do not at all care by what name it is called. One of the main errors of the past seems to me to have been that, instead of realising that there could be such a thing as a policy upon which all parties could agree, it has been assumed that there were only two policies—the Lawrence policy and the Forward policy—and that a man who was fit to think must be an advocate of one or the other. In my view both of these policies have long ago been superannuated. I have frequently argued in the House of Commons, and elsewhere, that the policy of Lord Lawrence is dead, from the complete change in the situation and from the efflux of time: and I think that there is nothing more dangerous or more futile than to summon dead men from their graves, and to dogmatise as to how they would have dealt with a situation that they could never have foreseen. Similarly, as regards the Forward School, the word is one of those elastic and pliable adjectives which are capable of assuming the most different meanings, from a statesmanlike prevision of military and political danger on and beyond the frontier, to a rash indulgence in military adventure. All I would say is, let us get away from the paralysing influence of labels. Let our new frontier policy be called by any name that men choose. Only let it be based, not upon obsolete political formulas, but upon up to date common sense; and, if it approves itself as time goes on, let it become a tradition and endure.

"The second reform that I set before myself was the constitution, after I had had time carefully to examine the whole situation, of the best form of administration for the Frontier districts. As Hon'ble Members know, these studies led to the recommendation of a new Frontier Agency to be created out of the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab, and to be placed under the direct control of the Government of India. This proposal was unanimously accepted by my colleagues here, and has received the assent of the Secretary of State and of His Majesty's Government at home. The papers have already been printed in the form of an Extraordinary Gazette, which will show to the public what were the steps by which we were led to these conclusions. I need not recapitulate them now. We may perhaps feel some reasonable pleasure at the solution of a problem which has baffled successive Governments for twenty-five years. But our new province will have to be judged not by its promise, but by its results. In one respect I observe a great change in public opinion; for, whereas when I left England the majority of those persons whom I had consulted on the desirability of such a change were hostile to it and it was doubtful what might be the reception accorded to it by the Press, I now observe with satisfaction that it is everywhere described as inevitable, and taken as a matter of course. This is rather the way with reforms. They are often vigorously and successfully resisted, as this proposal has been ever since the days of Lord Lytton, who was its first parent. But, when they are ultimately carried, every one shakes hands, and says that the result was a foregone conclusion.

"Third in order of importance I place the steps that we have taken, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to remedy what I hold to have been one of the greatest abuses that have grown up in recent years in this country, and the most subtle and insidious danger to Indian administration. I allude to the frequency of official transfers arising partly out of our leave rules, partly from local systems of official promotion, partly from a preference of the convenience of the individual to the exigencies of the public service. It is hopeless to expect good administration without continuity, intelligent administration without local knowledge, popular administration without personal interest. If these considerations apply to government in any country, much more are they true of a country like India, where large masses of people are being ruled by a small minority of alien extraction. The abilities, the training, and the enthusiasm of the latter are all discounted or thrown away if the officers are shifted hither and thither before they know the district, or have mastered the local dialect, or have acquired the confidence of the inhabitants. It is as though the captain of a cricket eleven were to place his field indiscriminately, and to shift a man from post to post before he had learned the work of one. This great danger in India, as to which I never fail to make enquiries wherever I go on tour, and which in some parts of the country has attained to extravagant dimensions, has attracted our earnest study; and the reform in the Leave Rules which we have instituted, and which, without detracting from the privileges of the Service, will prevent the frequent removal of officers upon leave at short and insufficient intervals, with a consequent chain of transfers and far-reaching dislocation, will, we hope, tend very greatly to mitigate the evil. At the same time we are taking up independently the case of particular Presidencies or Provinces where a bad system seems to call for special treatment, and we have issued general rules, applicable to all, as to the conditions under which district posts should in future be held. Any administrator who in his time can feel that he had done something to draw closer together the ties between rulers and ruled in this country, and to produce that sympathy that can only result from mutual knowledge, may go away with a consciousness of not having altogether failed.

"A corollary of this abuse is the divorce that has been brought about between an officer and his work, or at any rate the most important part of his work, by the interminable writing that has grown up in the administration of this country, and that threatens to extinguish all personality, or initiative, or despatch, under mountains of manuscript and print. The real tyranny that is to be feared in India is, not the tyranny of executive authority, but that of the pen. I do not say that the system is without its good features.

It could not have grown up, it could not have reached its present dimensions, in India, had it not had substantial justification. In a country so large, where the life of officials, even the most sedentary, is so fleeting, where customs and traditions and practice vary so greatly, and where such importance rightly attaches to precedent, it is essential that there should be preserved the written records not merely of administrations but of departments. In this way only can an officer upon arrival in a new district find out what has been going on there before him; and in this way only are the perpetually changing officers in the various Secretariats able to deal with cases, of which, without the written records, they would be in entire ignorance. These are the good and necessary sides of the system. But there is a consensus of opinion among those who are qualified to speak that the engine has become so powerful as to have got the better of its driver, and that those who should be the master of the system have become its slaves. In the Departments of Government I found, when I came here, inordinate writing, unjustifiable repetition, unbusinesslike procedure, and much easily avoidable delay. I do not think that any individual or series of individuals could be blamed for this. It had grown up, so to speak, by stealth; and every one was a half unconscious victim. Three things were necessary. The first step was to make a careful study of the system in the various departments, and to ascertain when and how and why it had grown. I found that it was almost entirely the product of the last twenty-five years, and that it synchronised with the great development of communications, and more especially of the telegraph; in other words, that it was the product of modern centralisation. The next step was to compare our system with those of the best offices in the Government at home, and to see what lessons could be derived from them. The third step was, by consultation with all those officers who are responsible for working it, to ascertain where the pruning knife could most effectively be applied. In this way was drawn up an entirely new set of rules of business for the Secretariat of the Government of India, providing for greater simplification of procedure, less penwork, more frequent verbal consultation, superior despatch. These rules were sent round to all the Local Governments, and with suitable modifications have been largely adopted by them. They have now been in operation for a year and a half in the departments of the Government of India. I watch over them, as my Hon'ble Colleagues and the Secretaries and Under Secretaries know, with all the interested vigilance of a parent, and I have received and desire to acknowledge the most loyal cooperation at their hands. More recently, after prolonged examination, we have attacked that more mischievous development of the same abuse which arises out of the multiplicity and length of reports, and we are striking at its very roots. It is no exaggeration to say that the system of report-writing that prevails in India is at once the most perfect and the most pernicious in the world—the most perfect in its orderly marshalling of facts and figures, and in the vast range of its operation, the most pernicious in the remorseless consumption of time, not to mention print and paper, that it involves, and in its stifling repression of independence of thought or judgment. The Government have made public their views in a Resolution recently published in the Gazette, and we are now addressing all the Local Governments. It is of no use to deal with the matter in pious generalisations, or with academic counsels of perfection. Resolutions or appeals of that sort are gratefully acknowledged, and as speedily forgotten. We have made a detailed examination of every report that comes in from any quarter to the Government of India, and have collated them over a period of years. In this way we have been able to strike a mean, both as to contents, and character, and length. A great many have been found to be useless, and have been abolished altogether. With regard to the remainder, we have issued definite orders in each case, prescribing the manner of compilation and the limits of length. We have invited the Local Governments to do the same with the reports that go up to them but do not come on to us. We are thus thinning the forest, not by a general order to reduce the amount of superfluous timber that it contains, but by ringing every tree in it that ought either to be lopped or to be cut down, and by sending in the woodmen with axes to perform the task. But I may be asked, what is going to come out of all this? Will not

this reformatory zeal soon die down, and be replaced by the normal apathy? Who is going to secure continuity either of energy or plan? I observe that this was the tone of a recent gathering in England that met to discuss this question. A large number of Indian officers of authority and experience attended, and they were all good enough to say that our reforms were excellent, but a good many added that they would be ephemeral. Indeed, one gentleman said that no permanent reform would ever originate in India. Let us wait and see. I at any rate do not mean to be put off by these counsels of despondency and despair. As I said in the Government Resolution, there is no reason why a good practice should not endure just as well as a bad practice, if once it be given a fair start; and I think I have a right to appeal for the cooperation of every officer of Government, from a Governor to a Deputy Collector, to see that that start is given. It is true that Viceroys are fleeting phantoms, whose personality is transient, and whose term is soon over. But this is a work in which is involved not the prestige or the whim of an individual, but the entire credit of British rule in India; and it is even more to the interest of every Local Administration that it should continue than it can be to mine.

"Fifthly comes the great change in our Currency system, to which I have already adverted, and which is now in the second year of successful and tranquil operation. It is, I think, a considerable thing to have escaped for so long from all the inconveniences and troubles arising from an unstable and fluctuating exchange. It was fatal to accuracy of financial forecasting and it was in the highest degree prejudicial to trade. We are now all settling down to a 16*d*.-rupee as if it had existed since the beginning of time; and we make our calculations upon a basis of reasonable certainty. Even the prospects of a redundant circulation of rupees, by which some are frightened, are rendered innocuous by the Gold Reserve Fund which we have established upon the advice of Sir Edward Law, and which is to hold in reserve the gold with which to meet any sudden plethora in the silver coinage. It really seems as though India were entering upon a period of reasonable stability as regards currency: and this new and happy era, which was inaugurated by Mr. Dawkins, may, I hope, be converted into a settled tradition by his successor.

"One of the objects with which I have always welcomed the introduction of the gold standard, placing India as it does in closer contact, and upon even terms, with the money-market of Great Britain, has been the hope that it might accelerate the flow of capital to this country in industrial and other undertakings. This will not come all with a rush; but I think that I see signs that the movement is spreading. And this brings me to the sixth subject, upon which I have bestowed close attention, and to which I have been anxious to communicate a positive impetus. I allude to railways, and I speak not merely of railway construction, but of railway policy and railway finance. I remember, before I came out to India, saying that I hoped that 25,000 miles would be completed in my time. I erred on the side of caution. Though we have had to deal with a curtailed programme in consequence mainly of famine, this total has already been reached and passed. When I made my first Budget-speech, the total length of open lines was 22,500. It is now 25,155. In the last two years, our railway account has, for the first time in the history of Indian railways, exhibited a net surplus—a result which must be very gratifying to my Hon'ble Colleague, Sir Arthur Trevor, who has administered the Public Works Department with so much acumen for five years; and we are proposing in the forthcoming year to spend over 10¼ crores upon railways, as compared with 8¼ crores during the past year of famine, and 9 crores in the preceding year. But here I am confronted by a point to which I must make a passing allusion. I observe that a question has been raised as to whether the increase of railways is not an injury rather than a gain to India, and whether by carrying away the food-supplies of the country in times of plenty, they do not leave the raiyat impoverished and exhausted when famine comes. It has been suggested in consequence that, if we do not stop our railways, which are supposed to swell our exports, we ought to restrict the latter. Inasmuch as these arguments appear to me to involve a fallacy of the first order, and to rest upon presump-

tions for which there is no foundation, I may perhaps halt for a moment in order to expose them. The first of these presumptions is that our export of food-grains is largely upon the increase, and that this increase has been in the main caused by railways. There is no ground for this hypothesis. The total export of food-grains from India between 1880 and 1890 was 22,687,000 tons; between 1890 and 1900, 23,257,000 tons, or an average annual increase during the second decade of only 57,000 tons over the first. Had the exports increased in proportion to the extension of railways, the volume of trade in the second decade would have been half as much again as that in the first. In the last year the grain export has been far below the average of any previous year. The second presumption is that a large proportion of the total grain-produce of India is exported. This again is not the case. Out of a total estimated production of 73,000,000 tons, little more than 3 per cent. is exported, and, if rice be excluded, less than 2 per cent., the bulk of the export being wheat, which is not the food of the people in time of famine. If then we place a check upon exports in order to provide the population with more grain when famine comes, all that we shall do will be to ruin Burma, which lives upon its great export of rice to India, notably in times of famine, and to deprive the wheat-grower of the Punjab of the market which railways have created for him.

"As a matter of fact what was the old system which railways are alleged to have destroyed, and which we are now invited in some quarters to re-establish? It was the plan of grain-storage in ordinary years against the years of drought. This was a possible and a desirable system in the days of no communications. Each district had then to be self-sufficing, because it was landlocked. With the spread of railways such a policy has become a costly and a useless anachronism. The storage system itself was attended by the gravest drawbacks, which have now apparently been forgotten. Rice is a grain which will not easily admit of being preserved. Even the drier grains are apt to moulder under such conditions, and when the grain-pits of the Dekkhan were opened in 1897, a great deal of bad grain was thrust upon the market and caused widespread disease. Again, it seems to be forgotten that the grain-pit usually has a private owner, and that the price at which he will consent to open and sell is not determined by the needs of the public but by the interests of his own pocket. Under the storage system the most startling fluctuations of prices occurred even in adjoining districts. Grain was at famine prices in one place, while it was lying rotting upon the ground in another. Everyone knows the story of the Madras beach in 1876. Take the case again of Raipur in the Central Provinces under this system. In 1861 wheat was selling at 84 seers for the rupee, in 1863 at 32, in 1863 at 20, in 1869 at 15, in 1876 at 5$3\frac{2}{4}$, in 1878 at 19$\frac{1}{2}$.

"If anybody tells me that this is a condition of affairs good for the cultivator, or the consumer, or for trade, or for the Government of India, I must take leave to doubt his sanity. Now, as against this, what have railways done? They have equalised the prices all round. They have given to the landlocked districts access to external markets in times of plenty, and they have brought the produce of those markets to their doors in times of need. It must be remembered that the whole of India is never fortunately afflicted at the same time by famine. There are always flourishing parts to feed the parts that are famishing. In the old days the inhabitants of the latter consumed the grain in their pits, and then laid down and died. Now imported grain keeps alive the whole population. I gave just now the experience of Raipur under the old conditions. Let me tell Hon'ble Members what it has been under the new. I will quote the words of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Fraser, with reference to the recent famine. 'It is impossible,' he writes, 'to over-estimate the benefits which railway extension has conferred upon the Province. If Chattisgarh, for instance, had not been opened up by railways, it is horrifying to think of what might have occurred. The recent extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway poured in supplies of the cheap scalded rice of Orissa which penetrated far into the interior. In 1897 this source of supply was wanting, and the more expensive rice from Burma was the chief food-stuff brought in. In the famine of 1897, when exports were carried away in the early months, the Chattisgarh people pointed to the rail-

ways as an exaggeration of their ills. In this famine they have regarded them as their salvation. Within one year the railways have brought into the province grain enough to feed three millions of people for a year.' Now this is a very instructive quotation; for it shows how in 1897 when the Chattisgarh people held fairly large stocks, they resented the depletion of these by the railway and a rise in prices later on. On the other hand, in 1899 there was in over two-thirds of Chattisgarh no crop at all. Where I wonder in such a case would the grain-pits have been? On this occasion, had it not been for the railway, the entire population would have perished like flies. Storage may for a time supply a restricted area. It never has saved, and never will save, a district or a province.

"There remains the third fallacy, as I regard it, that railways have raised prices to a prohibitive level. I can discover no ground for this allegation. The export trade in food-grains cannot have produced any such result, because I have shown it to be infinitesimal. Railways themselves cannot raise prices; their tendency is to equalise them. Prices may rise from an increase of demand over supply, that is, by the increase in the number of those to be fed or in the standard of living. But railways are not accountable for this consequence. It has been due in India to a number of economic causes to which I need not now refer, and, before we set it down as a hardship, we should have to enquire whether there had not been a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the population.

"I therefore shall certainly not be deterred by any of these economic heresies from a steadfast policy of railway construction in my time. I regard railways as a blessing to this country as a whole, and as the most unifying agency that exists in India. Indeed, I would like to go further and to free railway policy and finance from many of the shackles by which it is now hampered. Almost ever since I came here I have been examining this question, and we have been trying by discussion amongst ourselves and with the Secretary of State whether we cannot do what the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton has urged us to do, namely, find some means of separating railway finance from general finance, or for putting productive railways which pay more than the interest charges on their capital into a category apart from precarious or unremunerative concerns. It is easy enough to make out a good case on paper: but it is difficult to construct a workable scheme in practice. In the long run the money for railways has to be raised by loan, whether in England or in India, and the greater part of it has to be spent in India in rupees. The one is a question of borrowing, the other of ways and means for expenditure. Both questions fall at once within the range of the financial operations of Government. Sir Edward Law, however, is not less interested than myself in this question, and we hope to carry it to a successful issue. I have no time on the present occasion to speak of the steps which I have taken by the institution of a Travelling Railway Commission, which has already done valuable work, and by the publication of an annual summary of all the railway proposals before us, and of the attitude of Government towards them, to take the public into our confidence and to conduct railway development in this country on commercial rather than departmental lines. I hope to carry these efforts even further by means which I have in view: but already I claim that we have made not inconsiderable progress.

"Side by side with railways in India we always consider the subject of irrigation; and this is the seventh branch of administrative policy in which I have been most desirous to initiate a positive advance. I spoke last year of the limitations attending a too ambitious programme, and of the fields of investigation and activity still open to us. During the last two years I have persuaded my Financial colleague to raise the annual grant to 1 crore instead of the three-quarters of a crore to which it was confined when I came out to India. It is not always possible to spend this sum, for considerable time is required in the preparation of the various schemes; and last year, although we granted 1 crore, we only succeeded in expending 90 lakhs of rupees. In the present year we have gone much further. I pledged myself in my famine speech at Simla in October to conduct an enquiry into

the irrigation branch of the famine question. I want to be quite sure that no sources of water-supply or water-storage are neglected or ignored in this country. They may not always be great rivers flowing down unimpeded to the sea, though people at home seem to think that any river ought to be capable of being tapped in the Himalayas, and diffused either into the Central Provinces, or Gujarat, or Berar. Neither do I postulate everywhere profitable or remunerative schemes. What I want to ensure is that in each province the sources of water-supply best suited to it, whether they be canals or tanks, or wells, shall be scientifically investigated and mathematically laid down, so that we may be presented with a continuous programme which we may pursue in ordinary years as an insurance against the bad years when these come. If only people would give one some credit for common sense in the matter instead of writing to me as they do every week from all parts of the world to acquaint me with the astonishing discovery that they have for the first time made, namely, that no more famines need ever take place in India if only I would cut canals to the Himalayas or build reservoirs on the top of rainless plateaux, I should be very grateful. It is no good flogging a willing horse. No Government of India has ever been more profoundly impressed with the importance of encouraging irrigation than this. As I have said, it is one of the twelve problems, and I should have thought that the Resolution recently issued with the orders that it contained, foreshadowing a sustained investigation of all irrigation-projects in the possible areas of famine in the forthcoming autumn preparatory to a Commission in the ensuing winter, could have satisfied even the most exacting critic of the thoroughness and sincerity of our intentions. The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu has nevertheless complained that no such detailed or defined scheme is contained in the present Budget. I am afraid that he has never read the Resolution to which I refer. Anyhow I would beg him to give us a little time. It is not for the Finance Department to usurp the function of the Engineers. As soon as these have given us their reports, we are ready to set to work. The extra charge of the operations which we have ordered will be debited to the Famine Insurance Grant, and my hope is that its outcome may be a sustained policy of protective, even if non-productive, hydraulic works for a number of years to come.

"Eighth among the problems that I hinted at two years ago was the vexed question of the increasing indebtedness of the agricultural population, and the extent to which the land is passing out of their hands into those of the money-lending class. We have already dealt with the question in the Punjab by the Land Alienation Bill which was passed last autumn. That Bill was an act of innovation, but it was also an act of courage. It was to me a matter of surprise that so many organs of native opinion should have combined to attack a measure which was exclusively based on considerations of public interest and to which, whether it succeeds or fails, it was impossible to attribute a selfish motive. The same problem meets us elsewhere in ever-increasing volume and seriousness, and each case will require to be considered upon its own merits.

"Two years ago, in reply to the Hon'ble Sir Allan Arthur, I promised to take up the question of a reduction in the present high rate of telegraphic charges between India and Europe, which I described as inimical to trade and intercourse, and as obsolete and anomalous in itself. He has reverted to the subject in tones of anguish this afternoon. I had hoped long before now to be able to announce the successful termination of the negotiations which we undertook in prompt redemption of my pledge. My view was that no reform would be worth having that did not provide for a reduction of at least 50 per cent. in the present charges. Our negotiations were so far successful that we did persuade the companies to agree to an immediate reduction to *2s.* 6*d.* a word, with a prospective reduction to *2s.* a word, as soon as the increase of traffic justified it; and in order to secure this end we undertook to give a very liberal guarantee from Indian funds. So far all went well. But since then the matter has been hung up, owing to clauses in the Telegraphic Conventions which require the assent to any change of rate of certain foreign Powers through whose territories the wires are laid. This situation is engaging the earnest attention

of His Majesty's Government. It is to my mind an intolerable position that telegraphic communication between England and India, and the rates at which it is conducted, should be at the mercy of other parties; and I think that some way out of the difficulty will have to be found that will make Great Britain the mistress of her own principal lines of connection. I shall hope to see the reduction of which I have spoken realized in my time. But I may add an expression of my private opinion that the matter will not be satisfactorily or finally settled, and that there will not be the maximum development of traffic between the two countries, until the rate has been reduced to 1*s.* per word. That change will not come yet awhile, and we shall probably only reach it by gradual stages. But it will assuredly one day come, and I commend it to the reformers of the future.

"I may mention among other matters that have engaged our attention, and in which we have made material progress during the past two years, the preservation of archæological remains in this country. I have often emphasised what I conceive to be the duty of Government in this respect, and everywhere that I have been throughout India on tour, I have made a most careful inspection of the famous or beautiful buildings of the past, and have given orders as to their repair or preservation. We have addressed the Secretary of State as to a more liberal provision for this object in the future, and as to the appointment of a Director General of Archæology, and we hope before long to introduce a Bill that will provide for the safe keeping of historic monuments, and will prevent the removal of antiquarian treasures and relics from our shores.

"There is one subject upon which I have never hitherto spoken one word in India, because it is one of much delicacy, but to which I desire today to devote a few passing remarks. I speak of the relations between British soldiers and the natives of this country. The friends of the soldiers are greatly in error if they believe that there is the least wish to place harsh restrictions upon them or to deprive them of reasonable openings for sport and recreation. On the contrary, it is desired to give them such openings in the fullest manner compatible with the discipline and routine of military life, and as a well-earned relief therefrom. On the other hand, it is impossible for those who are entrusted with the Government to view with equanimity any risk to these relations arising from carelessness, or ignorance, or lack of restraint. That such risk has in many cases arisen, it is impossible to deny. I make no attempt to apportion the blame. Sometimes there may have been rashness resulting in collision on one side. I have heard of conspiracy culminating in attack upon the other. What we, as a Government, have to do is to minimise the opportunities for such friction, and to induce mutual self-respect. For such a purpose strict rules are required and strict attention to the rules when formulated.

"Now upon this point I wish to be especially clear. The Civil and the Military authorities have been and are absolutely united in the matter. The responsibility is shared between them. It cannot be shifted from the shoulders of one party to those of the other. The head of the Civil administration could not in a matter of discipline act in independence of the Military authorities. They, on the other hand, make a point of co-operating with the Civil power. There is no single rule now in operation as regards the reporting or trial or treatment of cases or otherwise which has not emanated from the Military authorities in the first place. There is no measure, proceeding, or step which has not been taken upon their authority, and with their full consent. When the shooting rules were revised last autumn, the task was entrusted to a Committee upon which the Military and Civil elements were equally represented, and further one of the Civilians was an old Military officer. Their report, and the rules as revised by them, were accepted without demur by the Government of India. I make these remarks, because it cannot be too widely known that there has existed throughout this unity of action, and because I have seen or heard of the most erroneous allegations to the contrary effect. I remember a case in which a Local Government reported to us what it called a gross miscarriage of justice in a trial for the murder of a punkha coolie. The Civil authority does not exist

to rectify the errors that may be committed in a Court of Law, and there was unfortunately nothing to be done. Some time later the Commander-in-Chief, having satisfied himself that the acquitted party had so conducted himself as to be unfit to wear Her Majesty's uniform, decided to dismiss him from the Army. This proposal was submitted to, and of course received the sanction of the Government of India, who would not interfere in a disciplinary matter with the supreme Military authority. Forthwith arose an ignorant outcry that the Civil power had usurped the functions of a final Court of judicial revision. I merely mention this case as typical of the misunderstandings that are apt to prevail in these matters I will only say for the Government that our attitude has been in every case one of the most scrupulous impartiality. Our one desire is to draw closer the bonds of friendly feeling that should unite the two races whom Providence has placed side by side in this country; and I venture to assert that no higher motive could inspire any body of men who are charged with the terribly responsible task of Indian administration.

"There remain a number of subjects, high up in the list of the original dozen, upon which we are still busily engaged, but as to which we have not found time as yet to carry our views to fruition. First among these I would name educational reform, the placing of education in India, in its various branches, university, higher, secondary, technical, and elementary, upon a definite and scientific footing, and the clear determination of the relations between private enterprise and the State. This great object has been for a long time occupying my attention, and I hope that we may be able to deal with it in the forthcoming summer or autumn.

"Another matter that is one of anxious pre-occupation to us is the reform of the police. Grave abuses have crept into this branch of the service, and are responsible for administrative and judicial shortcomings that are generally deplored, besides producing a widespread and legitimate discontent. We have already sanctioned very considerable improvements, notably in the direction of securing a better class of men in the higher grades at a superior rate of pay both in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal. I will say no more at present than that the matter is one into which I hope to go more deeply.

"There are a number of other subjects which fall within my category, but of which I prefer not to speak at present, lest I might arouse false expectations There are others, again, which can seldom be absent from the mind of any ruler of India and to which, though he must speak with caution upon them, there is no need why he should not refer. The possibility of fiscal reforms, leading, if circumstances permit, to a reduction of taxation, is an object that is always in the background of his imagination. The protection and scientific propagation of agriculture, for which we have instituted a separate office of Inspector General, the possible institution of agricultural banks, the question of assessments, the fostering of native handicratts and the encourgement of industrial exploitation in general—these are all aspects of the larger question of the economic development of the country upon which my colleagues and myself are bestowing the most assiduous attention. *Salus populi suprema lex*; and all the reforms to which I have been alluding are, after all, subsidiary to the wider problem of how best to secure the happiness and prosperity of the helpless millions.

"Upon this subject I should like to add a few words which I hope may tend to dissipate the too pessimistic views that appear to prevail in some quarters. There exists a school that is always proclaiming to the world the sad and increasing poverty of the Indian cultivator, and that depicts him as living upon the verge of economic ruin. If there were truth in this picture, I should not be deterred by any false pride from admitting it. I should, on the contrary, set about remedying it to the best of my power at once. Wherever I go I endeavour to get to the bottom of this question, and I certainly do not fail to accept the case of our critics from any unwillingness to study it. In my Famine speech at Simla last October, in making a rough and ready assumption as to the agricultural income of India, I based myself upon the figures that were collected by the Famine Commission of 1880 and that were published in 1882. The agricultural income of India was calculated at that date as 350 crores, and at

Simla I spoke of it as being now between 350 and 400 crores. Thereupon I found my authority quoted in some quarters for the proposition that the agricultural wealth of the country had remained stationary for twenty years, while the population had gone on increasing by leaps and bounds. The further and equally erroneous assumption followed that there had been no rise in the interim in the non-agricultural income of the community; and I found myself cited as the parent of the astonishing statement that the average income of every inhabitant of India had sunk from Rs. 27 in 1882 to Rs. 22 in ordinary years and to Rs. 17½ in 1900: the inference of course being drawn that, while Nero has been fiddling, the town is burning.

"I have since made more detailed enquiries into the matter. There are certain preliminary propositions to which I think that every one must assent. In every country that is so largely dependent upon agriculture, there comes a time, and it must come in India, when the average agricultural income per head ceases to expand for two reasons; first, that the population goes on increasing, second, that the area of fresh ground available for cultivation does not increase *pari passu*, but is taken up and thereby exhausted. When this point is reached, it is of no good to attack the Government for its inability to fight the laws of nature. What a prudent Government endeavours to do is to increase its non-agricultural sources of income. It is for this reason that I welcome, as I have said today, the investment of capital and the employment of labour upon railways and canals, in factories, workshops, and mills, in coal-mines, and metalliferous mines, on tea and sugar and indigo plantations. All these are fresh outlets for industry, and they diminish *pro tanto* the strain upon the agricultural population. That they are bringing money into the country, and circulating it to and fro, is evident from the immense increase in railway traffic both of goods and passengers, in postal and telegraph and money order business, in imports from abroad, and in the extraordinary amount of the precious metals that is absorbed by the people. These are not the symptoms of a decaying or of an impoverished population.

"Turning, however, to agriculture alone, concerning which the loudest lamentations are uttered, I have had worked out for me, from figures collected for the Famine Commission of 1898, the latest estimate of the value of the agricultural production of India. I find that, in my desire to be on the safe side, I underrated the total in my Simla speech. I then said between 300 and 400 crores. The total is 450 crores. The calculations of 1880 showed an average agricultural income of Rs. 18 per head. If I take the figures of the recent census for the same area as was covered by the earlier computation, which amount to 223 millions, I find that the agricultural income has actually increased, notwithstanding the growth in the population and the increasingly stationary tendency of that part of the national income which is derived from agriculture; and that the average per head is Rs. 20, or Rs. 2 higher than in 1880. If I then assume—and I know of no reason why I should not—indeed I think it an under-estimate—that the non-agricultural income has increased in the same ratio, the average income will be Rs. 30 per head as against Rs. 27 in 1880.

"I do not say that these data are incontrovertible. There is an element of the conjectural in them; but so there was in the figures of 1880. The uncertainty in both is precisely the same, and if one set of figures is to be used in the argument, equally may the other. Again, I do not claim that these calculations represent any very brilliant or gratifying result. We cannot be very happy in the face of the recent census, which shows an increase of population so much less than we had anticipated—a falling off which is no doubt due in the main to the sufferings through which India has passed, and which by so much reduces the denominator in our fraction. But at least these figures show that the movement is for the present distinctly in a forward, and not in a retrograde, direction, that there is more money and not less money in the country, and that the standard of living among the poorer classes is going up and not down. Above all they suggest that our critics should at least hold their judgment in suspense before they pronounce with so much warmth either upon the

failure of the Indian Government, or upon the deepening poverty of the people.

"There is one point, however, in these calculations where we are upon very firm ground. In 1880 there were only 194 millions of acres under cultivation in India. There are now 217 millions, or an increase in virtually the same ratio as the increase in population. This alone would tend to show that there can have been no diminution of agricultural income per head of the people. The case for increase results from the increased standards of yield between 1880 and 1898. Perhaps the earlier estimates were too low. That I cannot say. The fact remains that the 1880 figures showed a yield per acre of food-crops in British India of 730lbs.; those of 1898 show a yield of 840lbs. In some cases this will be due to improved cultivation, perhaps more frequently to extended irrigation. They are satisfactory so far as they go; for they show that the agricultural problem has not yet got the better of our rapidly increasing population. But they also show how dangerous it will be in the future if India, with this increase going on within, continues to rely mainly upon agriculture, and how important it is to develop our irrigational resources as the most efficient factor in an increase of agricultural production.

"I have now brought to a termination this review of the present position in India and of the policy and attitude of Government. I have, I hope, extenuated nothing and exaggerated nothing. I am a believer in taking the public into the confidence of Government. The more they know, the more we may rely upon their support. I might have added that the policy which I have sketched has been pursued at a time when we have had to contend with a violent recrudescence of plague, and with a terrible and desolating famine. But these facts are known to every one in this Chamber, and an allowance will be made by every fair-minded person for conditions so unfavourable to advance or prosperity in administration. Should our troubles pass away, I hope that in future years I may be able to fill in with brighter colours the picture which I have delineated today, and to point to a realization of many of our projects which still remain untouched or unfulfilled.

"Thanking Hon'ble Members for their valuable contributions to the successful labours of the present session, I will now adjourn this Council *sine die*."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th March, 1901.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

The following papers are published for general information.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EAST INDIA (NORTH-WEST FRONTIER).

Papers regarding British Relations with the Neighbouring Tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and Punjab Frontier Administration.

(Printed on page 26 of C. 8714 of 1898.)

(Telegraphic.) From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 13th October, 1897.

My telegram of 6th October. Political settlement should, in my opinion, follow as speedily as possible upon termination of military operations in the field. You will agree with me that in present circumstances, internal and external, political and financial, no new responsibilities should be taken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of British Indian border. I also think that present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy. Some modifications of existing arrangements, especially with a view to concentration of force, will no doubt be necessary, but I understand you to be in favour of strictly limiting our interference with independent tribes, and thus avoiding serious eventual responsibilities involved in extension of administrative control over tribal territory. In this I entirely concur. The question of disarmament, so far as it appears to imply protection, should be examined from this point of view. Assuming that our policy is to maintain permanently our position as it existed before these disturbances, you will no doubt consider and let me know what posts and lines of communication you regard as indispensable for this purpose, due regard being had, first, to what is possible with existing military force, second, to financial situation, and third, to great political importance of avoiding any measures likely to cause discontent among tribes and consequently recurring disturbances. Local arrangements should be based upon a clear and well-defined general plan which it should be our object to obtain.

No. 2.

(Printed on pages 172, etc., of C. 8714 of 1898.)

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council, dated 28th January, 1898.

I have received from time to time the various letters from your Excellency's Government, in which you have reported to me the progress of events on the Punjab frontier, and the success of the military operations which, during the past six months, you have been compelled to undertake against the tribes in arms against the British Government over a long tract of border land, extending from the valley of the Tochi to the country on the northern borders of the Peshawar

Peshawar the enemy were found in occupation of the low hills near Shabkadar, from which they were dislodged, with some loss on our part, on the 8th of August. The losses inflicted on the Adda Mulla's followers were very heavy, and these included not merely a number of Mohmands but also several Afghan subjects and levies from the country between Jalalabad and Dakka, as well as from Asmar. The Mulla withdrew to his home at Jarobi, which lies within the sphere of influence which you offered to recognise as belonging to the Amir, and when Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, advancing *viâ* Bajaur, effected a junction with a force advancing from Shabkadar, the Adda Mulla attacked the two forces and sustained a severe defeat. In September a brigade was detached to punish the Mamunds, and after the forcing of the Bedmanai Pass on the 23rd of that month, further resistance collapsed, and the terms imposed upon the various tribes and sections between the Swat valley and the Khaibar pass were in due course exacted. From your telegram of the 7th of October, I learnt that the Mohmand field force had been broken up.

7. It was inevitable that the popular disturbance caused by these events, of which the most exaggerated and erroneous accounts reached the tribes occupying the tract of country intervening between the Tochi valley and the Khaibar pass, should react upon the powerful clans of Afridis and their neighbours the Orakzais. Reports were current, sometimes of an impending Afridi rising and sometimes of a coalition between them and the Orakzais. Sir Richard Udny was, however, not disposed to credit these rumours, and on the 20th of August you informed me by telegram that the reports which you had already transmitted to me appeared to be very much exaggerated. In a later telegram of the same date you reported a gathering of the Orakzais in the hills north of Sadda, but "no disturbance in the Khaibar." Two days after this reassuring news you informed me that a large hostile gathering of the Afridis was then approaching the Khaibar, and on the 23rd August I learnt that Ali Masjid and Fort Maude were being attacked by them. Ali Masjid was captured and burnt on that day, and on the 25th of the same month Lundi Kotal was wrested from its garrison of Khaibar Rifles and the pass was completely closed for traffic. In your Excellency's telegram of the 26th August you referred to this unprovoked aggression as gravely affecting your position on the frontier, and asked my approval to an expedition against Tirah, which I sanctioned in my telegram, dated the 1st of September, on the express condition that all questions involving our future policy on the termination of the campaign must be referred for my consideration before any action should be taken. Further information respecting the treacherous attack upon Lundi Kotal only served to increase the gravity of the offence committed by the Afridis. They had entered into an agreement in 1881, undertaking to be responsible for the security of the road and the maintenance of all posts and buildings in the pass, and in particular for holding the fort of Ali Masjid. Liberal subsidies were paid to the tribesmen for these services, and the levies to which the custody of the Khaibar was entrusted were mainly recruited from them. As observed in your letter, dated the 14th October, 1897, "our relations with the Afridis founded upon "tribal subsidies and payment for tribal services, had stood the test, almost "unbroken, of sixteen years' experience. Their country has not been touched "and they have been left to govern themselves undisturbed." Under such circumstances, I can hardly doubt that the letters which were found on the 17th of November in the house of the Akha Khel Mulla, Sayad Akbar, in the Waran Valley, addressed to him by the Adda Mulla of Jarobi, and calling on the Afridis to join in a religious war, supply the real explanation of an attack which you justly describe as "fanatical in its origin."

8. Whilst these events were taking place in the Khaibar, the southern neighbours of the Afridis, the Orakzais, commenced to attack the British posts established on the Samana range for the safeguarding of British territory in the Miranzai valley of Kohat. In your telegram of the 16th of August you informed me of the preparations you were making, "owing to a report of a possible hostile combination of Orakzai and Afridi tribes." I observe that at the very outset the earliest information received by you associated the Adda Mulla with these disquieting rumours, but on the following day you reported that a Mulla, who was preaching a religious war in the Orakzai country, had returned to his

village on receipt of a further letter from the Adda Mulla. On the 1st August you learnt that the Orakzais were about to attack the forts on the Samana at the very time that the Afridis were marching on the Khaibar, and Parachinar was simultaneously threatened by the Massuzai section of the Orakzais. On the 20th, however, you were led to believe that these reports were "exaggerated," but on that same night an attack was made upon a village near Sadda in the Kurram, and reports of further disturbances in the Orakzai country reached you simultaneously with the news of the fall of Ali Masjid. The tribes, however, still seemed somewhat half-hearted in their movements, and on the 8th of September you informed me that all was quiet in the Upper Kurram, and that confidence was fully restored. Two days later Fort Lockhart was vigorously attacked and the gallant Sikh defenders of Saragari were killed to a man on the 12th of September. No time was lost in expelling the combined forces of the Orakzais and Afridis from the Samana range into the Khanki valley, but their open hostility left you no option but to carry out your preparations for the expedition into Tirah. As you state in your letter of the 14th of October, "we had given neither tribe any cause of offence. The "Orakzais, since they were punished six years ago for raiding in the Miranzai "valley, have been left undisturbed."

9. I do not propose to dwell at any length upon the details of that campaign, which was carried out with complete success by the 18th of December last as regards the Orakzais, but which has not yet been brought to a final close against the Afridis. But there are a few satisfactory incidents to which I may here advert. Her Majesty's Government have learnt with gratification that the Kohat pass Afridis, who are under an engagement with the Government of India to keep open the road through their country, and upon whom the main weight of the fiscal policy which led to the enhancement of the Kohat salt duty must have fallen, stood true to their engagements with your Government, and resisted the pressure of the Mullas. In Tirah, owing to the inclemency of the season, and to the exceptional difficulties of the country traversed, consisting of a succession of rugged passes, intricate defiles, and swampy valleys, success could only be attained at the cost of severe hardship and numerous casualties. But the conduct of the troops employed has been excellent, and Her Majesty's Government have heard with the highest satisfaction, not only of the alacrity with which loyal offers of help were made by the Native Princes of India, but also of the conspicuous part taken by the Imperial Service troops in the Tirah and other expeditions during the last six months. I desire to record my sympathy with His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala in the unfortunate catastrophe which overtook the Kapurthala infantry in the Kharmana defile on the 7th of November when the retreat of a party was cut off by a jungle fire.

10. Passing from the narrative of the events which preceded and marked the course of the several risings of the Pathan tribes, to a consideration of their causes, I entirely agree with your Excellency in Council in regarding fanaticism as the principal motive for an outbreak which has been unprecedented alike in the suddenness with which it broke out at each point, in the large extent of country affected, and in the simultaneous action of distinct tribes or sections of tribes. In referring to the outrage which had occurred in Tochi, you informed me on the 17th of June that the Commissioner regarded it as fanatical, and in your letter of the 21st of July you accepted the view that the attack was prearranged, but fuller information has led you to alter this opinion, and to attribute it to tribal quarrels. That religious excitement was not the predominant incentive in the Madda Khel rising may be inferred from the inaction of the Waziri tribes when the news of the attacks on Malakand and Shabkadar reached them. But elsewhere fanaticism principally accounts for the proceedings of the Swatis, Utmanan Khels, Mohmands, Afridis, Orakzais, and other Pathan tribes. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the part of your officers along the whole of the disturbed border that the outbreaks generally were fanatical in their origin. The proceedings of the tribes, the express statements of His Highness the Amir, and the correspondence discovered in the course of the subsequent military operations, all point to the

same conclusion. Although the first attack on the Malakand was unexpected, still several indications of a religious movement had already attracted the serious notice of your Government. You were aware that Mullas were busily engaged in circulating on the country side two books which had been published in Kabul, of a tone and character that must inevitably have stimulated the fanatical spirit of wild and ignorant tribesmen. From your letter dated the 14th of July, I learnt that efforts had been persistently made by Mullas, for several months previously, to arouse and combine the tribes, not merely in the Swat country, but also in Tirah and other parts of the Afridi land. Upon ground thus carefully prepared Najam-ud-din, the Adda Mulla, found it easy to work, and the letters addressed by him to the Mianguls of Swat, and to the Afridi Mulla, Sayad Akbar, in the Waran valley, show the range of his preparations and intrigues. That he was also the moving spirit in other parts is evident from the reply made by the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis, when they stated that they could not refuse to obey the Fakir of Swat or the Adda Mulla. His Highness the Amir, in addressing the Commissioner of Peshawar on the 18th of August last, described Mulla Najam-ud-din as the reputed prophet of the Mohmands and the people of Jelalabad and the mountain districts of Jelalabad, and he added:—"What calamities are there that his "disciples have not suffered, and what blood is there that they have not shed by "his senseless commands?" In writing to your Excellency on the following day, His Highness enclosed for your information a proclamation written by the Adda Mulla to the people of Ningrahar, exaggerating the successes of the tribesmen, and calling upon the Afghans to join in a religious war. So late as the 2nd of September last, the Mulla was endeavouring to rekindle the sparks which had died out in Swat, and was impudently promising external assistance in an early renewal of risings in that part of the country. At one time reference was made to the victories achieved by Mahomedans in Europe, and at another the active intervention of the Amir of Afghanistan was promised by this unscrupulous preacher and his fellow-workers. It is evident that in several places the tribal organisation was powerless to oppose this outbreak of fanatical fervour, and the Maliks were reluctantly forced to follow where the Mullas or the fakirs led.

11. From the information which has reached me, it is evident that the necessary task of delimiting by marks and pillars, in accordance with the terms of the Durand Convention, the spheres of British and Afghan influence, furnished the religious preachers with material for stirring up alarm and jealousy among the tribes, who were thus persuaded to connect the delimitation with ulterior designs upon their independence that were in no way contemplated by your Government. The work of marking out a frontier line through hundreds of miles of wild tribal country could not fail to arouse such suspicions, notwithstanding the scrupulous observance by you of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government in 1894 with a view to avoiding interference with the tribes. I have every reason to believe that your Government has carefully kept within the scope of the operations sanctioned by my predecessor in his Despatch of 24th August, 1894, to enable "you adequately to fulfil your "obligations in regard to your own territory and the trade routes which go "through it, and to the Amir and to the well-affected amongst the tribesmen "themselves." Although it is probable that the steps taken by you to delimitate the frontier under the Kabul Agreement of 1893 gave to the Adda Mulla and others an opportunity for misrepresenting your policy by associating it with an intention of depriving the tribesmen of their existing independence, I dot not think that this necessary work could have been carried out with greater circumspection and caution.

12. Amongst other reasons set forth to give some colour of justification for tribal unrest was the recent enhancement of the duty on Kohat salt from 8 annas to Rs. 2 for each Kohati maund. In your letter of the 30th of September last, you explained to me your domestic reasons for raising the duty to a rate nearly approximating to that fixed for cis-Indus salt, so as to allow of the abolition of the preventive customs line extending from the north of the Hazara district to the junction of the Indus with the Sutlej. I approved of your action in my Despatch, dated 25th of November 1897, and I have only to add here

that, although the enhancement of the duty was skilfully used to excite disaffection, I consider that, in the interests of your own subjects, it was justified as a measure of internal policy.

13. Having followed the course of the risings and discussed their causes, I proceed now to examine the stage which has been reached in the history of our frontier relations with the Pathan tribes, in order that I may indicate the direction which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, our future policy must take. Our frontier relations assume so many varying phases, and include or touch so many interests, both local and Imperial, that a comprehensive survey of the objects to be attained is a necessary preliminary to any general enunciation of policy. The duties imposed upon your Government by the advance of British influence and by consequent contact with the territory occupied by Pathan tribes may be roughly classified under three heads,—first, the police and administrative protection to be given to British districts in the immediate vicinity of the tribal country; secondly, the strict exclusion of extraneous interference from the tribal area that has been placed by a formal agreement within the British sphere of political influence; and, lastly, the fulfilment of our obligations towards Afghanistan and the safeguarding of the natural frontiers of India.

14. The events of recent years have necessarily enlarged the area of your responsibilities to British subjects, and the chances of collision with the tribes. Commerce and trade between the tribal country and British India have grown to larger dimensions, intercourse for all purposes is more frequent, and the extension of cultivation and prosperity on the immediate border land offers a greater temptation to lawless neighbours and enhances the need for protective measures. A rising which suddenly closes a main artery of commerce, like the Khaibar pass, is not a matter merely affecting your foreign relations; it at once injures the interests of Indian trade. The tribes have learnt in your military service many lessons of war, and they are able to supply themselves with arms of precision and ammunition to a degree quite unknown in former days, when blockades and small punitive expeditions sufficed to bring them to terms. Their Mullas travel in India and proceed through India to Mecca, and on their return they propagate rumours and reports as to what is occurring in Europe and India of the wildest and most inaccurate character, but always appealing to the fanaticism of their entourage. A significant instance of this was afforded by the letter, dated 25th October 1897, which was found in the house of Mulla Sayad Akbar, and which contained the information that "Aden, a seaport which was in possession of the British, has been taken from them by the Sultan. The Suez Canal through which the British forces could easily reach India in 20 days has also been taken possession of by the Sultan, and has now been granted on lease to Russia. The British forces now require six months to reach India." Moreover, the utterances of British statesmen and of members of Parliament upon questions affecting the status and prospects of Islamism and its rulers are reproduced, distorted, and exaggerated. To these and other causes may be largely attributed the recent combination, under the instigation of their Mullas, of trans-frontier tribes which have hitherto acted disunitedly. Their fighting strength and their power to combine have simultaneously increased of late years. It must also be remembered that sections of these tribes have permanently settled down in the adjacent British districts, and as they are always in close intercourse with their fellow tribesmen across the frontier, they are naturally affected more or less, by the elements of disquietude and disaffection prevailing from time to time among them. Frequency and facilities of intercommunication have thus drawn together all sections, and incitements to Jehad on the common ground of religious fervour have gained adherents, not only from distant parts of the border land, but even on both sides of the British frontier. To these influences may be attributed the participation of British subjects in the disturbances on and around the Malakand pass, and even in the Mohmand attack on Shabkadar; and they provide additional and substantial reasons why the state of the tribal country immediately outside our settled territory should have become a matter of much more serious concern than heretofore.

15. The above observations are almost equally applicable to the second branch of your responsibilities.

For the present I would direct my remarks to that section of tribal territory which is between British territory and Afghanistan, commencing with Waziristan and running up northwards to the Swat river. The character and internal government of the Baluchi tribes controlled from Quetta so differ from those of the northern Pathans that the arrangements working satisfactorily there need not now be reviewed, or criticised, as necessarily forming a foundation upon which to base our action elsewhere. The relations of the northern tribes with your Government vary greatly, graduating from those where a tribe has accepted our protection, as in the Dawari section of the Tochi valley, to the case of a tribe undertaking independent responsibility for specified duties, as in the Khaibar pass. In some cases a light assessment is paid by a tribe, and in others it receives subsidies from the Government of India in return for military or police duties. Though the characteristics of the tribes and their normal attitude towards the British Government vary considerably, yet there are certain features in our relations with these which are common to all. In the first place, the fear of encroachment or attack upon their territory from Afghanistan has been removed by the Durand Agreement. The influence of fear which formerly led a threatened tribe to seek our help, is no longer felt. Nevertheless, the arrangements and the delimitation effected by the Durand Agreement have made the protectorate an accomplished fact, and no interference from outside can be tolerated within the territory now distinctly recognized as belonging to the sphere of British influence. Mr. Fowler, in his Despatch, dated the 24th of August, 1894, adverted to this subject, and expressed his opinion that the programme advocated in the minute of dissent appended to the letter from your Government would not meet the necessities of the case, "and that, in the existing state of our relations with Afghanistan and with the tribes, it is essential "that your Government should be in a position to maintain, if necessary, an "effective control over Waziristan." The Waziri frontier was only one part of the line demarcated under the Durand Convention, and now that the sphere of British influence has been traced along almost the whole Afghan border, your responsibilities in connection with the territory thus delimited cannot be ignored or put on one side. Though the agreement made with the Amir of Afghanistan has relieved your Government from the constant friction which the undefined and debateable land lying between Afghanistan and British India produced between their respective Governments, in other respects it has not been an unmixed benefit, from the suspicious and misgivings it has aroused amongst certain of the tribes as to the ultimate intentions of your Government. To gradually allay these doubts should be one of the primary objects of our future action. As communications multiply so the tribes will mix more freely with British subjects; and this intercourse, becoming closer in the course of years, cannot fail to increase our responsibilities on the frontier by drawing the tribesmen out of their highlands into closer contact with their neighbours and with your officers. Whether the risks of collision will have been thereby augmented or diminished, remains to be seen. By care and foresight it may be possible to avoid actual conflict, and the effect of frequent intercourse may be to mitigate the lawless and predatory instincts of the hillmen, without interfering with the tribal system of self-government.

16. If your obligations inside your territories and the sphere of British influence have been increased, the case is not otherwise in respect to the Amir of Afghanistan and his country. The engagement with His Highness in July, 1880, as set forth in the communication* from the Marquis of Ripon, contained this clause:—

"If any Foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you, to such extent and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided

* *See* pages 40 and 89 "Afghanistan (1881) No. 1, C. 2776," presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1881.

"that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government "in regard to your external relations." These responsibilities were again confirmed but not extended, when Sir Mortimer Durand concluded the agreement* of the 12th of November, 1893; and as a proof of the increased good will existing between the two Governments, the subsidy of the Amir was at the same time increased by six lakhs. To the obligations thus contracted is added the ever present duty of watching over the frontier passes of the mountains into India, so as to maintain sufficient control over the main routes connecting Afghanistan with India, for the purpose of preventing the establishment of any political influence adverse to your Government in the higher plateaux which within Afghanistan dominate these passes.

*Printed in "East India (North-West Frontier), C. 8037," presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 1896.

17. Frontier questions ranging thus from the daily performance of a policeman's duties to the possible despatch of a large army present so many complications and entanglements that any set of precise instructions would prove to your Government a source of embarrassment rather than an assistance. The call for interference, or even for military help, may arise from different quarters and under conditions wholly distinct. You may be required suddenly to fulfil your duties of protecting your own subjects, as recently at Shankargah when it was attacked by the Mohmands, or perhaps to discharge your obligations to the Amir. In either of these cases the points attacked or threatened may be few or numerous. You may have to insist upon the stipulated performance of tribal service in a pass, or to punish treachery or attack upon your posts. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances you might have to fulfil all these obligations at one and the same time. It is obvious, therefore, that the steps which may have to be taken by your Government cannot be reduced to a formula, or your procedure mapped out on a pre-arranged plan. The extent of the demand made upon your resources, military and financial, cannot be foreseen until the occasion arises and has had time to develop itself. Any attempt to lay down a set of uniform rules for your guidance would be apt to defeat the main object of the general policy which Her Majesty's Government desire to pursue, namely, to show that we are as determined to respect the rights of others as we are able to enforce our own.

18. At the same time, there are certain leading principles underlying our frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere, and to which I proceed to invite your attention. The extent and difficulty of this mountainous border render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensable to the fulfilment of the policy just indicated. In my telegram of the 13th of October I addressed your Excellency as follows:—"You will agree with me that in present circumstances, internal and external, political and financial, no new responsibility should be taken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British-Indian border. I also think that the present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy. Some modifications of existing arrangements, especially with a view to concentration of force, will no doubt be necessary." As a practical instance of the questions to which I desire to invite your attention, I would refer your Excellency to my Despatch of the 9th of August, 1895, in which I insisted on "the very great importance of keeping your interference with the tribes and your outlay of money in Waziristan within the narrowest limit;" and to my later Despatch, dated the 8th May, 1896, in which having regard to the extension of your military posts in the Tochi valley, I asked for a statement of your conclusions on "the question whether the maintenance of the Wano cantonment is so necessary as to justify the expenditure." Your Excellency was unable to supply me with this statement before the recent outburst of fanaticism occurred, but my inquiry in respect of the posts occupied in Waziristan is one which should be extended so as to apply to the whole of the affected frontier. The two main objects to be borne in mind were indicated in my telegram of the 13th October, namely, the best possible concentration of your military force so as to enable you to fulfil the several responsibilities to which I have adverted, and the limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control

over independent tribal territory. I anticipate that the question of the best location of our frontier posts, and the selection of the communications through the border land which it is most necessary to maintain, will require very careful thought, but it is an essential step towards arriving, as far as it is possible to do so, at a clear and well-defined plan upon which to base local arrangements. The experience gained in the past few months has suggested the inference that certain military posts such as Saragari were not sufficiently defensible, and it is probable that, without altering or diminishing the existing lines of communication, you may wish to modify the past arrangements for their maintenance. In any such modification of existing arrangements I wish to impress upon your Excellency the advisability of establishing regular troops nowhere except in such posts or localities and under such conditions as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks upon them, and of making the local or tribal levies assume, as far as is possible, the aspect of a police rather than a military force. It will be necessary, in framing these arrangements, that an estimate of the cost of frontier defence, including charges for tribal services, should be prepared and transmitted to me, since full regard must be had to financial considerations. It is not sufficient that the measures proposed should be desirable; it is necessary that the gain should be commensurate with the expense.

19. The second principle upon which stress must be laid is the avoidance of any interference with the tribes which can be avoided with due regard to the interests already set forth. It was for this latter reason, that, after full consideration, I was unable to give my consent to the imposition of tribute upon the Afridis and Orakzais. I recognise the force of the arguments used in favour of such a visible assertion of the responsibilities which you have incurred under the Durand Convention. It is not improbable that the regular payment of even a nominal tribute might strengthen the hands of the tribal leaders, the Maliks, against the teachings of their Mullas and against fanatical outbursts. The fear of an enhancement of the tribute might at times restrain the evil disposed amongst the tribesmen. But, on the other hand, it is desirable to avoid giving any countenance to the idea that your Government means to administer the tribal country or to inclose it within your provincial limits. Moreover, I apprehend that the imposition of even a nominal tribute might rankle in the minds of the Pathan tribes, furnish disaffected persons with material for imputing to the British Government designs which it does not contemplate, and, above all, might enable the tribes to choose their own time for refusing payment, and thus for openly defying your authority. In such a case the only means of enforcing your demand, besides punitive expeditions and blockades, might be the imposition of direct administrative control, or, in the last resort, annexation of fresh tracts of country. But the extension of your direct administration across the border involves an increase of responsibilities which it has always been our policy to avoid; and annexation would imply a still larger addition to your civil and military establishments, with a very serious and growing burden upon your financial resources. On the other hand, the fear of occupation is undoubtedly a deterrent to the commission of acts of violence, and it may prove an influence on the side of order which should not be wholly thrown aside.

20. The next point to which I adverted in my telegram of the 13th of October, in connection with the subject of protection, was that of disarmament. I approve entirely of the imposition of the terms of peace which require a tribe that has resorted to arms to surrender as large a number of arms as may reasonably be demanded. But any attempt to keep the tribal country, or even one section of it, permanently disarmed, involves serious consequences. In the lawless state of society which prevails across the British administrative frontier, a tribe could not exist without the means of defence. Unless we are prepared to wholly undertake their protection against their neighbours, some limit must necessarily be put on their deprivation of the means of self-defence. At the same time, Her Majesty's Government are alive to the importance of the fact disclosed by the recent operations—that the tribes have access to large quantities of arms of precision and ammunition. To control this traffic in arms and munitions of war is an object of the first importance, and I consider that a systematic inquiry as to the sources of supply, whether from your arsenals and factories or by means of illicit importation into India, should be

instituted. I have dealt in a separate communication with one part of this subject. I have only to add here that, whenever the trade routes to Afghanistan are re-opened and the export of arms and ammunition for His Highness the Amir is resumed, special arrangements should be made to keep an account of the class of arms exported, with a view to future identification should occasion arise, and to prevent any of them passing into the hands of the tribes *en route*.

21. The maintenance of the Khaibar pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of your obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects. It may be that, as a military route, others may be preferred to this pass, but under any circumstances the retention of an effective control over the Khaibar is essential; and accordingly, in your letter of the 4th of October, addressed to General Sir William Lockhart, you desired him to announce to the Afridis your intention to re-open the pass in such manner as you might consider most desirable. I approved of this intimation, and on the 3rd of November I authorised your consideration of any scheme for improving or re-aligning the present road, provided that any changes of importance should be reported to me. I have not yet received your report, but whilst I agree that the arrangements which have hitherto subsisted with the tribesmen have been cancelled by their own violent breach of them, I trust that it may still be possible to give the Afridis some share in your new scheme and thus to enlist their good-will and assistance in the future protection of the road. But I do not consider that your Government is bound in any way by the engagements which the Afridis so deliberately broke. Whilst Her Majesty's Government, therefore, adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of your arrangements with the tribe.

22. The march of events in Central Asia and Afghanistan and the recent occurrences along our borders have tended to elucidate the problem to be solved. Facts have taken the place of surmise, and successive engagements or assurances have defined the legitimate spheres and responsibilities of the Governments interested. The recent outbreak of fanaticism, in response to the propaganda of the Mullas, has revealed a source of danger deeper-rooted and wider-spread than was suspected, whilst on the other hand the leniency of the terms of submission imposed upon the recalcitrant tribes, and the manifest reluctance of your Government to interfere with their independence or customs of self-government, cannot fail to gradually allay any suspicions they might previously have entertained of the intentions of the Indian Government. The immediate difficulty to be dealt with is not so much associated with apprehension of interference from without, as with that of restlessness whithin the area of our influence. Your Excellency will doubtless give full weight to this change in the situation, and devote your foremost attention to that portion of the question which has thus prominently asserted itself.

23. I desire, in conclusion, to express on the part of Her Majesty's Government their high approval of the manner in which your Excellency's Government has met an arduous crisis, and of the success which has attended the various military operations conducted on the North-West frontier under conditions of extreme difficulty, upon which a separate communication will be made to you. Not only was the rising one of unprecedented extent and violence, which, moreover, occurred at the most trying season of the year, but your resources were already taxed to the utmost by the necessity for carrying on at the same time a campaign against widespread famine in India, and for dealing with the plague which had appeared in several parts of the empire. The contingency that frontier disturbances may arise at a time when attention is being devoted to other important affairs, must always have a certain weight in balancing the considerations which should dermine your policy in that quarter. It adds weight to the conclusion that no new responsibility should be undertaken, unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the Indian border.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 3.

Extract from letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1898.

In your Lordship's despatch, dated the 28th January, 1898, you invite our attention to leading principles underlying our frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere. The two main objects to be borne in mind were stated to be the best possible concentration of our military forces, so as to enable us to fulfil the several responsibilities which rest upon us, and the limitation of our interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory.

Your Lordship indicates that the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of our obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects; and you inform us that, whilst Her Majesty's Government adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the Pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of our arrangements with the tribe.

We have from time to time reported the course of events on the North-West Frontier of India, and the two despatches, marked on the margin, bring up to the present day the account of the situation with the Afridi tribe with which, in this despatch, we propose to deal. We have been in military occupation of the Khyber Pass since the end of December, the whole Afridi tribe have submitted to us and for some time past they have been quiet and peaceful. Even the turbulent and adventurous characters, who can seldom be relied upon in any trans-border tribe, have of late given singularly little annoyance.

Dated the 16 June, 1898; not printed.

In these circumstances, the time has come, in our opinion, to determine and make known the manner in which our relations with the Afridi tribe shall in future be carried on, and the means which shall be employed for keeping open the Khyber Pass. On this subject we have consulted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart. We have been pressed to make an early announcement to the Afridis to the effect that the allowances which they received under the terms of our agreement with them of 1881 shall be restored to them. We do not deny that a period of suspense, between the termination of hostilities and the resumption of friendly relations, is a very trying time for those who have to deal locally with the tribesmen. The Afridis themselves are impatient. Some of them have been prevailed upon to turn to the Amir of Afghanistan in the hope of bettering their position with the British Government, and the Mullas and malcontents are too alert not to seize the opportunity for working upon their feelings. It must, however, be remembered that by their own acts the Afridis ruptured their engagements and forfeited their right to receive any allowances, that they have not made good and declare their inability to make good the loss and damage which they caused, not only to buildings in the Khyber, but by carrying off or destroying goods and chattels, and that they were told that the restoration of the latter, or the payment of their value was required of them before we could enter into any new arrangements for the future. In our opinion, therefore, a premature announcement of the restoration of their allowances would have appeared to them to be a bid for their good-will, before we had shown that their submission could be enforced. Besides this, restoration of their allowances in their entirety would anticipate our decision as to the future, while an intimation of our intention to restore them, coupled with exceptions or reservations, would have been apt to tie our own hands without satisfying the tribesmen.

Enclosures Nos. 7 and 2.

Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. IX, p. 277.

We have therefore decided to withhold for the present any indication of our intentions beyond a general expression to the effect that we would deal sympathetically with their case, and that their behaviour in the interval would not improbably influence the final decision. Of their behaviour we have little to complain. Even in turning, as some of them did, to Kabul they have strengthened rather than weakened our position; for the rebuff which their advances met at the hands of the Amir must have shown them that they have nothing to hope from not accepting our terms.

Sir William Lockhart has stated, in the memorandum embodying his views upon the best way of holding the Khyber Pass in the future, that the more important object we should have in view is to ensure a ready access into Northern Afghanistan for our army, in the event of military intervention in that country becoming necessary. The plan put forward by Sir William Lockhart for the improvement and extension of the reservoirs and water-works and for erecting a fort capable of protecting them, is one which has much to commend it, and advantage may be taken of the opportunity which is now presented for carrying out this plan.

In giving to Sir William Lockhart's scheme our support, to the above extent, we do not, however, concur in thinking that the fort at Landi Kotal should be occupied by regular troops of the Indian Army. We agree in the principle that a local tribal corps should be raised, for service in the Pass, and that it should be commanded by British officers. This distinguishes the local corps sharply from the original corps of Jezailchis dependent as it was, under the agreement of 1881, on the responsibility of the tribal council; and, further developing the "Khyber Rifles" as they came in late years to be constituted, it acknowledges the local force to be British; and the ultimate responsibility for the safety of the Pass is accepted as ours. Between a tribal levy and a local militia, there is an essential difference which is not always recognized. By a "levy" we mean a body of men who are dependent on tribal authority, and, strictly speaking, are employed, paid, and summoned for any special duty, by tribal authority. Any contribution which the British Government makes towards their support is made in order to co-operate in the assertion of the right and power of the tribe to restrain the bad characters and "young bloods" of their own and neighbouring territories. Drill and discipline are not wanted, and British officers in command or even as inspectors are out of place. When greater efficiency is desirable, the direct superintendence of British officers becomes essential, but it then equally becomes necessary to recognize the force as a British and not a tribal force. The ultimate responsibility for the actions of the force ceases to rest on the tribe. The proposal to place regular troops of the Indian army at Landi Kotal raises other questions. A battalion in such a position would be capable of no action beyond passive defence, and would constitute a standing temptation to the tribes, while, if a rising did occur, it could do nothing to make the forcing of the Khyber more easy, though it would materially add to our anxieties. Service at Landi Kotal would be unpopular, for the men would have to be practically confined to the limits of the fort, and even with the utmost precautions, there would be constant risk of men being murdered, and rifles stolen. Continual friction would thus be kept up between us and the Afridis. It is, moreover, the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the officers acquainted with the frontier, whom His Honour has consulted, that the Afridis would strongly resent the placing of troops at the further end of the Pass. We believe that we should fail to enlist the good-will of the tribe on our side, and we should certainly excite the suspicion, if not the antagonism of the Amir of Afghanistan. Everyone agrees that the good-will of the Afridi tribe is essential to the smooth working of our arrangements in the Pass, and it seems to follow that the attempt to strengthen them by stationing troops at Landi Kotal would, in fact, prove to be a source of weakness.

The alternative which we propose to adopt is to hold the position at Landi Kotal by means of the local militia to which we have already alluded,

increasing their numbers to a strength sufficient to enable the patrol and convoy work in the Pass itself, as well as the garrison duties at Landi Kotal, to be undertaken by them. The cost of building a strong fort on Suffolk Hill, at Landi Kotal, is now estimated at six and a half lakhs of rupees, and about two lakhs for water-supply; and it will take two winter seasons to complete the works. The full estimate for the works in the Pass is given in the margin.

	Rs.
1. New works at Fort Maude, Ali Masjid, etc.	4,00,000
2. New works at other places, Zintarra, etc.	2,00,000
3. Improvements to Landi Kotal Sarai	50,000
4. Suffolk Hill Fort	6,50,000
5. Water-supply	2,00,000
TOTAL	15,00,000

We have no reason to fear that a corps such as we contemplate would be untrustworthy in the hour of need. The history of our Empire in India appears to teach the contrary. The conduct of the Khyber Rifles themselves last year also points to the same conclusion. Had they been organised, officered and supported in the manner which we propose for the future, we have no reason to doubt that they would have remained true to us, as their fellow tribesmen in the regular regiments of the Indian army, with very few exceptions indeed, remained true. It must be borne in mind that it is an essential part of our plan that a moveable column of sufficient force shall be equipped with transport and ready to support the irregular force in the Khyber on the occurrence of any emergency calling for action of the kind. Your Lordship will be separately addressed regarding the details of our proposed military arrangements.

We think that the former management of trade affairs in the Pass has been satisfactory; and that, as far as can be, the future arrangements should reproduce them. The frequent kafilas went up and down the Khyber road in safety, and, if the volume of trade in late years contracted when we would have looked to it to expand, the reasons for that are not to be found in any deficiencies within the Pass, but in the fiscal policy which finds favour in Afghanistan. The Political Officer who directed the local arrangements has been a subordinate of the Commissioner of Peshawar. The control of political relations with the Afridis and their neighbours, as well as the control of the Khyber Rifles themselves, were in the same hands. The majority of us wish to continue this system. We think that it is essential to have one authority in the Pass, and that the only possible authority, under present conditions, is that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. We therefore think that the control of the Political Officers and of the militia must be in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor. The militia should be officered by British officers, and the conditions of service should be such as to ensure its efficiency for the purposes for which it is intended, but we think that the authority over it should be the same as that which directs the political relations of the Punjab Frontier.

Three other courses are suggested. The officer entrusted with political dealing in the Khyber Pass might, it is suggested, be directly under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or he might remain under the Commissioner of Peshawar, but the Commissioner himself be directly under the Government of India, or the Military Officer, who commands the Khyber Militia might also be the Political Officer in the Pass. These plans oust the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from the Khyber Pass, and introduce a special system in a narrow wedge of country bordered on each side by, and having intimate relations with, country with which the Lieutenant-Governor conducts the political relations. The first plan would not be practicable. The organization of the Government of India is not such as is adapted for dealing with local routine work of which the mass of business would consist. We could not afford to station in the Khyber an officer of the standing and experience to be trusted in cases of importance and emergency. The district is

too small for an expensive staff and too important for any other than a thoroughly reliable authority. The second plan would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer. The third plan would put the whole direction of affairs, political and military, in the hands of the military authorities over whom the Punjab Government which controls the political relations with the rest of the border would have no power. Our Hon'ble Colleagues, His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne and Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, dissent from our views in desiring to maintain the authority of the Local Government over the militia and the political relations with Afridis of the Khyber. Their Minutes are enclosed.

One most important consideration in dealing with the future arrangements in the Khyber is that of our communications with Landi Kotal. A good road now exists through the Pass, but, in the event of our having to make a military advance in any of the circumstances discussed in the 6th paragraph, we are of opinion that it would be of the highest importance to have the use of a railway to Landi Kotal. A recent survey shows that a light railway on the two-foot gauge can be run from Peshawar to Landi Kotal independently of the present road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. We think that we ought to secure, in the settlement which is about to be made with the Afridis, the right to construct and work a railway and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction upon it. We do not propose actually to lay the rails beyond Jamrud now, but we would make the railway bed ready for the laying of the permanent way when the time came for doing so. This, however, is a project for which we should desire to obtain an expression that the approval of Her Majesty's Government before we take any steps towards its inception.

In our new arrangement with the Afridis we must make adequate provision for the railway and for the exercise of jurisdiction upon railway lands, the trade road and within the militia posts, as well as for the constitution of the militia as a British force. We think, however, that our terms should be drawn, in some essentials, upon the same lines as the Agreement of 1881 followed, and this is the unanimous opinion of all who have been consulted; that is to say, first;—the Afridi clans who are connected with the Khyber should still be paid allowances for keeping the pass open and safe, and in commutation of their ancient rights in respect of tolls and otherwise; and second;—a local force should be raised from the Afridis themselves for service in the Pass in carrying out the objects with which we dominate it. The circumstances of the uprising against us, in contravention of the agreement under which the Afridis had for many years worked, constituted an absolute rupture of all relations, and the defeat and subjection of the tribe might, if we chose, be held to obliterate all rights. We decide in our own interests to enlist the good-will and the assistance of the Afridis, but we hold that we have a clear right to attain our ends in whatever way we please. We propose, then, to renew our former relations as much on the lines of the old agreement as is compatible with present aims, but where a departure from the old footing seems expedient, we think it should be made in a manner to leave us the utmost freedom in the future. The form itself of the new document may with advantage perhaps approach rather to that of a sanad than take again the appearance of a treaty. This is a matter for future decision, but, if it can be so arranged, we would rather make the document a statement of the terms which we grant to the Afridis with their acceptance recorded upon it. It may be necessary, as was done in our instructions to Sir William Lockhart, to leave a certain amount of discretion to the officer or officers to whom we entrust the duty of entering into communication with the tribe, and to be guided, as to the final form, by the reports we receive.

We have said that Sir William Lockhart required of the Afridis the payment of the value of public and private property looted by them in the

Khyber, and that they have not made good this demand. The property has been valued at Rs. 28,600. We fear it must be accepted that it is impossible to enforce these claims, unless we are prepared to use force to compel compliance. In addition to this, the damage done to buildings in the Khyber has been assessed at two and a half lakhs of rupees. We reserved the question of requiring the Afridis to make good the cost of this damage for consideration when renewing relations with them. It is in our opinion useless to make any demand on that head now. Notwithstanding the terms of Sir William Lockhart's proclamation, we know that the Afridis regards themselves as having complied with what was required of them. We know that they have been put to many shifts and contrivances to enable them to comply to the extent to which they have done so, and that they are unable to pay more now and do not admit their liability to pay more. Any renewed demand or even any deductions from their allowances spread over the future would, we believe, be thought by them to be an injustice, and it will detract much from the value of any settlement, if it is not cordially accepted by the tribe from the outset. We cannot readily agree, however, to wipe out this demand altogether, since it was deliberately made. We propose, therefore, to make the renewal of allowances date from the day on which the Afridis accept our new terms of settlement. The tribesmen might, and they probably will, ask for the allowances to be paid from the date on which we made peace with them. We shall make them understand that we made peace with them without exacting the full terms originally imposed, and that their allowances cannot, therefore, be restored until the date on which a new settlement is arrived at.

In one matter we shall have to forego our demand altogether. The Afridis were told that they must restore the arms taken from troops during the campaign. This they have not done, alleging that it is not the custom of their country to restore arms taken in war, that they told Sir William Lockhart so, and that he gave them no definite reply. As many of these arms have been sold out of their country, they cannot comply in full with this demand, and, after full consideration, we have, with regret, come to the conclusion that we cannot press it.

We propose to reserve for other despatches an expression of our plans for dealing, on the principles stated by Your Lordship in the despatch cited at the beginning of this letter, with other sections of the North-West Frontier, such as the Kohat-Samana-Kurram Frontier, Malakand, the Tochi Valley and Wano; there is, however, one consideration which we may mention here. We concur with Your Lordship in thinking that advanced posts in tribal country, held by regular troops, should be established under such conditions as will enable the garrisons to promptly repel any attacks made upon them. We think, however, that a well organized militia might be a most valuable addition to this system, especially in relieving the regular troops of most, if not all the duty on the lines of communication, and in small and unhealthy posts. Before the transference of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, there was in existence a force which bore the name of militia and which performed duties somewhat of this character. In the Kurram Militia we have a revival of that system. If the proposed organization of the Afridi militia in the Khyber is accepted by Your Lordship, we would propose to place at the disposal of the Local Government an officer of experience of the frontier and with Pathans, who could not only act as Commandant of the Khyber Militia, but as an adviser in the matter of organising other corps of militia where required.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir W. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1898.

With reference to the conference held yesterday at Government House, over which His Excellency the Viceroy presided, I have the honour to forward a memorandum drawn up by the Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, submitting certain proposals for the holding of the Khyber pass.

2. These proposals, in which I concur, may perhaps be found to offer a reasonable solution of the question which was under discussion yesterday.

Memorandum by Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

In deciding on the agency by which the Khyber is to be held, there are two points to be kept in view. First, the Khyber is used as the principal trade route between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan; and, secondly, in the event of military operations having to be undertaken in Afghanistan, the most direct and easiest road to Kabul lies through the Khyber. To meet trade requirements it would, no doubt, suffice to hold the Khyber by tribal levies drawn mainly from the Afridi sections, whose custom it was in former days to exact tolls from caravans making use of this pass. But to meet military requirements such an arrangement seems hardly appropriate. We ought to have an advanced post capable of ready expansion into an advanced military depôt at the most commanding point in the pass, namely, at Landi Kotal; near that post an adequate supply of water is indispensable; and, in view of recent occurrences, it would appear to be neither prudent nor conducive to our prestige to expose the defensive works and water-supply which the Government of India may order to be constructed to the chance of being wrecked by a tribal outbreak. The importance of the military aspect of this question has, I believe, been fully recognised by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government since the year 1885.

The following proposals are put forward as likely to meet the two requirements indicated above :—

1. The Khyber to be held for trade purposes by the Khyber Rifles, drawn proportionately from the tribal sections concerned, and organized somewhat in the same way as the Kurram Militia. The men to be armed, clothed, equipped and trained by Government. The head-quarters of the corps to be as heretofore at Jamrud, with a strong detachment at Landi Kotal, and the remainder distributed in suitable posts between Landi Kotal and Jamrud. The original Landi Kotal Serai to be remodelled so as to provide quarters for the detachment there, and the old posts along the line, including that at Ali Masjid, to be restored with such improvements as regards site and design as may seem necessary.

In the event of Government approving of the continuance of tribal allowances to the Afridi sections living in the Khyber, the pay and allowances of the Khyber Rifles to be taken into account as really constituting a tribal subsidy.

My own view is that Afridis much prefer to be commanded by British officers, and for this reason among others I am inclined to favour the appointment of one or more carefully selected British officers to the Khyber Rifles.

But on this point I hesitate to express a decided opinion, although I doubt whether, if a different policy be adopted, any Native officer well adapted for the command of the corps would be forthcoming. Aslam Khan has done well, but his qualifications are quite exceptional.

2. For military purposes a really strong work, armed with guns, should be constructed at Landi Kotal on a site which, if possible, would protect the water-supply. It is understood that such a site can be found near what is known as "the General's Camp." The normal garrison of this work might be fixed at one battalion of native infantry, with a detachment of gunners, and it may here be noted that Landi Kotal is a much more healthy station for troops than the Peshawar valley. The work should, however, be so designed as to be capable on an emergency of housing a larger garrison, while being thoroughly defensible when occupied by its normal garrison. There should be no difficulty about this, if suitable flanking arrangements are made. The work should provide storage for reserve ammunition and for at least one month's supply of food and water for the normal garrison. The type of work and the armament should be such as to enable the defenders to withstand a powerful tribal combination without needing immediate re-inforcement.

In conclusion, I would observe that the foregoing proposals do not, so far as I can see, involve the annexation or administration by us of the Khyber to any greater extent than has hitherto been the case. The political arrangements and the Khyber Rifles would remain as before under the control of the Political Officer in charge of the pass, and the military garrison of Landi Kotal would be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District. The latter would act in concert with the former in all matters in which the presence of the troops might affect the management of the pass and of its inhabitants.

(Signed) W. G. NICHOLSON, *Brigr.-Genl.*,
Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

CALCUTTA,
Dated, the 3rd February, 1898.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., dated Fort William, the 1st March, 1898.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 3rd February 1898, in which you forwarded a memorandum drawn up by the Chief of the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, making proposals for holding the Khyber Pass.

2. These proposals, which meet with your concurrence, involve the holding of a strong work at Landi Kotal, with a garrison of one battalion of Native Infantry and a detachment of gunners, while the Khyber Pass itself would be guarded for trade purposes by a militia recruited from the tribal sections concerned, and organized somewhat in the same way as the Kurram Militia.

3. The scheme, of which this short description does not purport to be even a sketch, has been examined by the Government of India in the light of what has hitherto been the policy of the British Government, and the instructions of the Secretary of State conveyed in his despatch of January 28th, paragraph 21, bearing particularly on the present subject. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to accept the plan without further investigation of the whole question of the best way in which to secure the safety of the Khyber Pass. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, wishes you and Sir Richard Udny to put before him, in greater detail, the plan of holding the pass which commends

itself to you, and to discuss at the same time any alternative ways of doing so. It has, for instance, been suggested that a Militia, maintained on the analogy of the Kurram Militia, might guard the pass without the immediate presence and support, in time of peace, of any military force, if a body of troops is kept ready to move to the assistance of the tribal militia, should they be seriously menaced, and if a definite assurance be given to them that such assistance will be afforded.

4. Some time may yet elapse before the Government of India can arrive at a final decision in this matter. That decision must be influenced by other than purely military considerations, and you may now be in a position to advise the Government of India on the disposition and temper of the Afridis, showing how they would view a military occupation. Sir Richard Udny was understood, when you and he were personally consulted in Calcutta, to favour a system under which the whole responsibility for the administration, as well as the safety of the Khyber, would be taken entirely out of the hands of the Afridis. The Governor-General in Council would desire to know, if this is a correct description of Sir Richard Udny's views, how he would propose such an arrangement would be worked out in detail, and what extent of country on either side of the road through the pass would be included in such arrangement. Still another plan which has been mentioned is to fall back upon tribal responsibility and tribal methods entirely, relaxing even what amount of British supervision and superimposed authority there has always been in the Khyber arrangements since 1881. The Government of India will await the expression of your views before coming to any conclusion as regards these suggestions.

5. It is in the opinion of the Government of India inevitable that the present military occupation of the Khyber must, at least temporarily, continue, and that when all the clans submit, they must be told that the Khyber will continue to be occupied for the present. They will be warned at the same time, if they show any disposition to resent this military occupation and a desire to arrive at a state of relations under which they will have complete or considerable freedom from control, that their conduct in the interval between this and the settlement of the future will be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision as to the nature of the final arrangements which may be made for the safety of the pass. The sanction of the Secretary of State must be obtained before any announcement of this kind can be made.

6. I am to ask that your best consideration may be given to the several questions which have been put before you in this letter, and that your opinion may be expressed to the Government of India as early as you are able to reply. The points raised in paragraph 5 were referred to you by telegraph.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Peshawar, the 11th March 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1098 F., dated 1st March 1898, calling for a report by Sir Richard Udny and myself on the method which appears to us to be the best for holding the Khyber Pass in future.

2. My views on the subject are embodied in the accompanying memorandum. In order to save time I submit this at once without waiting for the paper which Sir R. Udny is drawing up on the subject, and which I hope to forward on the 14th instant.

Memorandum by Gen. Sir W. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

The Khyber Pass has to be kept open by us with two objects, and can be held in one of four ways. The objects are—first, to provide a direct and easy trade route between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan; and, secondly, to ensure ready access into Northern Afghanistan for our army, in the event of military intervention in the country becoming necessary. The latter purpose is undoubtedly the more important of the two, both in connexion with the defence of Afghanistan and India against foreign aggression, and because the trade between those two countries is quite insignificant in amount and value. The temporary closing of such a trade route as the Khyber makes very little difference to the Government or people of India, but from the strategic standpoint it might be essential that the main road into Northern Afghanistan should be kept open in times of excitement and fanaticism on or beyond the frontier. The delay of a week or a fortnight in entering Afghan territory might involve momentous consequences in a political as well as a military sense. It will be seen, therefore, that the measures which would suffice for guarding a trade route might be quite inadequate for keeping open the line of military communication between the Punjab and Northern Afghanistan.

The ways in which the Khyber can be held are—first, by regular troops; secondly, by a force consisting partly of regular and partly of irregular troops; thirdly, by irregular troops alone; and fourthly, by tribesmen under tribal management and responsibility.

2. As regards the first method of holding the Khyber, it may be objected that in view of existing military requirements in the Punjab and elsewhere, the Khyber could not be held in adequate strength by troops alone without a proportionate addition to the Indian army; that permanently to lock up a considerable military force in a narrow pass is not the best way of guarding against the recurrence of a frontier rising; that for occupying the heights bordering the pass from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, local irregular troops or levies are more suitable and likely to be more efficient than regular troops; that during the summer the pass itself (except its highest point at Landi Kotal) is so hot and unhealthy that service therein would be intolerable for British soldiers and extremely distasteful to native soldiers; and, finally, that to exclude the Khyber Afridis from any share in the custody of the pass, and the emoluments attaching thereto, would certainly create ill-feeling among them and incite them to mischief.

With reference to the first objection, I would remark that some increase in the army to meet the needs of an expanding empire seems inevitable. As matters stand, a large proportion of the troops quartered in the Punjab have of late years been almost continually on outpost duty on or across the frontier, or on field service.

With reference to the second objection, it may be urged that it is by no means obligatory to look up in the valley of the Khyber the whole of the troops that might be required to secure the pass. The Bazar valley would furnish a strong strategical position, and, if a brigade were quartered at or near China, while a smaller force occupied a fort at Landi Kotal, the pass would be as safe as it could be made by purely military means. On the other hand, it is understood that the permanent occupation of Afridi territory in the Bazar valley would be opposed to the decision of Her Majesty's Government, and I am inclined to think that such a step might embitter our relations with some at least of the Afridi sections, and thus lead to their giving trouble whenever they imagined that our troops were fully occupied elsewhere.

However this may be, the last three objections are to my mind unanswerable, and dispose of the idea of holding the Khyber by regular troops alone. Picquet and patrol duties in the pass can best be performed by a local and irregular corps, the employment of which gives the Khyber Afridis their due interest and profit in the custody of the pass, and obviates any necessity for quartering troops between Landi Kotal and Jamrud.

3. As regards the second and third methods of holding the Khyber, which can best be discussed together, it may be said that for the past eighteen years the pass has been guarded by irregular troops alone, inasmuch as the tribal levies which were raised, trained, and paid by us under an agreement with the Afridi sections concerned have by degrees been assimilated more and more closely to an irregular frontier corps. This system has saved much trouble and expense in the past, and might, if properly controlled, have continued to work well in the future, but for the unfortunate occurrences in August last. However loyal and well-disciplined irregular native troops may be, they can hardly be expected to fight against overwhelming odds of their own kinsmen, after their British Commandant has been withdrawn, and they have been warned that no support or assistance is to be looked for. Under such trying conditions, the best mercenary troops in the world might be expected to waver, and I think it highly creditable to the Khyber Rifles that, when left to their own resources, they fought as well as they did.

The Kurram valley is held by the Kurram Militia under a British Commandant, and this force has done excellent service, even during the recent period of disturbance. But the local conditions in the Kurram and in the Khyber are wholly dissimilar. The Kurram Militia is mainly composed of Turis, a tribe of Shiahs which only flourishes under British protection, and is at continual enmity with the Sunni tribes surrounding it. Moreover, we have provided the necessary support or stiffening to the Militia by the regular garrison quartered in the Para Chinar Fort.

The holding of the Khyber was entrusted to a local force in some respects analogous in constitution to the Kurram Militia, but with these differences: First, the Khyber Riflemen were drawn from the Afridis sections which inhabited and bordered the pass, and consequently they had no traditional feeling of enmity against their neighbours to strengthen their loyalty towards us; and, secondly, the defensible serai at Landi Kotal had no garrison of regular troops like the fort at Para Chinar. It seems possible, however, had the Khyber Rifles been promptly reinforced by regular troops in August last, that with few exceptions, they would have stood to their engagements, that the various posts and the defensible serai and water-supply works at Landi Kotal would have been saved from destruction, and that the formidable tribal gathering would have melted away, as it did on a previous occasion, as soon as troops were moved up the pass in support.

It ought to be an axiom of frontier policy that, in using local levies or irregular corps to hold passes or outposts beyond the limits of British India, the one thing of essential importance is to inspire these levies or irregulars with the fullest confidence that, in time of emergency, they will be as fully and as promptly aided and reinforced by the army behind them as regular troops would be. Up to August last, I believe that the Khyber Rifles possessed that confidence, but for the time it has been weakened, if not destroyed, by their being left to themselves to hold the pass, and to defend the buildings and other public property which had been entrusted to their care. According to the strict letter of the law, it is doubtless the case that our agreement with the Afridis did not oblige us to assist with our troops the representatives of the sections concerned, or the Khyber Rifles, in carrying out the duty for which these sections received allowances, and for which the Khyber Rifles had been organized. But these wild mountaineers are unacquainted with the niceties of political jurisprudence, they had for many years fulfilled their part of the agreement, some of them had been employed by us as irregular troops in frontier warfare elsewhere, and they may reasonably have hoped for the assistance which, technically speaking, they had no right to demand. One of my two

main reasons for supporting the proposals put forward by the Chief of Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is that their adoption will restore the confidence of the Khyber Rifles and the Afridis living in or near the Khyber Pass. These will know that, so long as a strong outpost at Landi Kotal is garrisoned by regular troops, there is no chance of our again leaving them to stem the wave of tribal fanaticism unaided. There is of course the objection that on military grounds it may be hazardous to hold an advanced post with regular troops, while the road between this post and the base remains in the hands of locally raised irregulars in whose fidelity we cannot place implicit reliance. I do not attach much weight to this objection, for Landi Kotal is at the top of the pass, and is therefore regarded by the Afridis as dominating the road between it and Jamrud. Moreover, as previously stated, the heights bordering the road are so inaccessible, and so devoid of water, that they could not be permanently held by regular troops, either British or Native, without involving a strain on our military resources quite out of proportion to any conceivable advantage to be derived from such a measure. The feasibility of covering the pass by means of a cantonment in the Bazar valley has already been discussed in paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

My other reason for supporting Brigadier-General Nicholson's proposals is that, without involving heavy outlay or alienating the sympathies of any section among the tribesmen, they are likely greatly to strengthen our hold over the Khyber, and to enable us to carry out such arrangements in the way of railway extension, water-works, and the like, as may be required to facilitate our access to Northern Afghanistan, should circumstances demand our intervention in that quarter.

4. As regards the fourth method, its practical effect would be that the Government of India would pay blackmail to the Khyber Afridis, instead of the latter imposing blackmail on the kafilas making use of the road. It would mean a reversion to the barbarous system which was condemned as intolerable at the beginning of the last Afghan war. Difficulties would be certain to arise regarding the repair of the road and the maintenance of the posts needed to protect it; the Landi Kotal water-supply would cease to exist; our prestige along the whole of the north-west frontier would suffer; in short, the fourth method of holding the Khyber has nothing to recommend it.

5. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that I am in favour of the second method. The defile of the Khyber should in any case be guarded by irregular troops raised locally. As regards regular troops, it would no doubt strengthen our hold on the Khyber from a military point of view, if a strong force were permanently quartered in the Bazar valley at or near China, as well as a smaller force in a defensible post at Landi Kotal. From a political point of view, the permanent occupation of China might give rise to tribal ill-feeling, and thus cause us grave embarrassment; for it must be remembered that, in undertaking military operations in Afghanistan, the friendly attitude of the frontier tribes would be of much greater moment than the absolute safety of any single pass, however important. If the attitude were friendly, the pass would be secure in any case. If the pass were secure, while the attitude was unfriendly, we should be harassed in other directions. I am, therefore, inclined to recommend the scheme sketched out by Brigadier-General Nicholson as offering the best prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

I consider that the organization of the Khyber Rifles might advantageously be strengthened by attaching to the corps three British officers instead of one, namely, a Commandant, 2nd-in-command and Adjutant, possibly also a medical officer. While drawn from the same local sources as heretofore, the corps might gradually be assimilated to one of the infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force in matters of equipment, pay and pension.

6. I see no necessity whatever for instituting a civil administration over the Khyber. What we ought to tell the tribesmen is that, so long as they fulfil their engagements to us, and so long as their attitude towards each other does not bring them into conflict with us or endanger the security of the road, we are perfectly content to leave them to manage their own affairs. The Political

Officer in charge of the Khyber would naturally exercise considerable influence over the tribesmen, but I doubt whether that influence would be increased by investing him with the functions of a civil administrator.

7. As soon as we are fully assured of the complete submission of every Afridi section, I should be disposed to renew the tribal allowances in the Khyber, subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic—subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction, and the acquisition of sites as we may think fit to impose. When the tribesmen see that their allowances are not to be forfeited and that the Khyber Rifles are not to be disbanded, I am of opinion that they will welcome the construction of a strong post at Landi Kotal, as furnishing a tangible proof that, if they do their part to keep the pass open, we shall not fail in ours.

8. There are two other points to which a brief reference is necessary: First, the advisability or otherwise of constructing an alternative road to Landi Kotal from Peshawar through the Mullagori country. Such a road would be nearly twice as long as the Khyber route, and its cost would be some 9 lakhs, but the alignment is an easy one. If, as laid down by the Secretary of State, the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and trade is essential, it seems to me that it would be a waste of money to provide a second and much longer roadway which would never be used, unless the Khyber were closed—a condition of things which is not contemplated. Secondly, it may be convenient to mention that the cost of the defensive works, water-supply, &c., needed in the Khyber, if occupied in the manner suggested in Brigadier-General Nicholson's Memorandum, is roughly estimated by the Commanding Royal Engineer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, at 9½ lakhs, namely:—

	Lakhs.
Fort on Suffolk Hill	4
Water-supply . .	1
New post and tank at General's camp	½
Restoring defensible serai .	1
Blockhouses, Upper Khyber	1½
„ Lower „ .	1½
	9½

The cost of restoring the works which would be required if the Khyber were held by the third method., *i.e.*, without a garrison of regular troops at Landi Kotal, may be taken at about 5 lakhs.

9. In conclusion, I would refer to the supreme importance of improving the communications between our frontier outposts and the supporting stations behind them. By this means alone can the due concentration of our forces and the rapid reinforcement of any threatened point be provided for. I advocate the immediate extension of the North-Western Railway system to Kohat and Bannu on the west, and to Landi Kotal and Dargai below Malakand on the north.

(Signed) W. S. A. LOCKHART, *General,*
Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

Telegram from the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, to the Foreign Secretary, Calcutta, dated Banda, the 19th March, 1898.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S views in regard to re-opening of Khyber Pass have been given in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government's letter, dated 21st September, and in two demi-official letters to the Viceroy, dated 18th October

and 6th March, the material parts of which will now be put into official form and letter sent by post. To what he has already said, Lieutenant-Governor would add as follows :—*First.* It is very undesirable that we should show anxiety to restore allowances to Afridis before our objects regarding pass are defined and fully secured; such attitude would be misinterpreted and would make final settlement extremely difficult. There is no need for haste as pass is open, and military occupation must continue till sufficient guarantee for the permanency of arrangement is secured. *Secondly.* It is desirable, in view of reckless infringement of former agreement, that, as recommended in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government letter, dated 24th September, cost of constructing buildings damaged in outbreak should be deducted by instalments from the allowances, and this question should be settled before allowances are restored. *Thirdly.* In regard to re-enlistment in Khyber Rifles, Lieutenant-Governor, as already intimated, thinks this desirable, provided Government reserve complete liberty of action in regard to constitution of force and its relation to tribal control. These are questions which, in Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, require full deliberation and discussion with the tribes, and allowances should not be granted until they are settled. Even if Government has framed its policy in regard to the Khyber, the tribes are hardly in a position to enter into definite engagements which must depend for their fulfilment on the concerted action of the several sections.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

Letter from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Peshawar, the 16th March, 1898.

In continuation of my letter, dated 11th March, 1898, I have the honour to forward a Memorandum, dated 15th idem, embodying Sir Richard Udny's views on the future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass.

2. The only remarks I have to make on this Memorandum, which I am gratified to find in substantial agreement with my own, are with regard to the following points :—

Paragraph 9.—I would first observe that, although Brigadier-General Elles concurred with the Commissioner of Peshawar in thinking it inexpedient last August to send troops into the Khyber, I am not aware that he represented such a movement to be a military impossibility. But in cases of local disturbance, the responsible military adviser is not the General Officer in local command, but the Lieutenant-General of the Command concerned, and in this instance the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, strongly urged on Army Head-quarters the desirability of reinforcing the Khyber and supporting the Khyber Rifles with regular troops.

Secondly.—I am doubtful about the necessity for keeping a full equipped flying column at Peshawar in readiness to reinforce the Khyber. The correct principle to be followed in the military occupation of the frontier is to concentrate the troops needed to support the outlying garrisons in suitable and healthy positions, and to keep up the transport and equipment required to enable these troops to move at a moment's notice. Further, to perfect the means of rapid communication between the outpost and their supports by the construction of railways and the improvement of roads. To hold a long and exposed frontier with a moderate force, it is essential that the communications should be as complete as they can be made by civilized methods.

Thirdly.—I do not agree with Sir R. Udny about the Khyber Rifles being encouraged to provide their own arms. I can see no advantage in such a system, which would offer a premium on the theft of breech-loading rifles or their component parts from our troops or arsenals. I consider, too, that the Khyber Rifles should be as well armed as our Native Infantry Regiments.

Paragraph 10.—Admitting the existence last summer of a strong fanatical feeling along the north-west frontier, I doubt whether this feeling in the first instance took a firm hold on the majority of the Afridi tribesmen. They assemble, possibly in large numbers, to attack the Khyber posts, but their attitude was at first vacillating and half-hearted, and I cannot but think that, after having upheld their religious reputation among their neighbours by a skirmish with our troops, they would have been only too glad of an excuse to disperse to their homes. To me it is inconceivable that the Khyber Rifles would have attempted to hold out against their kinsmen, if the hostility of the latter towards the British Government had been as bitter and as fanatical as Sir R. Udny supposes. Apart from their Mullas, the Afridis have always been on friendly terms with us. In fact, as a tribe they like us, and many of us like them; and it is well known that the Mullas have less influence over the Afridis than over any other frontier tribe.

Memorandum by Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I.

The management of the Khyber previous to the outbreak of last August was based upon an agreement made with us in 1881 by the Afridis,* or rather, to speak quite accurately, by the Kuki Khel, Zakka Khel, Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Kamrai and Sipah clans of that tribe, for the Aka Khel, and Tirah Adam Khel clans had no more to do with the Khyber than the sections of the Adam Khel Afridis, who inhabit the Kohat Pass and the wedge of independent territory adjoining the pass to the eastward. To prevent misconceptions as to the terms of this agreement, it should be read through carefully, but for present purposes it may be sufficient to say that the arrangements under it were as follows:—On Tuesdays and Fridays in every week one caravan went up through the Khyber from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, a distance of 20 miles, while another came down from Landi Kotal to Jamrud, and these caravans were accompanied by guards of the Khyber Rifles which exchanged at the half-way post of Ali Masjid, the escort which had come down with the caravan from Landi Kotal returning therewith the upward caravan from Jamrud, while the escort from Jamrud retraced its steps with the downward caravan. On these days too the heights which command the road through the defile were picquetted by Khyber Riflemen. On other days of the week the pass was closed to traffic, though special arrangements of the same kind were occasionally made on off-days for distinguished visitors, and special guards used to be provided for parties of coolies employed on the repair of the road or on such duties as the building of the fortified serai at Landi Kotal, the construction of the water-supply works near Landi Khana, etc., etc. Officials too connected with the pass like the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber and the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, frequently travelled through it with small escorts of the latter corps on other than caravan days, though, according to the strict letter of the agreement (clause 13), they were bound to give sufficient notice of this to the tribesmen beforehand. From this it will be seen that the Khyber cannot be said to have been "held," except in a very modified sense even for purposes of trade, and that in a military sense it was not "held at all, while the system in force was absolutely different from that prevailing in the Kohat Pass (through the country of the Adam Khel Afridis), which, in return for a comparatively very small subsidy, is open every day of the year and all day long like any road in British India, for all travellers, whether European or Native, without any precautions of guards or picquets.

* And the Shinwaris of the Lwargai plateau round Landi Kotal. R. UDNY.

2. The question that Government now have to decide is whether we should content ourselves with regaining the same measure of control over the Khyber that we possessed in the past, or whether we should seek to obtain a larger measure not only in order to secure it more effectually for military purposes as our main line of advance into Afghanistan, but also to render it impossible for the Afridis to close the road and to destroy our posts in the pass

as they did last August. I think there can be no doubt that this question must be answered in favour of the second alternative, and, as it seems to me that the objects in view under this alternative could only be completely attained by holding the pass for ourselves in a military sense and by regular troops, I said at the Conference which was held by His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta on the 2nd ultimo that I should like to see this done in future *if the military authorities considered it practicable*. Although too I am absolutely averse as a general rule to any occupation or quasi-annexation of territory beyond the frontiers of British India when it can possibly be avoided, and I have always been strongly of opinion that we should refrain from interference with the tribes, unless it is necessary for the security of our own subjects and border, I think that in the special case of the Khyber the objects to be attained would justify us in making an exception, and that however much the Afridis might dislike our occupation of the pass with the consequent forfeiture of their pass allowances,* the trans-border world could not fail to admit that it was a just and appropriate punishment, which they had brought upon themselves by an unprovoked outbreak and by showing us that we could place no lasting reliance on tribal agreements. But even with a military occupation of the Khyber I would have kept up the Khyber Rifles—as an auxiliary irregular corps on the model of the Kurram Milita and entirely under our own control—for two reasons—

* In this connection I may note that, *if we continued to pay them their old allowances*, the Afridis could not object to our re-occupying the Khyber with troops or regard it as any breach of the 1881 Agreement, since this was specially provided for by clause 5 of that agreement, which seems to have been made while we were still in military occupation of the Khyber.

R. UDNY.

(i) as providing an opening for the Afridis, who would still feel that they retained a considerable interest in the pass arrangements while they had a local levy to enlist in;

(ii) to escort caravans and to furnish picquets on the hills during their journey through the pass in times of peace, because such duties —particularly hill top picquets—would be harrassing for regular troops, and could be performed satisfactorily by Khyber Riflemen in ordinary times as they have been during the past.

I had no intention, however, of proposing that we should undertake any responsibility for the administration of the Khyber as well as for its safety, and I would simply uphold the existing regulation published in Government of India Notification of the 2nd July 1880 (as amended by Notification of the 15th June, 1886), which provides for the trial of criminal offences in "the Khyber Pass and the lands immediately adjoining the pass on either side of the road-way,"† without attempting to interfere with the tribesmen elsewhere. It will be observed too that this regulation in its concluding words allows a discretion to the officers empowered under it to refrain from using it unless the parties are all British subjects.

† I should prefer to read this when the new arrangements have been concluded, as "the road through the Khyber Pass and the lands immediately adjoining this road-way on either side"

R. UDNY.

3. Sir William Lockhart in his Memorandum on future Khyber arrangements is opposed to a purely military occupation of the pass by regular troops, principally on the grounds—

(*a*) that irregular troops (*i.e.*, local levies) are more suitable, and likely to be more efficient, than regulars for occupying the heights bordering the pass, which are so inaccessible and devoid of water that they could not be permanently held by regular troops, either British or Native, without an undue strain on our military resources;

(*b*) that during the summer the pass itself is so hot and unhealthy that services in it would be intolerable for British, and extremely distasteful even for native soldiers;

(*c*) that the exclusion of the Afridis from a share in the custody of the pass and the emoluments attaching thereto would create ill-feeling and incite them to predatory action;

and also more or less because—

(*d*) a military occupation would involve an increase to the Indian army; and

(*e*) to lock up a considerable military force in a narrow pass is not the best way of guarding against the recurrence of a frontier rising.

4. Some of these objections to holding the Khyber entirely by regular troops are so purely military that as a civilian I feel great diffidence in making any remarks upon them at all, but in frontier questions political and military considerations are so inseparably associated that it is impossible to refer to the former without touching upon the latter. Perhaps, therefore, I may be permitted to say that I fully recognise the force of (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*); and as regards (*a*), even if it were safe to allow local levies to hold permanent positions upon the heights which command the pass, the difficulty of water is one which it would still be probably impossible to overcome.

As for (*c*), I have already said that in my opinion the special objects to be attained by a military occupation of the Khyber would justify us in disregarding the natural dislike of the Afridis to such a measure; but their resentment might no doubt lead to "predatory action," and, if there is any question whether such action could be adequately met by military precautions, this certainly furnishes an unanswerable argument against attempting to dispense altogether with tribal arrangements. On the whole, therefore, I am quite content to accept the conclusion that, so long as we have only the pass itself to deal with, and are debarred from taking up covering positions in the country on either side of it, a purely military occupation of the Khyber is *not* practicable.

5. The alternative methods of holding the pass are stated by Sir William Lockhart in his Memorandum to be—

(i) partly by regular and partly by irregular troops (*i.e.*, local levies);
(ii) by irregular troops alone;
(iii) by tribesmen under tribal management and responsibility;

and Sir William Lockhart thinks that the first and second of these methods can best be discussed together; but I should prefer to group (*ii*) with (*iii*) as in point of fact constituting a single method, for we may take it as certain that, if we are to use only local levies, it must be in combination, as hitherto, with tribal arrangements, while on the other hand in clause (6) of the Khyber Agreement of 1881 the tribesmen themselves said that the maintenance of some kind of Jezailchi Corps was "absolutely necessary to enable them to render the road secure." This method, however, is the system which broke down in August last, and, if we reverted to it without special precautions, although the Afridis have since been taught a lesson which they are not likely to forget in a hurry, we should have no security against the recurrence of similar events in times of excitement on the border.

6. If it be said that this objection might be met by keeping up a permanent flying column at Peshawar of sufficient strength and complete with transport and commissariat, which would always be ready in case of necessity to support the Khyber Rifles, and to assist them in guarding the pass until the excitement had died away, I would reply that the primary object of a special force is always liable to be overlooked, as the events which led to its formation are gradually forgotten, and that in a time of stress elsewhere—the very time it must be remembered when excitement is most likely to spread to the Afridis—it would probably be utilised for other purposes. If, for instance, we had had a Khyber Flying Column in Peshawar when the rising occurred on the Malakand last July, no one, I think, will deny that in all probability it would have been despatched in that direction. While, however, I desire to point out the danger of relying upon a special force of this kind, I trust I may not be misunderstood as arguing against the creation of such a force. The maintenance of a flying column at Peshawar is in fact one of the precautions I would urge upon Government in any case, whether we are to revert to the old system *pur et simple*, or whether we are to strengthen it by a post of regular troops at Landi Kotal, as

suggested by Brigadier-General Nicholson, which remains the only other alternative for discussion. All I would say is that a flying column at Peshawar is not enough alone, and that it should be supplemented by the establishment of a military fort at the further end of the pass, which might at least cover the post of Khyber Rifles at Landi Kotal, and would be able to hold out till relieved even if the flying column were not immediately available.

7. I concur, therefore, with Sir William Lockhart in supporting General Nicholson's proposal that "a really strong work armed with guns should be constructed at Landi Kotal," while the Khyber Rifles should be maintained as a local levy to guard the road, and for ordinary escort and picquet duties with caravans, etc. When the question of the Khyber was discussed many years ago (? by the Defence Committee), I believe that the idea of guarding the pass by any mixed system of this kind was summarily dismissed, because it was thought that military principles forbade the location of troops in an advanced position if the line of communication with their base could only be held by levies. Prior, therefore, to the Conference at Calcutta on the 2nd ultimo I had put this alternative aside as out of the question, under the impression that it would never be accepted by the military authorities; and when I was asked my opinion about it at the Conference, I rejected it on this account as impracticable. But when General Nicholson propounded the present scheme, and I found that military opinion was not so opposed to it as I had imagined, the case assumed a different aspect, and I now entirely agree in the proposal for a fort at Landi Kotal as a considerable step towards the complete security of theKhyber, which would be obtained by a purely military occupation if that were practicable, while in some respects General Nicholson's solution of the difficulty is preferable as advoiding the danger of Afridi discontent, which would arise if we held the pass for ourselves and deprived the tribesmen of their allowances. At the same time I doubt whether the Afridis would consider a military fort at Landi Kotal to "dominate" the pass, *i.e.*, the twenty miles of road between Landi Kotal and Jamrud, which it is in contemplation to hold as before by posts of local levies, or whether, in other words, such a fort would effectually restrain them from attacking these posts and stopping the road as they did in August, unless its military garrison were large enough to send out a really strong column for operations in the pass itself; and, as I presume that Government would scarcely be prepared to keep up a *permanent* garrison of this size at Landi Kotal, I would insist upon the necessity for maintaining a flying column at Peshawar (which might be called the "Khyber Flying Column"), with every possible precaution to keep in memory the primary object for which it is intended, and to provide against it or its equipment being diverted to other purposes.

8. If the old system of guarding the road between Jamrud and Landi Kotal by a local levy is to be continued, it follows that tribal allowances for the pass must also be renewed, and I observe that Sir William Lockhart is disposed to hold the same view. The only question is whether they should be restored at the old rates, and at first I was inclined to think that, if the Afridis by their unprovoked outbreak compelled us to go to the expense of building a strong fort and maintaining a military garrison at Landi Kotal, it was only equitable that they should suffer some reduction in the amount they received, which, though to some extent a compensation for the tolls they used to realise on the Khyber road when they held it themselves, had originally been fixed on the understanding that they were responsible for guarding the pass without our assistance. On the other hand, though the site of the proposed fort would, as I understand, be in the limits of the Lwargi Shinwari, like the old Landi Kotal fortified serai, I cannot think that the Afridis would welcome its construction. It is more probable that they would regard it as a threat to their independence,* and, if at the same time we reduced their allowances this would be an additional grievance which might greatly delay their settling down to the new régime. On the whole therefore I think that, if we are to restore the allowances at all, we should do so without

*Put as pointed out in my marginal note to paragraph 2 *supra*, the Afridis could not regard occupation of a fort at Landi Kotal by regular troops, as any breach of our old agreement with them so long as we paid them their old allowances under that agreement. R. UDNY.

altering them; but it should be made a condition of their restoration that we reserve to ourselves the right of running a railway through the pass, and of taking up the necessary sites for this purpose, without paying anything for the ground required (unless culturable) or increasing the allowances.

9. As to the Khyber Rifles, it seems advisable for me to note that they are the present form of the Jezailchi Corps, which originally consisted for the most part of men provided by the Maliks under clause (6) of the 1881 Agreement and subject to their control, who were paid ₹7 a month if they carried matchlocks or ₹8 if they brought rifles. Gradually this corps became more and more "regularised," the men were supplied with Sniders, the property of Government, while they were withdrawn by degrees from the control of the Maliks, and a very material addition was made to the Government posts in their charge by the erection in 1888-89 of the fortified serai at Landi Kotal. From time to time the tribal Maliks still continued to assert their right of control, but these claims were steadily resisted by the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, and before the Afridi rising occurred last summer this control had practically disappeared, so that the Khyber Rifles were very similar in organisation to a regiment of the Native army, though until Captain Barton was appointed in 1896 the important element of British officers was entirely wanting. Whether this was a wise policy is, I think, very questionable, as it certainly tended to obscure the real footing upon which the corps subsisted, and if, as Sir William Lockhart believes, but I venture to doubt, it inspired the men with confidence that we should support them by regular troops in case of attack by their own tribesmen, I can only say that it was a great mistake to introduce such a policy without simultaneous arrangements to ensure this support being given, which, as I have explained in my letter of the 3rd October 1897 to the Punjab Government, was judged by the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar on the occasion of the outbreak in August to be a military impossibility. For the future, however, I agree that the Khyber Rifles should be maintained under our own control on the same system as the Kurrum Militia, provided always that we have a properly equipped flying column in Peshawar ready to support them, and that we are holding the Landi Kotal end of the pass with regular troops in a fortified position. In order also, if possible, to reduce the number of Government rifles in their hands, I think a handsome increase of pay (say, ₹12 a month instead of ₹9) might be offered to men who brought their own Sniders. I made a similar suggestion in the Conference at Calcutta, but I observe that, in the Notes of that Conference, I am represented by mistake to have said "buy" instead of "bring."

10. There is one passage in paragraph 3 of Sir William Lockhart's memorandum about which I must say a word in conclusion, as I am glad to have this opportunity of clearing up a matter regarding which it would appear that a good deal of misconception exists. The passage I referred to is as follows:—"It seems possible, however, had the Khyber Rifles been promptly reinforced by regular troops in August last, that * * * *, and that the formidable tribal gathering would have melted away, *as it did on a previous occasion, as soon as troops were moved up the pass in support.*" The italics in this passage are my own, and as the words thus italicised seem to allude to the attack made upon the Khyber by Malik Amin Khan, Kuki Khel, in July 1892, I desire to point out the important features in which that attack differed from the outbreak of last August. On the first occasion Amir Khan's "lashkar" probably numbered "four or six hundred men," and did not, I believe, include even the whole clan of the Rajgal Kuki Khels, but was only a gathering of the men of that clan who belonged to Amin Khan's own faction. The Mullas in Tirah combined to try and persuade other Afridi clans to join, but without success, and the direct motive of the attack was Amin Khan's personal resentment at having been deprived of half his "maliki" allowance for previous misconduct. On the last occasion, on the other hand, the strength of the Afridi gathering, when it came down upon the Khyber, was estimated at ten or twelve thousand men, collected from all clans except, curiously enough, the Rajgal Kuki Khels who had supplied the "lashkar" in 1892; and the motive swaying this army was the irresistible wave of fanaticism which had spread throughout the tribe. On the first occasion, again, Amin Khan's "lashkar" occupied a hill above

Shadi Bagiyar to the south of the entrance of the Khyber on the evening of the 4th July 1892, and during the ensuing night made attacks on the posts of Shadi Bagiyar, Jahangira and Fort Maude just inside the pass; but the gathering retired and dispersed early on the morning of the 5th July, because (it was thought) they had heard of the arrival at Jamrud of reinforcements from Peshawar, *viz.*, 200 men of the 14th Sikhs, who reached Jamrud on the evening of the 4th July, and 100 of the Royal Scots Fusiliers with 2 field guns, who marched into Jamrud at 2 A.M. on the 5th. Not a man, however, of these reinforcements ever advanced a yard beyond Jamrud. In August last, on the other hand, the Afridi gathering attacked and took the same three forts on the 23rd of that month in spite of a British force of 1,400 infantry and a mountain battery (besides a regiment of British Cavalry and a battery of Horse Artillery), which had been sent out to Jamrud five days previously in the hope that it might act as a demonstration to overawe the tribesmen. I will not enter into the question whether or not such a "lashkar" of the whole Afridi tribe would possibly have melted away if the troops at Jamrud (all that were considered to be available from Peshawar) had been pushed forward into the pass; but I may remark that four months later, after we had overrun Tirah and when we had no one but the Zakka Khel left to oppose us in the Khyber, one brigade at Landi Kotal was found insufficient to hold that pass and the line of communication from Jamrud, and a second brigade had to be moved up from Jamrud to Ali Masjid, as stated in paragraph 36 of Sir William Lockhart's Political despatch of the 3rd ultimo.

(Signed) R. UDNY,
Chief Political Officer,
Tirah Expeditionary Force.

PESHAWAR;
The 15th March 1898.

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., dated Fort William, the 25th March 1898.

I am directed to address you with reference to the 7th paragraph of the memorandum on future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass which you forwarded with your letter dated the 11th March 1898. For convenience of reference the paragraph in question is here quoted in full:

"As soon as we are fully assured of the complete submission of every Afridi section, I should be disposed to renew the tribal allowances in the Khyber, subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic—subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction, and the acquisition of sites, as we may think fit to impose. When the tribesmen see that their allowances are not to be forfeited and that the Khyber Rifles are not to be disbanded, I am of opinion that they will welcome the construction of a strong post at Landi Kotal, as furnishing a tangible proof that, if they do their part to keep the pass open, we shall not fail in ours."

2. The Government of India have consulted His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on this point in advance of inviting His Honour's opinion upon the whole question of the management of the Khyber, as it is put before them by your letter above cited and by your further letter dated the 16th March, and I am to inform you that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, while the Khyber Rifles may be continued on a temporary footing, the whole question of the restoration of tribal allowances to the Afridis must be reserved at present, as it is inexpedient to renew payment of them until at any rate the permanent arrangements for the Khyber have been discussed and settled. It is necessary, in order to arrive at a decision upon this matter of the permanent arrangements, to institute enquiries which will be taken up at once.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Fort William, the 28th March 1898.

I am directed to forward, for the favour of the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the correspondence cited in the margin, on the subject of the future arrangements for the control of the Khyber Pass.

From the General Officer Commanding, Tirah Expeditonary Force, dated the 11th March 1898.
From do., dated the 16th March 1898.
To do., dated the 25th March 1898.

2. I am further to enclose a copy of a telegram, confidential, dated the 24th March 1898, from General Sir William Lockhart, suggesting certain reductions in the Tirah Expeditionary Force, in the probable event of a settlement with the Afridis being effected by the end of March. Conditional on the realization of Sir William Lockhart's anticipations, his proposals have been accepted; the force will be reduced to three brigades, and the distribution proposed is approved, subject to the General Officer Commanding explaining the necessity or advantage of retaining a brigade at Mamani. The further reduction of the force to one brigade will be made when practicable.

3. The Government of India have not yet received the official expression of His Honour's opinion, the despatch of which is referred to in your telegram dated the 19th March. If that has been sent before the receipt of these papers, it is possible that a perusal of them may suggest further expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's view.

4. His Honour will see that both Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny favour the plan of holding the actual pass by irregular troops or militia raised from the Afridi and other neighbouring tribes, while the western outlet is garrisoned by troops. Sir Mackworth Young's opinion already given on this question is in favour of holding the pass by tribal agreement and by a tribal force maintained on tribal responsibility. The primary difficulty, however, which has arisen is to find a Native officer to take the place long filled by Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khan. It is essential that a tribal levy in the proper sense of the term should not be commanded by a British officer, and the fact that Captain Barton was in command of the Khyber Rifles last year has done much to complicate the questions involved. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, where it is thought expedient to introduce British officers, it must be recognised that the force ceases to be a mere tribal levy and becomes an irregular force or militia. The distinction is one with which His Honour is well acquainted from the case of the Kurram Militia. Whether the Khyber Rifles will be more acceptable to the Afridis as irregular troops or militia than as a mere tribal force looking for support exclusively to their own tribal headmen is a point on which there is room for difference of opinion, and cannot be settled without careful enquiry into the feeling of the tribesmen themselves. It will be noticed that Sir W. Lockhart is of opinion (paragraph 7) that the establishment of a military post at Landi Kotal and the consciousness that this means our supporting the Khyber Rifles themselves against hostile attack will do much to obviate opposition. Sir R. Udny does not concur in this anticipation, and I am instructed to point out that the establishment of the military post at Landi Kotal in the manner proposed by Sir W. Lockhart is itself still under consideration, and the Government of India have arrived at no conclusion in regard to it. But unless the pass is to be held throughout by regular troops, the Khyber Rifles must be continued in some form, and I am to invite His Honour to consider whether the difficulties of a purely tribal organisation are not so serious that the time has come for the constitution of the force as a militia under British officers.

If the Afridi Rifles are to be maintained on the footing of irregular troops, the constitution of the corps as regards the proportion to be enlisted from the different clans may nevertheless be subject of tribal agreement.

5. My letter, dated the 25th March, to General Sir William Lockhart, communicates the decision of the Government of India to the effect that the Afridi tribal allowances cannot at present be restored. They cannot be settled until the plan of holding the Khyber is determined. On this must depend not only the amount to be paid, but the purposes for which payment is to be made. The enlistment in the meanwhile of tribesmen in the Khyber Rifles, under temporary conditions, which has been already permitted, puts a considerable sum of money into the hands of the tribe. The Government of India do not think there is any necessity to go further and to restore at the present time payment of any of the Afridi Maliki allowances. The Government of India had formed an intention not only to hold the allowances in reserve until the Afridis accept whatever conditions they are ready to grant, but to confiscate them, in whole or in part, until the cost of repairing the forts and posts in the pass has been made good. This intention has not been abandoned. Even, however, if this reason did not exist, the Government of India, as a matter of expediency, would prefer not to display undue readiness to restore the allowances.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

Letter from the Honourable Mr. L. W. Dane, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, the 1st April 1898.

In continuation of my telegram dated 18th March 1898, I am directed to communicate in some detail the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor so far as they are formed up to date in regard to the future policy to be adopted in the Khyber.

2. It has already been decided that, pending a complete settlement with the Afridis, the Khyber Pass will continue to be occupied by our troops, and orders have also been recently issued for the re-opening of the pass to trade; but it is understood that, as soon as we are assured of their complete submission, the Government of India are anxious to determine the details of the permanent settlement to be effected with the tribes and the manner in which the future arrangements should be carried out and our political relations with the tribes conducted.

In the first place, Sir Mackworth Young would strongly deprecate the hasty acceptance of any cut-and-dried scheme for keeping open the Khyber route, however feasible or simple the proposals might at first sight appear. The measures to be adopted must be carefully thought out and fully discussed by and with the tribes themselves, for the best guarantee for permanence in the new arrangements will be a deliberate estimate of what they are able and willing both to promise and to perform. In a matter of this kind there is the greatest danger in hurrying or patching a settlement, and His Honour thinks we should guard against doing this. Moreover, as the pass is open and it is clear that a military occupation must continue till a sufficient guarantee for the permanence of the arrangements to be made is secured, there does not appear to be any necessity for haste in the matter.

3. In view of these considerations Sir Mackworth Young cannot propound, at the present moment, any matured scheme for the future maintenance of the Khyber route, but he has always considered, as intimated in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government letter, dated 21st September 1897, that the re-opening of this route must, for the present at any rate, form one of the main objects of our future policy, and, if possible, that it should be re-opened under

arrangements for which, in the first instance, the tribes themselves should be responsible. He sees no reason for supposing that there will be another break-down in the arrangements if properly worked out, and he is of opinion that the restoration of the old order will in one respect have a better effect than anything new, in that it will clearly illustrate the hopelessness of attempting to upset our arrangements. He is not in favour of any change in the conditions which would impose the duty of maintaining the peace of the Khyber in times of disturbance on the British Government. It is better that the tribesmen should bind themselves to keep the route open and safe, only looking to us to supply the supervising agency, without which it is impossible for them, owing to their feuds, to co-operate for the common object.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it will be desirable that the corps to be raised for watch and ward in the pass should be officered, as far as possible, by members of the tribes responsible for the pass, though one or more British officers will certainly be required to hold command, and to organise and supervise their discipline and distribution much in the same way as British inspecting Officers do in respect of Imperial Service Troops. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that we should again provide (as in clause 5 of the Khyber Agreement) that we may at any time send troops into the Khyber and occupy positions there without further payment, and that, having made this provision, we should ensure that a sufficient force is always kept ready mobilised at Peshawar or Nowshera to move into the Khyber on the orders of the responsible political authorities, and that suitable positions for such a force to occupy are worked out and kept in readiness.

4. With reference to the question as to how the future settlement is to be made and who is to be primarily responsible for the conclusion of the agreement with the Afridis, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Government of India are in favour of retaining the political work in the Khyber for the present under the direct control of the Foreign Department, and of entrusting the reconstruction of the arrangements to the Brigadier-General in Command assisted by a civil officer of a standing that would give weight to his advice. Sir Mackworth Young feels bound to say plainly that he does not think this plan would prove a good one. If the Khyber is again to come under the political control of the Punjab Government, His Honour thinks it is very desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be in a position to regulate from the first and in detail the scheme which is laid before the Government of India for orders. To leave the Local Government out during the formation of proposals is to deprive the Government of India of the best experience available just at the time when it is most required. It is not the same thing to refer the proposals after they have been worked out to the Punjab Government for opinion. It may be too late then to give a turn to the proceedings. The same reasons apply against excluding the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, from the negotiations during the early stages. Sir Mackworth Young would therefore recommend that, as contemplated apparently in paragraph 4 of Foreign Department letter dated 15th September 1897, the reconstruction of the arrangements when the tribes have made submission be made over to the Punjab Government, and that the settlement be carried out by the Commissioner for the time being of the Peshawar Division under its direction. A civil officer would also be required in the Khyber to work out the arrangements under the orders of the Commissioner. In fact, His Honour would employ the same machinery as was employed with marked success when the Khyber Agreement of 1880 was effected, and he foresees serious difficulties if the Punjab officers are called upon to work any scheme for the maintenance of the Khyber route with which they have not been closely associated from the beginning, though he can assure the Government of India of the most loyal co-operation on the part of all officers concerned in any policy which they may decide to adopt.

5. This brings His Honour to the consideration of certain proposals which have apparently been made with the object of re-assuring the tribes and making them more willing to accept any arrangement we may hereafter adopt. Sir William Lockhart proposes in the memorandum forwarded with Foreign Department endorsement dated 3rd March 1898 that, as soon as the tribes

have assured us of their complete submission, the tribal allowances should be restored, "subject to such re-adjustment as may seem equitable or politic, and subject also to such conditions with respect to railway and road construction and the acquisition of sites as we may think fit to impose." He also favours the re-enlistment of the Khyber Rifles. As regards the latter, the Lieutenant-Governor has already intimated in my letter dated 11th September 1897 that he considers the re-enlistment of the Khyber Rifles desirable as a means of giving the men employment and keeping them out of mischief, provided this is expressly done subject to whatever measures are ultimately found necessary in regard to the Khyber, when, if the former constitution of the corps is to be altered, the men could be given the option of leaving or re-engaging. But as regards the renewal of the allowances, Sir Mackworth Young is of opinion that it is very undesirable that we should show anxiety to restore allowances to the Afridis of the Khyber Pass before our objects regarding the pass are defined and fully secured. Such an attitude would be misinterpreted and would make the final settlement extremely difficult. We have other means of inducing the tribe to make complete submission and to set about a future settlement in a reasonable frame of mind. Though the Lieutenant-Governor trusts no further advance of our troops will be necessary, it is still open to us to re-impose the blockade if the tribe is obstructive about the pass question, and it seems neither necessary nor desirable to hold out the prospect of an immediate regrant of their old allowances as an inducement to them to comply with our wishes in this respect. Moreover, in view of the reckless infringement of their former agreement, it seems desirable that, as recommended in paragraph 5 of my letter dated 24th September 1897, and contemplated in paragraph 11 of Government of India letter dated 4th October 1897, to the address of Sir William Lockhart, the cost of reconstructing the buildings damaged in the outbreak should be deducted by instalments from the allowances, and this question should, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be settled before the tribal allowances are restored. The Government of India have just called upon this Government for a report as to the value of these buildings, and the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, has been asked to supply the information, but it will necessarily take some time before the information can be furnished.

6. If the views of the Lieutenant-Governor expressed in this letter meet with the approval of the Government of India, His Honour will endeavour to have a scheme for the future maintenance of the Khyber worked out under his personal direction by the Commissioner; and will submit this for their orders at as early a date as is possible under the circumstances of the case.

Enclosure 9 in No. 3.

Letter from L. W. Dane, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, the 16th April 1898.

With reference to the request contained in Foreign Department letter dated 28th ultimo, that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will favour the Government of India with his opinion on the subject of the future arrangements for the control of the Khyber Pass, I am desired, in continuation of my letter dated 2nd instant, to forward a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Peshawar, dated 2nd instant, and a memorandum in which Sir Mackworth Young has recorded his views on the general question of the control of the pass, so far as he has been able to arrive at any definite conclusions on the subject.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. W. DANE,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Annex I.

Letter from W. R. H. Merk, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government Punjab, dated Peshawar, the 2nd April 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 18th instant, enclosing for remarks a copy of correspondence on the subject of future arrrangements in the Khyber.

2. So far as I am able to judge, there appear to be three distinct systems for consideration, and no more than three, and I will deal with each in succession.

The first plan would be to ourselves accept the whole responsibility for the administration as well as for the safety of the pass, and to take it entirely out of the hands of the Afridis. This is annexation. Declared or virtual annexation will not matter; the tribes concerned will perfectly understand the drift of the measure. If we annex, whether expressly or by implication, the special consideration, *viz.*, tribal responsibility for the safety of the Khyber, in return for which we have been paying a part of the late handsome allowances to the Khyber clans (the other part represents the tolls), disappears, and with it must go the allowances, unless indeed we consented to continue to pay what will then be naked blackmail; such a course would, however, be out of the question. Under these circumstances it is only too probable that we shall be compelled to hold the road with a strong military garrison, and that sooner or later we shall come again into collision with the Afridis. They look upon the Khyber as their country, which it is, and upon the levy of tolls as their ancient and indefeasible right. It is unlikely that they will surrender either without a further determined struggle.

I have not a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 28th January with me, but I think I am not mistaken in believing that anything like annexation will be directly opposed to the policy therein indicated.

3. At the other end of the scale of systems is the plan of falling back upon tribal responsibility and tribal methods entirely, and of relaxing even that amount of British supervision which there has been in the Khyber arrangements from 1881 to 1897. This plan will assuredly fail. It postulates a power of combination, of self-government, and of self-restraint which is utterly wanting among the Afridis. Such a po[illegible]exists among some other clans and tribes, but (and this is a most important factor in border management) no two tribes are alike in individual character, and it does not follow that because one tribe can do a thing or bear a particular treatment the same will be the case with its neighbour or with another tribe further off. For instance, during all the time that the Khyber has been shut, from the days of the Emperor Akbar down to 1878-79, the Mohmands were able to keep open the routes through their territory and to make a large income from the tolls that they imposed; but the Afridis, though anxious enough to secure the tolls, were incapable of uniting for the purpose of keeping the Khyber open and safe, and consequently it remained closed for centuries. The Afridis have not changed their character, their unreflecting cupidity and their reckless greed; the intestine feuds and jealousies among them are as virulent as ever; cohesion is entirely wanting; and if purely tribal management ever does get a start, it will break down in six months. That is a just deduction from the history of centuries.

4. Neither of the above systems being possible, it seems to me that a partnership of Government and of the Afridis, a mixture of tribal management with such a quantity of outside authority as will be sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to correct the inherent weakness of a tribal system, is the course plainly marked out to us, by the conditions of the case, as the only prudent and economical line to take. There are two phases in this partnership, which completes the list of three systems. The two phases are: one with troops permanently stationed somewhere in the Khyber, preferably at Landi Kotal,

and the other without troops quartered in the pass, but held ready in the background at Peshawar, always prepared to be slipped upon the Afridis. In one case the corrective authority, requisite for the purpose of steadying the tribal machinery, is, or is supposed to be, on the spot; in the other case it exists also, but is kept in reserve.

5. Before discussing the two classes of the system of joint management of the Khyber, I would point out that, first, a local corps to work details which cannot admittedly so well be undertaken by any one else, and, secondly, the grant of allowances, are of the essence of the partnership. Unless the tribes receive allowances they cannot well be asked to assume responsibility for the road. Both these matters, the local corps and their allowances, I will discuss below; it is enough here to say that they are, I think, indispensable adjuncts to any system of joint management.

6. Reverting now to the question of partnership, I propose to consider it on purely political and administrative grounds, leaving aside military considerations on which I am not competent to submit an opinion except in so far as they are based upon matters which are within the scope of judgment of civil officers or of any man with ordinary common sense.

The *crux* of the whole position is this: Shall troops be permanently stationed at Landi Kotal or not? If they are so stationed, then with every intention and the most honest desire to maintain the political independence of the Khyber (as distinguished from its municipal independence), it is quite certain that this political independence will shortly disappear, and subsequently also (more or less as the case may be) the municipal independence of the Khyber. I do not mean the independence of Tirah, or of the Bara Valley, but of the Khyber proper. That is the perfectly inevitable sequence of events trans-frontier, for wherever we plant power, in the shape of British bayonets, across the border among the tribes, one of two things must happen,—either we must withdraw that power or it must be supreme and must increase and widen as it remains. In connection with this most important consideration I venture to quote an extract from a note which I wrote for Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in 1893: "It is quite impossible for ourselves or for the tribes to divest British officers of their attributes as the officers of an all-powerful State. All their acts and all their utterances have at their back this power. Unless this power is to be flaunted, what its agents wish and desire must be done; however platonic that wish or desire may be, once that it is expressed it becomes a clear or veiled command, because it emanates from the source of authority; if it is disregarded, then that authority is condemned. A British officer cannot among the tribes act as *amicus curiæ*, being [redacted] truth the *curia* himself." The presence or absence of troops at Landi Kotal will have a most profound effect upon the political situation in the Khyber hereafter, for with the best will in the world, if there are troops permanently in the country, the situation will from the first day radically differ from what it will be if there are no troops in the pass; and whatever we may say or wish the facts will be too strong for us, and we shall drift into a position which will, all but in name, be annexation with its attendant difficulties. Take a concrete case: supposing two hostile sub-sections are fighting between Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal; if there are no troops at Landi Kotal, it does not matter to us what the belligerents do; it is easy to arrange that on the days the pass is open they abstain from interference with the road and caravans on it, and for the rest they can do what they like for all we care. But if there are troops at Landi Kotal, it is intolerable that there should be fighting and the risk of interruption on our line of communications; we must forbid it. If we prohibit an appeal to arms, if we intervene as the supreme authority, it follows that the parties must, when they are not allowed to fight it out, appeal to us to settle their quarrel. We cannot refuse to interfere; if you deprive the people of one tribunal, *viz.*, that of arms, you must substitute another; and we shall find ourselves called upon to undertake the administration of justice. Between that, between administering justice and virtual annexation, the distinction is fine, it is a hair's breadth. This is the difficulty that confronts us everywhere across the border—in Chitral, in Swat, in Waziristan. If we put the magnet among the iron filings, how are we to prevent the

filings from crowding to it? We cannot possibly canton troops beyond the border without sooner or later having to assume the civil administration of the country around them. Whenever we go over the border in force, we must, I think, be prepared to assume an authoritative position; it must, by the nature of things, be authoritative; if not, it will be thrust upon us, not without the penalty which we must always pay for the neglect or disregard of natural laws.

7. Apart from military considerations, the question therefore is this: is this authoritative position necessary and expedient in the Khyber or not? I venture to consider that it is neither necessary nor expedient. It is not necessary, for the system on which the Khyber was managed for 17 years without such a position worked admirably, as has been repeatedly and publicly acknowledged in every possible quarter. It broke down, but under circumstances which would have smashed any plan except that of holding the pass with troops. The authoritative position is not expedient, because we have to adopt an arrangement which shall enlist the Afridis on our side and shall induce them to remain willingly in the partnership. That being so, anything that is likely to lead to virtual annexation is certain sooner or later to meet with the opposition of the Afridis and to terminate in a rupture of the partnership. An authoritative position in the Khyber will assuredly lead to complications, for some day or other it will be resisted and then at all costs it must be asserted. And where are its limits to be drawn? It may be argued that the presence of troops at Landi Kotal does not at all mean the assumption of this authoritative position, but I venture to repeat that it does; that we cannot go there and then decline to be bound by the conditions of the case. Events will be too strong for us.

8. If we are to enter into partnership with the Afridis at all, any basis of the partnership which must end in the eventual absorption of the weaker partner will lead to the violent disruption of the bond. There are no two ways in the matter, for the Afridis will not consent to a peaceful absorption. That is their nature, we cannot change it, and we must reckon with it in our calculations. I therefore strongly recommend the second phase of the partnership, *viz.*, management of the pass without a permanent garrison of regular troops at Landi Kotal. For 17 years a system without troops in the Khyber worked admirably as I have said. It broke down under unusual stress, but the ship has not been built that will weather every storm. For 17 years the Khyber road was as safe as any highway in India; for 17 years the Afridis were amenable to our wishes and we were at peace with them. It is not to be supposed that the tremendous punishment they have just received will be without lasting effect, or, if they are not touched in what they prize perhaps more highly than anything on earth, their independence, that they will not be content to remain good friends with us, and to co-operate with us in the task of keeping open the Khyber. They were content to do so from 1881 to 1897 without any previous punishment to speak of, without our power having been brought home to their very doors, and it is not likely that the case will be different now. If a storm were again to rage such as has recently swept along the frontier, then not even the proposed military garrison at Landi Kotal will avail, for a far stronger garrison on the Malakand did not avail, to keep the country quiet; and if so, because the presence of troops in the Khyber will assuredly lead to a virtual annexation and to consequent complications, therefore, I say, better avoid these and have no troops which will be there only for the one eventually when, troops or no troops, we shall have to fight it out.

I consider that all that is wanted for political and trade purposes can be attained by the employment of a local force, coupled with tribal allowances, and without a military garrison at Landi Kotal, provided that this local force is backed up by the presence at Peshawar of a moveable column ever fully equipped to go out at the shortest notice, and provided that the local force and that the Afridis know this.

These provisos are absolutely essential.

With these conditions maintained, it is possible to guarantee, as much as one can guarantee anything, that the Khyber will not again be disturbed to any appreciable extent.

9. Whether on grounds of Imperial policy it is necessary to have troops in the pass it is not for me to say. But I venture to urge that, if it is decided to keep troops in the Khyber, we be very careful of what we say now, or, since in the course of years the position of the major and of the minor partner in the Khyber arrangements will have, perhaps imperceptibly but none the less inevitably, altered, an agreement now made may not faithfully reflect the changed conditions of the time, and this will give a handle five or ten years hence to agitators. Nor with Afridis will it be possible to modify agreements from time to time except at the risk of misunderstandings and a rupture. A definition of the relations of the partners was made in the agreement of 1881. That agreement is abrogated by the recent hostilities, and we ought, I think, to take advantage of this fact in order to make a fresh start. The Afridis will no doubt clamour for some kind of writing, for without a tangible deed of partnership they will feel themselves insecure in the Khyber business with so powerful a partneras Government. As His Honour is aware, these men are great lawyers, and sea lawyers to boot, and whatever we record now ought, if troops remain in the pass, to be very carefully framed so as to be in accord not only with the present situation, but also with the situation as it will have developed in the future out of the beginning that is now made.

10. Assuming that troops are to be permanently stationed at Landi Kotal for military reasons (although with deference I would note that the absence of an advanced post at Landi Kotal, capable of ready expansion into an advanced military depot, did not apparently hamper our advance in November 1878), on general grounds I would strongly suggest a larger garrison than one Native regiment with a detachment of gunners. The chances of attack by Afghan troops are very remote. But where troops are permanently located a bazar and habitations invariably spring up; as the recent disturbances fade with the past and a sense of security revives, houses will be built, works undertaken, and gradually a position will be created which will become exceedingly embarrasing when danger threatens. And danger is much less likely to threaten if the visible force on the spot is strong enough to move out instantly on the offensive. Nothing encourages these clansmen more than the sight of troops cooped up in a fort and beseiged. Weak outposts unable to hit out mean frontier risings. I am therefore greatly in favour, if an advanced post at Landi Kotal has to be held at all, to hold it in considerable strength. For these reasons I recommend that, if the water-supply permits, a British regiment, two Native regiments and a mountain battery be placed at Landi Kotal, if troops are to be stationed there. The climate, moreover, is healthy there, although Ali Masjid is a fever hole, and a force at Landi Kotal may enable us to reduce the garrison of Peshawar.

11. But if, as I consider, it is neither necessary nor expedient to retain a permanent military garrison at Ladi Kotal, and if it is best to rely upon a moveable column at Peshawar which will give the requisite stiffening to the Khyber management, and will not commit us eventually to a virtual annexation of the Khyber and to the risk of complications and collisions of the Afridis, in that case I recommend for consideration the suggestion to keep, all the year round, a brigade of troops and a mountain battery at Cherat. No better site can be found for climate, for opportunities to exercise the troops in hill work, and for proximity to the Khyber.

12. Whatever system we take, short of annexation or purely tribal management, a local force is required, which I venture entirely to agree should be on the lines of the Kurram Militia, raised, paid, equipped, controlled and commanded completely by Government, but with this concession that, subject to the conditions of loyalty, good discipline, sufficiency of recruits and the pleasure of Government, a fixed proportion of the force (say $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$) shall consist of Khyber Afridis drawn from the six clans, in numbers to be determined hereafter. This is practically the system of the Kurram Militia, where we have as nearly as possible a fixed number of Turis in the corps, with their complement of Native

officers, enlisted from both factions of the Turis, the Drewandis and the Mian Murids. Owing to the existence of these factions we have not yet been able to appoint a Turi to be a Subedar-Major, but this will come in time. With Afridis most probably a good Subedar-Major could be found as Afridi society is not split into two great camps like the Turis. The Khyber Militia ought, I think, to have a British Commandant and a British Adjutant. I would not recommend the revival of the *de jure* tribal, *de facto* Government, corps which began in 1881 as Jezailchis and ended in 1897 as Khyber Rifles.

13. Coming now to the question of tribal allowances, I have, after much thought, arrived at the conclusion that on the whole it will be best to restore them *en bloc*. To begin, a considerable part of them represents the tolls of which the Afridis in 1881 surrendered the collection to us. No doubt, as an act of State and by way of punishment, we could appropriate the tolls. But compliance with the terms imposed upon the Afridis is intended to wipe out their guilt; they look upon the tolls as their private property; and the appropriation of the tolls would to them be an additional punishment for their past misconduct and be in their eyes tantamount to the annexation of the Khyber. Of course we can say: "Without us there would be no tolls at all; you Afridis would never be able to levy them,"—to which the retort would naturally be that without Afridi co-operation we should find it an uncommonly expensive business to keep the Khyber open and collect the tolls.

With respect to that portion of the allowances which represents the tribal subsidies, apart from the tolls, we shall have and shall enforce tribal responsibility, and shall get our *quid pro quo*. If any permanent reduction is made in the allowances, then it should be made rateably all round, and favour shown, or any difference made, will probably lead to infinite trouble. But, on the whole, I think it will be best to restore things to their former footing; no particular principle is involved in reduction; we are precluded from adopting the reduction as a punishment; and a reversion to the old order of things in the matter of allowances will go far towards re-assuring the Afridis that we mean bygones to be bygones, and that we have no ulterior designs. But I recommend that one condition to the grant of the allowances be that we may, within defined limits, make and keep in repair roads or railways as we please, and that the allowances are not to be increased on account of these roads or railways.

14. To sum up my suggestions: annexation or purely tribal management seems to be out of the case; a mixed system appears to be the only feasible course; whether we have troops at Landi Kotal or not, a local force like the Kurram Militia and the grant of allowances are essential conditions.

We ought, I think, to be most careful to what agreement or agreements we commit ourselves.

Lastly, I am bound to represent that we are much less likely to be entangled in complications if there are no troops at Landi Kotal. The point, therefore, is whether the military considerations outweigh the risk of complications and the certainty, if Landi Kotal has a permanent military garrison, of the absorption of the Khyber with its attendant consequences. Since this absorption would be opposed to the policy of the Secretary of State's despatch and liable to lead to trouble, and since we get what we want, without risk, by means of a force held in reserve at Peshawar, I recommend a management of the Khyber without troops in the pass.

Annex II.

Extract from memorandum, dated 11th April, by Sir Mackworth Young on the subject of the re-opening of the Khyber.

General Sir W. Lockhart and Sir R. Udny are in favour of an advanced military post at Landi Kotal, the pass being guarded by tribal levies. Mr. Merk, who has not seen their opinions, but to whom I sent confidentially a copy

of General Nicholson's memorandum of 3rd February 1898, with which Sir W. Lockhart's recommendations are in accord, is against any military occupation of the pass, which he thinks should be held by a tribal militia backed up by the presence of a moveable column at Peshawar.

I have already on more than one occasion expressed my opinion against a military occupation of the pass, but I have now to reconsider the subject in the light of the weighty opinions which are now before me.

It seems reasonable that after having quelled the disturbances raised almost simultaneously by nearly every frontier tribe on the Peshawar and Kohat borders from the Indus to the Kurram we should strengthen our position by occupying any military vantage ground in the tribal territory overrun by our troops, which is desirable for Imperial defence, or for pacification of the tribes. But the immediate cause for occupation will soon be forgotten, and in judging of its effect we should look forward some years and endeavour to gauge the ultimate position.

Now I have no hesitation in saying that the permanent occupation of Landi Kotal by a military force will never be accepted by the Afridis with complacency. It is true, as pointed out by Sir R. Udny, that in the agreement of 1881 there was a clause [5] which ran as follows: "It lies with the discretion of Government to retain its troops within the pass or to withdraw them and re-occupy at pleasure." But this must be read with the following passage from the Foreign Department letter dated 31st August 1880: "It may be explained to the tribes that, although our troops will remain for the present at their stations in the pass, they will in all probability be soon withdrawn; and it may also be of advantage to intimate that the British Government has no desire to station troops in the Khyber so long as the pass is kept open under the independent and exclusive charge of the tribes, and so long as it is managed in accordance with the agreements that may be made with the British Government." This interpretation of the intentions of Government shows that what was reserved was the right to re-occupy the pass with troops for the purpose of restoring order and enforcing the agreement, and also no doubt for an advance to Kabul if necessary; but the tribes distinctly understood that the terms of the agreement involved no permanent military occupation, and notwithstanding that they appear to have been desirous of some assistance in formulating their scheme of watch and ward for the pass (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Major Conolly's letter dated 23rd September 1880), there is nothing to show that they contemplated asking for a permanent garrison of British troops. On the contrary, I believe that they were then, as I feel sure they would be now, totally averse to such a garrison. It may be urged that, as Landi Kotal belongs to the Luargi Shinwaris and does not lie within Afridi territory, what reason can the Afridis have for objection to a military force being stationed at that point? To this I would reply that the occupation of Landi Kotal to a great extent dominates the pass and is a standing menace to the integrity of the Afridi territory, and that I believe that the tribe would object as strongly to a military occupation of that point as they would to the location of a force at Ali Masjid or any other similar place within their own limits. They regard the pass as their property. Occupation to them would mean annexation, and with reference to the remarks contained in paragraph 6 of Mr. Merk's letter to which I draw special attention, I doubt if it could result in anything else. It would constitute, as I said in paragraph 5 of this office letter dated 21st September 1897, a continuing disgrace which might at any future time supply the motive for hostilities. Sir W. Lockhart assumes that whereas the quartering of a strong force in the Bazar Valley would give rise to tribal ill-feeling, the occupation of Landi Kotal would not have this effect. In this I cannot agree. The tribal honour would be seriously affected and a deep-seated resentment would be engendered instead of the friendly attitude which Sir W. Lockhart considers of much greater moment than the absolute safety of the pass.

In support of this view I might appeal to numerous documents in the literature of the frontier from 1876 down to the present time. There can be no doubt whatever that the tribes have the strongest objection to any extension of British authority over their territory. The advances which we have made

during recent years, coupled with the demarcation of a sphere of influence which to the tribal mind means ultimate annexation, must be placed in the forefront of the causes which have contributed to the rising of 1897. This opinion I have arrived at after full consideration, and I may have to enlarge upon it in another connection. My immediate predecessor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, alluded, in paragraph 46 of his confidential memorandum of the 26th October 1896, to the effect on the Orakzais and Afridis of our taking up a position on the Samana. It is significant that in the somewhat insolent communication made by the Afridis just before they pillaged the Khyber they referred to the occupation of Samana and the Malakand, though both outside their territory, as an offence against the amicable relation of the British Government with the tribes. In their petition to the Amir, which was reported on in this office letter dated 20th January 1898, the Afridis dropped this grievance, but this was no doubt because it pertained more to the Orakzais than to themselves. The Orakzais referred to the occupation of the Samana in their petition. If the occupation of the Samana and the Malakand was an offence to the Afridis, it will readily be believed that the occupation of Landi Kotal will be bitterly resented by them.

Similarly, I may appeal to previous communications from the Punjab Government in support of the view that an advanced post on the borders of the Amir's territory will greatly irritate and annoy His Highness. It was said in the letter of the Foreign Department, dated 14th August 1896, that the definition in 1893 by the Durand Convention of the boundary of the spheres of influence of the Government of India and the Amir had removed the danger of rousing the jealousy of the Amir of Afganistan. But I think it must be admitted that recent events have shown that the Amir's jealousy is not removed.

Thirdly, the effect of an advance in the Khyber on other tribes must not be lost sight of. The demarcation of the spheres of British and Afghan influence has without doubt led to an impression that it is our object ultimately to secure complete control of the trans-border territory up to the Durand line, and this impression will be strengthened by the occupation of Landi Kotal.

I do not say that all this should not be faced in order to secure a substantial advantage, but it is my duty to represent the political drawbacks to the present proposal. And what is of primary importance is this, that the advance, which would possibly not be met by any overt opposition at the outset, would nevertheless constitute a grievance which would be nursed till the season of opportunity. If it is important that we should have the tribes friendly when we may have to march into Kabul, then we should avoid, if possible, doing that which will inevitably set them all against us.

Of the military aspect of the question I am not competent to speak. But I would venture to make the following remarks. If Sir R. Udny is right in thinking that the idea of guarding the pass by a mixed system, partly military and partly tribal, was rejected by the Defence Committee, no doubt the causes for such rejection will be examined before the proposal is revived. I incline to Mr. Merk's view that a single regiment stationed at Landi Kotal would be a source of anxiety, not of strength, and that a larger force would have to be maintained. Landi Kotal would not, I believe, be of much use as a base of operations in case of an advance in force to Kabul; there is neither room nor water for a large force. With the tribes friendly we should have no difficulty in pushing troops through the Khyber at any time. If they are unfriendly, we should have to move up in overwhelming force, and I question if a fortified post at Landi Kotal on the line of advance will contribute much to our operations. In times of peace we should have a force locked up, 19 miles from Jamrud, in a place where service would be unpalatable to our troops. The expense which will be incurred apart from the 9½ lakhs for buildings would be very considerable, especially if a whole brigade were retained there. Whether any military advantage would be secured by occupying the post with troops appears to me very doubtful, unless a satisfactory reply can be given to the above remarks.

Further, I question whether the proposal harmonizes with the policy of the Secretary of State as enunciated in his Despatch No. 1, dated 28th January

1898. One of the leading principles given in paragraph 18 of that despatch is the following: "The extent and difficulty of this mountainous border render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensable to the policy just indicated." The paragragh goes on to deprecate any new responsibilities not absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. The limitation of our interference with the tribes so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory is also enjoined. The military occupation of Landi Kotal means practically the annexation of the whole of the Khyber Pass with all the administrative responsibilities attaching thereto. I need not enlarge upon this question. I feel that the proposal can hardly be brought within the four corners of the Secretary of State's despatch, paragraphs 18 and 21, unless for military reasons it is indispensable.

Whether the presence of a military force in the Khyber is necessary in order to give stability to tribal arrangements is a question which, I submit, should not be judged by the fact that when in August last it was decided not to send a force up the pass to relieve the Khyber Rifles the latter only afforded a slight resistance to the tribal *lashkar*. I do not see that anything else could be expected, especially when the European officer in command was withdrawn. I agree with Sir W. Lockhart in laying stress on the fact that the corps without its commandant made some stand, and I should conclude from this that it would be quite possible to make more of their agency in the future by affording them the necessary support. If, however, the experiment is repeated, it must be done on a definite plan, and the true character of the arrangement must not be lost sight of. Moreover, I think that it will be necessary for some little time to keep a military force in the Khyber until the tribal arrangements are fairly started.

As to what those arrangements should be, the choice lies, if it is decided to abandon the idea of a military occupation, between tribal levies constituted and maintained on the basis of the old agreement and a militia recruited from the tribes and commanded by British officers. I should prefer not to give a final opinion at this stage between these two alternatives. Under sufficient safeguards I should be willing to accept either, and should wish to know what the tribes themselves propose, how effect could be given to their wishes, and what prospect there was of such an arrangement being permanent and satisfactory, before deciding to insist on an arrangement according to our own ideas of what is best. The corps should, I think, in any case be recruited, as before, mainly from the tribes which own the pass, and the Native officers might usually be similarly selected. If the force consisted of tribal levies as distinguished from a militia, some special agreement would be required as regards the position of the British officers attached to it, for I do not think it would be possible to do without British officers for the reasons given by Mr. Merk in paragraph 3 of his letter. Upon the whole I am inclined to prefer the idea of a militia commanded by European officers, but I would direct the General Officer Commanding and Political Officer to report on this subject after discussing the question with the tribal jirgas, and would await their report before finally deciding. It is above all things desirable that we should carry the tribes with us in any arrangement that is to be made.

If a corps for safeguarding the Khyber is established on either basis as above sketched, I have no doubt that for some time at all events it will be necessary to hold troops in reserve at Peshawar or Cherat ready to support it, or even possibly to overawe it before it has acquired a status and proved satisfactory. I believe myself that the Afridis will avoid hostilities for at all events a generation, but this cannot be reckoned upon. A force should be kept ready mobilised for some time to come, and Mr. Merk's suggestion that such a force should be stationed at Cherat in preference to Peshawar deserves consideration. The elevation is 4,500 feet and the climate is good; the conditions are similar to those under which the force would operate, if called upon to do so, in the hills. It is 23 miles by cart road and 19 by bridle road from the Pabbi Railway Station, and the troops could be in the Khyber at two days' notice. There is a good and permanent water-supply at Chapri about 800 feet below the ridge, and the water could easily be pumped up into a service reservoir on the ridge.

In regard to the details of any agreement which may now be made with the tribes, the correspondence which preceded the agreement of 1881 and that agreement itself will doubtless be consulted. The position is different in this respect that we now have to deal with a tribe which has just felt the weight of our hand and submitted to our demands. With those who minimize the result of our recent operations I am unable to agree. I consider that the compliance with our demand, especially in the matter of surrendering breech-loaders, shows conclusively how hard-pressed the different sections have been. But for their internal feuds and the difficulty they have in combining for any purpose except fanatical warfare, they would have satisfied our demands at a much earlier date. The lesson they have had will, I believe, last them for some time, and if they are properly managed they will enter into fresh negotiations with the British Government and be prepared to act up to their engagements at least as readily as in 1881. I would not agree to abandon a single provision of the agreement of that year which can in any way be serviceable. I would make such further demands founded upon our recent experience as may be deemed necessary for maintaining the new arrangements, but I do not think these need include the permanent occupation of Landi Kotal with troops, and I should expect that an arrangement founded on the consent of the tribes, without such occupation, would, if duly safeguarded and carefully worked out, prove efficient and lasting. Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., who has been appointed by the Government of India to advise the General Officer Commanding in his negotiations, has complete knowledge of the Khyber Afridis and was associated in the previous negotiations of 1881, and, subject to such general instructions as the Government of India may issue, is quite capable of working out the details of a satisfactory scheme.

I would suggest that when the allowances to the Khyber Afridis are regranted, a condition should be attached to their renewal, *viz.*, that in the event of the British Government making arrangements for opening any other route to Kabul they shall be subject to reconsideration. This would be in addition to the condition already agreed to by the Government of India that the allowances shall be liable to deductions on account of repairs to the forts and posts damaged in the recent outbreak. If the further condition I have now suggested is adopted, it might be well at the same time to give the Afridis the opportunity of engaging that they will improve the road or agree to the opening of a railway, should Government desire this at any time, through the Khyber. It will be to their interest to do so, if they can thereby postpone the opening of an alternative route and the consequent reduction of their allowances.

Enclosure 10 in No. 3.

Letter from Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I., Commissioner, Peshawar Division, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Peshawar, the 20th April 1898.

1. Sir W. Lockhart was good enough to give me a copy of his letter with which he forwarded my Khyber Memorandum to you on the 16th March. The only point on which I should like to say another word is his remark "Thirdly" with reference to my paragraph 9. The advantage of the system I suggested is, as I said, that it would tend to reduce the number of Government Sniders in possession of the Khyber Rifles, and therefore the number of breech-loaders that would be liable to fall into the hands of the Afridis in the case of another outbreak like that of August last, for, as I have explained in my memorandum, I do not believe that a fort with a military garrison at Landi Kotal could be relied upon to effectually prevent such an outbreak, unless the garrison were large enough to move out a force for the defence of the whole line of the pass, though I quite admit that, after the lesson the Afridis have now received, it would be very difficult for the Mullas to induce them to break out again.

2. My suggestion, it will be seen, does not include any proposal for *taking away* Sniders from the Afridis, and if the offer of higher pay to men who, when they enlisted in the Khyber Rifles, brought their own Sniders with them, had any practical effect as "a premium on the theft of breech-loading rifles or their component parts from our troops or arsenals," our troops and arsenals must indeed be in a parlous state! If this argument has any force at all against my proposals, surely it applies with ten-fold force to our present demands upon the Afridis and Orakzais for the *surrender* of breech-loaders, and in fact to any attempt to disarm a trans-border tribe. Moreover, it must be remembered that our troops are armed either with the Lee-Metfords or Henry-Martinis. If, therefore, my proposal had the effect supposed, the Sniders that Afridis sought to obtain for the purpose of receiving higher pay with the Khyber Rifles would have to be acquired either from the Border Military Police (who, I am glad to say, scarcely ever lose a rifle) or from private sources, Cis-Indus, which it should be easy to guard, as the ordinary Police, both Trans and Cis-Indus, have only *short* smooth-bore Sniders which would not be accepted for the Khyber Rifles. As for Sir William Lockhart's view that "the Khyber Rifles should be as well armed as our Native Infantry Regiments," which means, I presume, that they should be given Henry-Martinis, I can only say that to my mind such a policy would be simply suicidal. The Khyber Rifles have always performed their escort and picquet duties with caravans, etc., quite satisfactorily, no cause has ever been shown why they should require more perfect arms than Sniders for such duties which are their only legitimate ones, and at present I cannot conceive any possible reason why they should be given better weapons at the risk of these weapons falling on some future occasion into the hands of their fellow-tribesmen. If the Afridis have had their lesson, surely we have had ours too!

3. As regards the expression "military impossibility," to which Sir W. Lockhart takes exception in his first remark on my paragraph 9, perhaps the phrase was a little too strong; but at the same time I referred to my letter No. 3028 of the 3rd October and I used it as practically summing up in two words what I had explained in full detail in that letter.

I am at a loss to understand what grounds Sir William Lockhart (who was in Europe at the time) has for asserting (*vide* his remarks on my paragraph 10) that the attitude of the Afridis when they attacked the Khyber last August "was at first vacillating and half-hearted." As I myself was on the spot at Peshawar and in receipt of the best information available, I think I am justified in asserting most emphatically that it was neither one nor the other. Again, no one ever doubted the "*desirability* of reinforcing the Khyber and supporting the Khyber Rifles with regular troops" (*vide* Sir W. Lockhart's first remark on my paragraph 9). The point is that, in the opinion of the military authorities, a sufficient force for this purpose was not available in Peshawar.

Enclosure 11 in No. 3.

Letter from Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding the Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Landi Kotal, the 29th April 1898.

I have the honour to forward to you a note by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force, on the present state of our demands against the Afridis, and a suggestion for their settlement.

2. In all that Mr. Cunningham has written I thoroughly concur. He has stated the position, so far as I know it, clearly and exactly.

I also agree with his proposals for a final settlement.

3. I have made and signed one or two remarks in the margin of the note.

4. There is one other point which I think it well to mention.

On page 2 of his note Mr. Cunningham writes that "the other clans deposited 78 rifles on their (Zakka Khel) account, to be redeemed as they could get others out of that section."

All these 78 rifles are good and serviceable weapons. My latest information from Mr. D. Donald at Jamrud is that only 11 rifles out of 51 so far brought in to redeem deposited rifles have been passed by an Armourer Sergeant as serviceable arms.

The remaining 40, some of which I saw, have been returned to the tribesmen as unserviceable weapons, and therefore unacceptable.

I have given strict orders that none but really serviceable arms are to be accepted in place of those pledged.

I think that we shall get all these rifles from the Zakka Khel in time. Mr. Cunningham and I consider it undesirable to fix any near date just now as the latest for the redemption of deposited rifles, but to leave it to the tribes to get the rifles out of the Zakkas when they can.

In the meantime we have good rifles in our possession.

5. I am sending to-day a copy of Mr. Cunningham's note, and of this letter, to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government.

NOTE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR DEMANDS AGAINST THE AFRIDIS, AND SUGGESTION FOR THEIR SETTLEMENT.

The object of this note is to show—

(i) the present state of our account with the Afridis based on the demands made in the Proclamation dated 21st November 1897;

(ii) in respect of unfulfilled demands, what we are likely to realise without a renewal of war;

(iii) the present attitude of the clans;

and to suggest—

(iv) what in my opinion seem the best means of settling outstanding claims.

Up to the date of General Sir W. Lockhart's final report, No. 113 P. of 5th April 1898, the terms complied with were:—

I.—Payment of a fine of ₹47,800.

II.—Surrender of 765 rifles.

The fine in money and arms originally notified was ₹50,000 and 800 rifles, but ₹2,200 and 35 rifles set down as the share of a section of the Kuki Khel were remitted and the amount realised was as stated above.

Further, at the date mentioned, a small balance was outstanding against the Aka Khel, *viz.*, ₹1,011* and 11 rifles, of which up to 25th April they have paid in ₹550† and 5 rifles. There is some hope of the balance being given in ere long.

* The figure 900 given in General Officer Commanding's letter to Foreign Department, dated 5th April, needs correction.

A mistake was made in converting Kabuli to British rupees: this was corrected by Mr. Hastings after the date of that letter, and the sum ₹1,011 is admitted by the Aka Khel.

† Two rifles taken at this value—

	₹
Martini	350
Snider	200

2. These two terms have been practically fulfilled, but we must not assume that compliance to this extent denotes such complete submission as will ensure early or even deferred fulfilment of the remaining conditions, and it must be remembered that, since the breaking up of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the imminent threat of renewed invasion is no longer present to induce further obedience.

Terms fulfilled.

The fine has been paid, but in such a way that only part, and probably the smaller part, has been actually collected from the clansmen at large. The Zakka Khel, the most turbulent and troublesome clan, paid nothing; their share, R9,600, had to be recovered from the sale-proceeds of confiscated property belonging to two individual Maliks in British territory.*

A large sum, generally believed to be R4,000, portion of the share of the Kambar Khel, was paid by Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel, a man unconnected with the Afridis.

Then when, in spite of the repeated threat of a second advance into Tirah, a large balance remained to be collected, at the last moment as it were, some Afridi Native officers, servants of Government, paid in what was wanted partly from their own pockets and partly by borrowing (R15,000) from a Hindu Treasurer.† Though the fine was thus completed, the matter is not yet settled, even so far as we are concerned, for to procure this payment the authorities had to give written undertakings, which bind us hereafter to arrest any Afridis whom the guarantors may point out as defaulters.

If or when the tribes learn that these individual Native officers have received the rewards for which they have been recommended, aggregating R5,000, it is not improbable the clansmen will to that extent refuse to recoup them, and we may be left to aid them in recovering what they advanced by arrest and detention of individuals, which will keep alive a certain amount of friction on the Peshawar border.

As to the rifles surrendered only half their share was got out of the Zakka Khel, the other clans deposited 78 on their account to be redeemed as they could get others out of that section.

Similarly, Maliks of the other clans deposited their own private family arms to complete the tale due from the men of their sections, to be redeemed as they collect others.

I did not know this. I will enquire and get particulars.
W. P. SYMONS, *Major-Genl.*

The process of redemption goes on slowly and keeps up a certain friction inside the clans, which impedes their working in harmony to do anything *for* us, though it would not, if occasion arose, prevent their uniting against Government.

These facts are merely stated as a warning against a hasty conclusion, that because terms II and III of the Proclamation of 21st November have been fulfilled, compliance with the others, notably No. I, may be expected to follow automatically, or in a reasonable time in accordance with arrangements made when the Tirah Expeditionary Force broke up.

If while that force remained in the field intact, and the season for a further movement had not yet passed, if while the threat of a hostile advance and the re-occupation of Tirah was imminent, such difficulties were felt that vicarious

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* Paragraph 6 of letter P., dated 5th April 1898, from General Officer Commanding, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Foreign Secretary.

Note.—One section of the Zakka Khel, resident in the Khyber Pass, paid in R2,000 odd to save their spring crops near Lakka di Kotal, but the money was refunded to them. See Chief Political Officer's telegram, dated 4th April 1898, to Political Officer, Khyber, and the Political Officer, Khyber's telegram, dated 6th April 1898, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

† See paragraph 12 of Colonel Warburton's report, dated 2nd April, and No. 11 of the list of proposed rewards.

payment of fines was accepted for good reasons, how much greater are difficulties likely to be now when the fear of renewed measures of coercion is removed to a distance.

Demands outstanding.

3. The demands wholly or partly unsatisfied fall under the first head of the Proclamation of 21st November 1897. For clearness' sake they may be divided in detail as below :—

I.—Restoration of arms taken from the Khyber Rifles, or taken by deserters of that corps.

II.—Restoration of rifles taken by military deserters.

III.—Restoration of rifles taken before the advance of the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

IV.—Restoration of rifles captured in fighting.

V.—Compensation for—

(*a*) Government property looted, and for—

And at Ali Masjid.

(*b*) private property looted at Landi Kotal.

W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

I propose to deal with these seriatim, but, as there is a great difference between the feeling of the clans in respect of demands I, II and III, and their attitude towards the others, in considering prospects of a settlement, the first three claims should be discussed separately from the remainder.

I.—ARMS OF "KHYBER RIFLES."

Demands which the clans admit and of which they promise satisfaction

Up to the date of Sir W. Lockhart's final report, No. 113P. of 5th April, 157 had been surrendered out of 234 outstanding. Since then 12 have come in, and the balance now (25th April) is 65.

II.—RIFLES OF MILITARY DESERTERS.

From a letter from Sir Richard Udny, Chief Political Officer, dated 2nd March 1898, to Colonel Warburton, it appears that 51* rifles were then out, 2 were brought in on 1st April. The number due on Sir William Lockhart's departure was 49. Since then 4 have come in, leaving up to date a balance of 45.

III.—RIFLES TAKEN OR STOLEN BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF THE TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

In the letter from the Chief Political Officer to Colonel Warburton, quoted above, No. 69, dated 2nd March, these are given as follows :—

(*a*) Taken at Saragarhi on 12th September, 21, out of which 8 were recovered from Orakzais. The balance of 13 is debited to Afridis — one has lately been recovered at Kohat, leaving due 12.

(*b*) Stolen from a Native Field Hospital, Peshawar, on 13th October from 28th Bombay Pioneers, 2.

(Airidi section not known, and this is a doubtful case.)

(*c*) Robbed from 8th Bombay Infantry at Burj Hari Singh on 26th October, 4.

(*d*) Taken from a patrol of 9th Bengal Lancers near Mamani 8 carbines - 4 recovered from the Sturi Khel Orakzais, balance due, 4.

In regard to these (Head III), I note here that there has been no regular enquiry and there is no proof that case (*b*) should be charged to the Afridis.

It is said that the thieves were Mohmands.

* Exact figures are difficult to get as it is not clear whether one or two rifles brought in at Kohat in February excluded from the 51. But this will be cleared up.

Also some deserters were Orakzais and are not included in the demand against Afridis

And as to case (*d*) I put it under this head following Sir R. Udny's classification, but it appears to me that this case might fairly come under the head of rifles captured in war.

They were taken from a patrol of our cavalry within foreign (Orakzai) territory, and are distinctly regarded by the Afridis as taken in fighting.

Reasons why the clans admit these claims I, II and III.

4. A jirga which was interviewed by General Symons, Commanding Khyber Field Force, at Jamrud on 18th April, admitted tribal responsibility for the restoration of rifles under Heads I and II, and for the rifles taken on the Samana (Saragarhi), Head III; and there is reason to hope that these will gradually be brought in.

Again it is necessary to be on our guard lest we assume from their attitude towards these claims a willingness to fulfil the remaining demands.

There are special reasons why the tribes are content to restore these rifles. In the first place, the deserters of the "Khyber Rifles" want employment, and can only secure it by returning with their arms.

Secondly, the military deserters wish to be free of British territory, free to come and go and seek service; for, though not to be re-enlisted in the army, they may get other employment, and, finally, they have been promised that for every rifle restored a sum of R150 will be placed to their credit against other demands.*

Thirdly, in respect of these and of rifles taken at Saragarhi, the tribesmen draw a distinction between them and arms captured in the war. They admit these to be "stolen property," and allege that they feel it right they should be surrendered.

Lastly, more potent than this conscientious scruple is the desire of the clans of the Khyber to see the restoration of their allowances, and I have no doubt that they feel rifles carried off by deserters must be brought in before even by their own standard they can ask for their confiscated subsidies.

Other demands not admited by the clans.

5. I come now to the greater unsatisfied demands which lie between us and a final settlement; these are —

IV.—Restoration of Rifles Captured in the War.

V.—Compensation for (*a*) Government, (*b*) Private Property Plundered.

The captured rifles † consist of 70 Lee-Metfords and 20 Martinis. The jirga of Maliks and the so-called hostages left at Jamrud, when Colonel Warburton departed, at their interview with General Symons, Commanding, Khyber Field Force, on 18th April, distinctly said they could not restore these rifles nor pay their value.

Restoration in kind must be admitted to be impossible, because a large number have been sold ;‡ and sold at a cheaper rate than the price they now command, because until the Afridis had captured also some boxes of Dum-Dum Ammunition, they did not prize the Lee-Metford as highly as they do now.

At the accepted rates the value is—

	R
70 Lee-Metfords, at R360§	25,200
20 Martinis, at R350	7,000
	32,200

* Telegram from Chief of the Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Colonel Warburton, No. 6251 T., dated 31st March 1898.

† Letter from Sir R. Udny, Chief Political Officer, to Colonel Warburton, No 69, dated 2nd March 1898, as corrected by his No. 76 P., dated 5th March 1898.

‡ Note—At first in Afghanistan, later to Mohmands.

§ 450 to 500 rupees, Kabuli.

The demand for compensation under Head V comes in all to nearly ₹28,600; details will be found in the enclosures to a letter from Commissioner, Peshawar, to Punjab Government, dated 9th November 1897, and in paragraph 38 of Sir W. Lockhart's despatch dated 3rd February 1898.

The estimate of Government property* was ₹13,976. The principal item in private compensation is Captain Barton's property, ₹12,391; there was also a bill for losses of Khyber Rifles, put at ₹10,134, cut down by Sir R. Udny to ₹2,000, and it seems clear that only losses of British subjects among the Khyber Rifles need be considered.

Even so, however, the claim comes to ₹28,589, and with the value of the captured rifles, the demand under Heads IV and V amounts to ₹60,789.

These terms—restoration of rifles and compensation for property plundered—are in the Proclamation, and have been mentioned in jirgas held since then. But there can be no doubt that the tribe will feel or affect surprise if *present* payment in kind and cash is insisted on, and they are not likely (save under stress of further coercive measures) to attempt fulfilment, partly because they cannot pay, and partly perhaps because they assume that Government has made peace with them.

This is clear from the attitude of the jirga and so-called hostages till lately at Jamrud, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers† best able to judge who were on the spot when I came to the Khyber.

It is well known that during the proceedings with jirgas at Jamrud from January to April stress was specially laid upon the second and third terms of the Proclamation, and efforts were exclusively directed to securing payment of fine and surrender of the rifles taken as a fine.

For the quicker realisation of these, hostages were taken and were sent to Attock and a blockade was maintained. As each section or clan complied with these two terms their hostages were released, and the blockade removed. The other principal terms, for reasons no doubt sufficient, and with which I am not concerned, fell somehow or other into the background.

The tribe say, and from *their* point of view say, with some show of reason "there is peace now between us and Government, and save for rifles of deserters etc., which we admit are not lawfully ours, we do not understand more demands.

"Government told us to pay a fine to surrender 800 rifles, and we gave hostages for compliance with those orders; we paid up, Government released our hostages from detention at Attock, made us free of British territory, and removed the blockade; we understood peace was restored."

On the other hand, no doubt we know from Sir R. Udny's telegram of 8th April, to the Foreign Secretary, that he had reminded them of their liability to make good property plundered. On this point I can say no more than this, that these two large unsatisfied conditions seem to have been less constantly, less strongly, and less insistently before the clansmen, than the question of payment of fine in money and arms. Since the 30th December, the actual daily proceedings or negotiations with jirgas were in other hands; and it will be observed that Colonel Warburton's report‡ of 2nd April is practically silent as to the large demands outstanding, ₹28,600 compensation, and restoration of captured rifles, the *money* value of which is ₹32,200.

His report covers his proceedings or negotiations; it contains no mention of these demands, it refers only to the fine, to the rifles taken as fine, and to the arms of deserters of the Khyber Corps.

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* Excluding buildings.
† Mr. Hastings, Mr. Donald and Native officers.
‡ Enclosure to General Sir W. Lockhart's letter to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 113P., dated 5th April.

He describes how these were recovered, and then, in conclusion, in paragraph 12 speaks of "the men who have assisted me to carry out *the present settlement with the Afridis* * of the Khyber Range."

* The italics are mine.

This being the official report of the officer who at Jamrud had all direct dealings in his hands, it is not altogether surprising if the Afridi assumes, or perhaps I should say, hopes that the other † demands have fallen into the background, if not into abeyance.

† Excluding, of course, rifles of deserters, etc., for which the tribe admit responsibility.

Another fact points to the same conclusion, that is, that though the term as to compensation for property looted was mentioned by Sir R. Udny when he saw a jirga, as he notes, in February, yet it seems that the amount of the claim was never stated, its details were never discussed with any deputation, and no proposals were ever made to allot or distribute it among the seven or eight clans concerned.

Difficulty of realising these demands

6. However this may be, I am convinced that the Afridi partly cannot and partly will not pay more money down in cash, and that no measure short of another armed invasion and occupation of Tirah will induce him to surrender the rifles captured, his spoils of war.

As to his ability to pay, I observe Colonel Warburton, who should know, in paragraph 10 of his report, doubted whether the Zakka Khel "have the means of paying up their share, ₹9,094, for some time to come."

Paragraph 6 of General Sir W. Lockhart's letter to Government of India, Foreign Dept., No. 113 P. of 5th April.

As a matter of fact, they did not pay; the money was recovered from property of two individual Maliks.

Still the point remains if they were too poor to pay their share of ₹50,000, while the Tirah Expeditionary Force remained at their doors and threatened to enter, shall we get their share of other demands aggregating ₹60,000 when there is no such threat?

It was said by some of the tribesmen at Jamrud, and I believe with truth, that a good deal, if not all, of the money realised by the sale of these rifles was expended in the purchase of other rifles to make up the number 800 demanded by Government in Term 11 of the Proclamation issued in Tirah on the 21st November last.

W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

As to the captured rifles Some, as I have said, have been sold in Jalalabad and the Mohmand hills; the remarks above made apply to recovery of their money value, the arms having left the country.

Some remain, and I am convinced from all I have seen and heard that nothing short of a renewal of war will secure their restoration. If we went to war to enforce the surrender of the remaining portion of those 70 Lee-Metfords, even in a campaign as successful as the last, we should not be sure of not losing 70 more.

Present attitude of the clans.

7. The conclusion I have come to is that the clansmen may gradually bring in the balance—

(1) of the Sniders of the Khyber Rifle Corps,

(2) of the arms of military deserters, and

(3) the rifles taken at Saragarhi, but that we shall get no more, and that they will not pay up any part of the compensation for property looted, ₹28,600, nor arms captured or their value ₹32,200, without being coerced anew.

I might go further and say that the present attitude of the Afridi is rather one of expectation of fresh concessions or favours. It is unnecessary to dwell on this, but it must be mentioned as a right appreciation of their present feeling is necessary to enable Government to judge how much more the tribes are likely to yield under present conditions.

The view here stated was the deliberate opinion of Mr. Hastings and others on the spot, and it is corroborated by the tribesmen's petitions to General Sir W. Lockhart on his departure. They petitioned that the salt-tax be reduced, that their runaway women should be surrendred to them, that a British subject kept as a political detenu in Lahore should be released. These petitions were repeated by the jirga whom General Symons saw on 18th April, and any one accustomed to deal with the clans on this border will recognise at once that these requests go beyond what these or other clans would have put forward before the war. Whatever be the explanation, it is a fact that the Afridi is more interested in and keener to press petitions of this kind than to discuss how he is to fulfil the demands which are still unsatisfied.

As to the salt-tax, they seem to expect some concession, though of course without reason. A report recently sent to the Commissioner, Peshawar, from Kohat showed that purchases of salt had stopped, because it was everywhere declared the duty was to be lessened; there is the same expectation in the Kohat Pass and among the Adam Khels, and it can be traced back to an origin in the Khyber.

Mr. Donald writing on the 25th April says of the Aka Khel—

"Their attitude does not seem very submissive, for they actually had the impertinence to tell Sikaldar Shah that, unless they were in the future to receive a handsome subsidy, they would start hostilities again with Government."

Question of "hostages" as security.

8. Before leaving the subject of the outstanding demands, it is necessary to advert to the hostages mentioned in paragraph 7 of General Sir W. Lockhart's final report*(*a*) as being given as security "for the restoration of all other Government property."

There seems to have been some misapprehension as to the understanding upon which these men, 144, from all sections † (*b*) of the Khyber Afridis came in. They and the Afridi Maliks present at the jirga seen by General Symons, Commanding Khyber Field Force, on 18th April, positively denied that they were hostages in the ordinary sense, that they were personally liable to arrest, detention or to any form of coercion in default of compliance with the terms unfulfilled. They asserted they were a "hazir jirga," a friendly deputation present to assist to secure compliance with those conditions which the clansmen at large appear to admit, *i.e.*, restoration of rifles of deserters of the Khyber Rifle Corps, etc. They denied personal liability even for these, but were ready to help and probably will help in the matter, and they totally repudiated any responsibility for "compensation" and for surrender of rifles captured in war.

They say with some force "you had hostages in detention at Attock. You took those for the fine in money and arms; when we paid up those you set free those men who were hostages—if hostages were still needed for other demands, those men would have been detained. We are under different conditions."

It is not easy to explain here how a misapprehension, if any, arose, but I can refer to telegrams‡ between Sir R. Udny, late Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, and Colonel Warburton, which corroborate my view, and show that the former had great doubts whether these men were true hostages.

Telegraphing on the 4th April, the day before the date of the final political report, the Chief Political Officer said—"You must remember that the term

* (*a*) Dated 5th April, to Government of India, Foreign Department.

† (*b*) The Shan Khel, one sub-section of the Zakka Khel, are still unrepresented.

‡ (1) Telegram from Colonel Warburton, Jamrud, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Peshawar, dated 4th April.

(2) Telegram, dated 4th April, from Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to Colonel Warburton at Jamrud.

(3) Telegram, dated 4th April 1898, from Colonel Warburton, Jamrud, to Chief Political Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Peshawar.

hostages can only be applied to men who remain under our control if not under actual detention, and that men sent into independent territory to fetch rifles cannot be called hostages at all, while they are absent across the border.

No distinct reply was given to this.

While at Jamrud these men were free to come and go, and exchanged themselves with fellow-clansmen at their own pleasure.

The hostages who were in detention at Attock for payment of the fine in money and arms were clearly on a very different footing, but they were all released when the fine was made good, except a few, 12 men, of the Aka Khel still detained till the fine on that clan is paid up.

So far then as regards the unfulfilled terms which the clan do not admit, these men (144) are not satisfactory hostages, and their presence at Jamrud is no security.

In fact, we have no "security" save this—

(1) the hope of the Khyber Afridis to get their allowances restored,* and

(2) the desire of all Afridis to avoid another war and the re-occupation of Tirah.

This inducement is probably sufficient to bring about compliance with the demands which the tribesmen admit, that is, restoration of the balance of the Sniders of the Khyber Rifle Corps, and of rifles carried off by deserters from regiments,† but I am convinced it is not sufficient to ensure satisfaction of the other outstanding claims.

Suggestions to mean as of arriving at a settlement.

9. The great question then remains how we can secure fulfilment of the balance of our demands. I offer an opinion on this point with diffidence, but I do so now because it may be presumed that Government are anxious, if possible, to avoid a renewal of war, and the necessity of sending another expedition to Tirah, because it is desirable to reduce the large force now maintained in the Khyber and at Bara, because with the height of the hot weather rapidly coming on time is short, because the prolongation of a period of what may be called an interruption of peaceful relations is inexpedient, and while it lasts there is more chance of the tribe or some section doing some new act of folly, which may commit them and Government to more active measures, and, lastly, because it is possible now to adopt a means by which Government may settle the whole matter satisfactorily.

The ultimate object is the restoration of permanent friendly relations with the Afridis, and a settlement of the mode in which the Khyber Pass is to be held or kept open in the future. Without anticipating the decision of Government on that point, I observe that the proposals before the Government of India range from a mixed system of tribal responsibility for the police work guarded or secured by a regular military garrison at Landi Kotal on the one hand, to a system of purely tribal management on the other. In all the proposals there is the common factor of tribal responsibility, whether in presence of a military force in the pass or not. This implies and necessitates tribal allowances. The question of allowances has not yet been officially mentioned to the clans, but they certainly expect them, and are always petitioning about them; the hope of their restoration is a principal motive for the present good behaviour of the *Khyber* sections.

If it be granted, as I think it must, that in the end the allowances will have to be restored, I venture to suggest that we should now, without further delay, summon the clansmen, and tell them that the subsidies will be restored hereafter, that Government is meanwhile considering details of the question of the further management of the pass; I would say to them—

"Government has certain demands against you still unsatisfied, demands made in the Proclamation of 21st November, and never authoritatively waived.

* *Note.*—This operates only on Khyber Afridis, not on Aka Khel or others.

† And of rifles taken at Saragarhi.

W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

"Government accepts your petition that you have suffered heavy loss in the war, by the destruction of your houses and property, and as an act of grace it is content to make a settlement with you without demanding payment of those claims now *in cash*.

"These claims are—

"(1) Compensation for property looted in the Khyber, R28,600.

"(2) A sum on account of Government buildings burnt or destroyed, say R21,400.

"These make up a total of R50,000.

"This Government will recover from you by deducting 10 per cent. from your tribal allowance, so that for a few years you will receive R9 instead of R10."

About five years probably.

I should advise waiving the demand for surrender of rifles captured in war. Many have been sold, and I do not believe the tribe can compel the fortunate possessors of the remainder to give up what they consider spoils of war; I doubt whether the tribe would even attempt the task; it is so difficult they might prefer the risk of another war; and on our part though we should punish them heavily in a second campaign, it seems hardly worthwhile to undertake it for this object, seeing that in pursuit of these 70 Lee-Metfords we might lose as many more.

Moreover, the clansmen feel they have in this matter the sympathy of most people, whether inside or outside British territory; and I believe this condition might be waived as an act of grace without giving rise to any suspicion of undue weakness on our part.

10. I would, as suggested above, *now* make the claim (if Government still desire it) on account of Government buildings burnt or destroyed. To put it off until a settlement shall be made, adds to the difficulties of coming to any final understanding.

The reserved claim or liability for damage to Government buildings I strongly support this.
W. P. SYMONS, *Maj.-Genl.*

The tribe as a whole probably do not thoroughly understand the exact meaning of the last clause of the Proclamation under which, after compliance by them with all other terms, Government reserved to itself discretion to enforce on them liability "to make good all damage done by them to Government buildings."

This damage, I am told, has been estimated as R3,60,000.

Under present conditions, if they understood this, they would certainly be even less amenable than they are, and would ask what was the use of their attempting to meet other claims if Government had in reserve an undefined and possibly very large demand to be brought forward hereafter.

11. In conclusion, I may sum up by saying that my suggestion for a final settlement is based on these premises, *viz.*:—

Conclusion.

(1) That it is vain to expect the Afridis will or perhaps can satisfy in cash and kind the large demands outstanding.

(2) That any scheme of "management of the pass" which is likely to be accepted by Government includes tribal responsibility, whether associated with troops or not, and that as a consequence in the end the tribal allowances will have to be restored.

If the suggestion is accepted, I think the Khyber Force could soon be reduced and a satisfactory permanent settlement arrived at within a few weeks.

Time is of value, because the longer matters remain unsettled the more chance there is of some misguided section giving trouble and committing both the clans and the Government; and, as the hot weather already begun to be felt, advances, picquet duty and what may be called the police work of the pass will be found a heavy burden upon regular troops.

F. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force.

The 26th April 1898.

Enclosure 12 in No. 3.

Letter from the General Officer Commanding Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Landi Kotal, the 1st May 1898.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a portion of a telegram received by me from Mr. Cunningham, Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force.

2. I forward the telegram, but feel confident that the Government of India is fully alive to this important question in the settlement with the Afridis.

Telegram from F. D. Cunningham, Esq., Chief Political Officer, Khyber Force, to the General Officer Commanding Khyber Force, Landi Kotal, dated Peshawar, the 29th April 1898.

With reference to paragraphs 9 and 10 of my note dated 26th, I suggest your pressing on Government the desirability of an early decision on the question of tribal allowances to Khyber Afridis. If they are to be restored, as I believe is inevitable, the sooner we let clans know the better. Reasons are—first, disaffected men are encouraging them against compliance with even those demands which clans admit, by warning them they will not get their old subsidies. Second, although reports in Colonel Aslam Khan's telegrams of 25th and 26th are exaggerated and misleading, yet no doubt Amir's officials have interviewed deputations of Zakka Khel, and it would not be surprising if such officials did not discourage compliance with wishes of Government, and suggest honours and rewards from Afghan side. If clans lose hope of subsidies from us, they will look elsewhere. Third, at present hope of allowances tends to keep things quiet, but delay in announcement is creating distrust or suspicion. If clans once begin to believe they will not be restored, turbulent spirits among them would be ready to give trouble, and we could not then trust the tribal arrangement, which now holds the pass for some five miles from Gurgarra to Landi Kotal, and to that extent saves troops from burdensome picquet duty. While crops are standing uncut, we have some hold over the Zakka section, who have undertaken to guard that part, but, once crops are cut, that security will be gone. Fourth, if tribe begin to believe subsidies will not be restored, I doubt whether the Khyber Rifles, so far as they are recruited from Afridis, could be trusted. They now guard pass from Jamrud to Fort Maude, and I understand it is desired to make over a further length of road up to Ali Masjid to them. If tribe learn, or begin to believe, subsidies will not be restored, we should have to guard entire pass with troops alone. For reason given in paragraph 9 of my note, I believe in the end restoration of subsidies is inevitable, and, if Government decide on this, early announcement is most desirable. Actual payment could of course begin later when settlement is made, but delay in announcement prolongs period of uncertainty and creates risk of trouble. Sir Richard Udny has authorised me to say that he is strongly of opinion that an early announcement on the question of the subsidies is most desirable.

The remainder of the telegram refers to other and irrelevant matter.

Enclosure 13 in No. 3.

Letter from Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Khyber Force, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Peshawar, the 7th May 1898.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, a proposal connected with the future arrangements for holding the Khyber Pass, which may be deemed worthy of acceptation.

2. I have already forwarded to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India a memorandum, in which I have given my views regarding the reconstruction of the Khyber Rifles. In this memorandum I stated that I thought that it would be desirable to attach two more British officers, and four selected Native officers, to this corps.

3. My proposal now is that the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles should also be Political Officer in the Khyber.

4. This arrangement would centralise the control of the pass, and give the Commandant that influence and authority which, in my opinion, he does not at present sufficiently possess.

5. This proposal should not be entertained, unless two other British military officers are sent to do duty with the Khyber Rifles.

6. The present Commandant, Captain Barton of the Guides, might do well, but, from all that I have heard, Captain Roos-Keppel, on special duty, Kusram, would appear to be an officer peculiarly qualified for this new appointment.

7. I have spoken to Mr. Cunningham on this matter. He concurs in my proposal.

Enclosure 14 in No. 3.

Minute of dissent by His Excellency Sir Charles Nairne, K.C.B., dated the 16th June 1898.

The Secretary of State, in his despatch of 28th January 1898, laid down that the maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and trade was an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of our obligations to the Amir or from that of the protection of British subjects. How such safety is to be achieved appears to me much more a military than a political question, for not only must the protection of the pass be based fundamentally on adequate military precautions, but one of the principal ends to be thereby attained, the power of fulfilling our obligations to the Amir, is essentially military.

Sir William Lockhart has proposed that a fortified post should be built at Landi Kotal, to be garrisoned by a regular regiment of Native Infantry and to be armed with guns, while the rest of the pass should be held by a local militia. While I concur in the construction of a fort, I am opposed to its occupation by regular troops, which I believe would be a source of irritation both to the Afridis and to the Amir, would not overawe the surrounding tribes, but would be a constant source of friction. The expense of maintaining troops in such a locality would be great, and the service would be unpopular with our soldiers, while, in the event of serious friction with the Afridis, their communications would be insecure.

My view is that by suitable measures we can identify the Afridis with ourselves and with our military force to a much greater extent than has yet been attained, and that by so doing we can safely utilise them to hold both

the fort at Landi Kotal and the pass itself, thus not only attaining the end aimed at by the Secretary of State, but arriving at it by the very means on which he lay stress, *viz.*, by giving the Afridis the largest possible share in the scheme, and enlisting their good-will and assistance in the future protection of the road. I lay great stress on the Khyber Rifles (whether they retain that title or are termed militia is immaterial) being kept under the military authorities and being regarded as an essentially military body, the responsibility for their military control, discipline and efficiency being vested in the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District, for not only will their efficiency be thereby greatly increased, but such a step will be highly popular with the men themselves who will feel themselves much more bound to, and identified with, our interests, while their self-esteem and military pride will be gratified and enlisted on our side when considering themselves soldiers of the Queen, as it can never be, while their status is but that of mere civil levies or local police. Nor can we by any other means instil into their minds that full assurance of unfailing support in the event of disturbances which has been rendered necessary by the events of last August.

In the pass itself we cannot have two independent powers, one Civil and the other Military, for such a division of local authority would be fatal to our complete control. It seems to me therefore essential to the completeness of my proposal to make the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles *ex officio* the Political Officer also. In this capacity he would report to, and act under, the Commissioner of Peshawar. There are many precedents for such a course. For instance, the Commandant of the Guides had always much political work entrusted to him, and also the Commandants of nearly all the Local Corps in Rajputana and Central India.

It is because I feel that the part of this scheme which has not been adopted is essential to its efficacy, that I am reluctantly obliged to dissent from the proposals of my Honourable Colleagues.

Closely connected with the safety of the pass is the much discussed subject of the policy for many years past of the Punjab Government in its dealings with the frontier tribes. Events of the past year add another proof of the failure of that policy, and I venture to record my dissent from reverting to it.

I carry back my memory to the days of Mackeson, Edwardes, Nicholson, James, and other distinguished soldier civilians under Sir John Lawrence. Their vigorous and severe but sympathetic methods were well suited to the turbulent natures of the highland caterans with whom they had to deal, and I venture to think it is to a reversion to these methods we must look for success in our future dealings with the tribes. In conversations I have had with Afridis in the past they have always expressed the utmost contempt for the fine and blockade system of the past 20 years. If we go among them and let our rule be felt, these frontier tribesmen will soon become, as all the military nations of India have become, our faithful friends, soldiers, and allies; but with such people half-hearted and tender methods of repression lead to nothing but failure and loss of prestige. I therefore deprecate allowing the management of the Afridis and of the Khyber Pass to be assumed by an agency which has failed in the past, as under such a system it was bound to fail, and which will fail again in the future.

In agreeing to the decision that the road-bed of the railway only should be laid through the pass, the rails being laid to Jamrud only, I wish to say that I consider this only permissible if the pass and Landi Kotal Fort is held by the Khyber Rifles. Should it be decided at any time to garrison Landi Kotal by regular troops, I consider it will be essential to complete the railway to that place at the same time.

(Signed) C. E. NAPIER.

Enclosure 15 in No. 3.

Extract from Minute by Major-General the Honourable Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B., dated the 17th June 1898.

I am constrained to record my dissent from the proposal that the local corps of Afridis, to be entitled the Khyber Militia, should be under the control of the Commissioner of Peshawar and of the Government of the Punjab, and not under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District. While I concur in the proposal to investigate the question whether we cannot raise similar militia on other parts of the frontier, I consider these corps should be under the frontier military authorities. I am also opposed to the political control of the Khyber Pass remaining in the hands of the Punjab Government.

We have decided that we must provide for the possibility of an advance into Afghanistan to defend that country, and, consequently, we have approved generally of the plan described in Sir William Lockhart's memorandum of the 11th March 1898, with the modification that irregular troops shall form the garrison of Landi Kotal instead of that garrison being composed of an ordinary regiment of the native army of India. Under Sir William Lockhart's plan the Khyber defile itself would be held by the Khyber Rifles. Both Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny are in favour of the military occupation of Landi Kotal.

For many reasons I should prefer that two local battalions, instead of militia, should be enlisted from the Afridis, Shinwaris, etc., and should, though officered under the irregular system, form a part of the native army of India, and preferably of the Punjab Frontier Force. One battalion would hold Landi Kotal, and the other would garrison the Khyber itself. I believe that we should in this way utilise more fully the military strength of the Afridis; that they would prefer enlistment in these regiments to enlistment in any corps of inferior status; that we should bind the Afridis to ourselves; that their honour and loyalty would be more fully pledged; that, while making it plain that we intend to hold the Khyber against all comers, we should enlist their good-will and services for its protection; that this would be a great advance in the policy of making the tribe our friends; and that, lastly, by the employment of battalions belonging to the army we should have a guarantee that the safety of the pass would be regarded as a paramount consideration.

It is a significant fact that the Malikdin Khel, who were the first of the sections to come in, had the greatest number of pensioners. The invasion of Tirah tried the loyalty and devotion to our service of the Afridi soldiers in an extraordinary degree, but they stood the strain in a remarkable manner.

There are objections to the employment of regiments of Sikhs or Gurkhas at Landi Kotal, but by the plan I proposed we should have regular troops there, recruited from the tribe we have defeated—as has happened over and over again in the history of India—men who would become soldiers in our army, just as loyal, just as devoted, as those we have already in our ranks.

The two battalions would perform all the garrison, convoy, and picquet duties of the pass in precisely the same way as that in which the militia would carry them out; but other considerations, such as the difficulty of adding to the strength of the Native Army at the present time, the possibility of opening up questions connected with the proportion of British to Native troops, etc., would cause me to waive my views in respect to the raising of two Afridi battalions of the army and to agree that these should be irregular troops raised as militia. I would agree to this on the distinct understanding that these corps should be under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District.

The whole of the proposals in Sir William Lockhart's memorandum are based on the military importance of maintaining the security of the Khyber Pass and of the military occupation of Landi Kotal. The construction of a strong fort, the improvement of the water-supply, the construction of block-houses in the upper and lower Khyber, are all integral parts of that plan, and I

cannot see how we can approve generally of the proposals in his memorandum if we take away the essence of the plan—the military control of Landi Kotal and the Khyber.

In my opinion the military question is of higher importance in this case than any question of civil and political policy. There are only two great military highways to Afghanistan—the Khyber and the Bolan. All others are subsidiary and secondary. These two great routes we must have under our effective control. We have secured the Bolan by a military occupation of that route; and if we are to ensure military predominance, in the case of our being forced to advance to the strategic front Kabul-Kandahar; if we are to fulfil the guarantee we have given for the integrity of Afghanistan; if we are to be ready to help the Amir or his successor in the way which has been indicated to us by Her Majesty's Government, we must have the Khyber route under effective control, and that cannot be obtained, in my opinion, by placing that great military highway under civil management.

In 1885-86 the whole question of the defence of the north-west frontier of India was discussed by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government. Field Marshall Sir Donald Stewart had pointed out in 1880 that Landi Kotal perfectly commanded the western entrance of the Khyber. Lord Roberts also considered that the main defence must be at the western end, *i.e.*, at Landi Kotal, and at the conclusion of the discussion the Government of India, in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 4th October 1886, admitted the great importance of including the Khyber in the scheme of defence of the north-west frontier. They proposed that an enclosed "serai" should be built at Landi Kotal capable of conversion into a redoubt, and they considered that steps should be taken gradually to familiarise the neighbouring tribes with the idea of an eventual occupation of the western outlet of the Khyber, and that the earliest favourable opportunity should be taken for carrying out this defensive measure in its integrity.

The Secretary of State concurred with the Government of India that a large "serai," capable of defence, would, under the circumstances, suffice "for the present." The favourable opportunity contemplated by the Government of Lord Dufferin has now presented itself, and I am strongly of opinion that a work should be built at Landi Kotal to fulfil the double purpose of resistance against tribal attack, and capable of being heavily armed when necessary, and of forming the centre of larger entrenchments should these eventually be required.

The Khyber route must be occupied and controlled as far as the Durand line, and Landi Kotal is the strategic point which it is essential to occupy. We require it as a depôt in case of an advance into Afghanistan; we must protect the water-supply and reservoirs already constructed; the position is a part of the scheme of defence of the north-west frontier as commanding the western entrance of the Khyber; and, bad as it is, the Bori-Kandao route gives us a short line into the Bazar Valley from Landi Kotal; our hold on the Khyber would be immensely strengthened; and, lastly, the position controls the Afridis, and would demonstrate to them and to all the frontier tribes that their outbreak had led to this strengthening of our position.

It is essential, in my opinion, that the irregular troops maintained at Landi Kotal and in the Khyber should be placed under military control, and that the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar should be held absolutely responsible for the security of the pass. If battalions of militia be formed from the Khyber Rifles and officered by British officers as proposed, there is not, I submit, any practical difficulty in placing the force under the military authorities. Up to 1890 the Derajat frontier militia were under the orders of the Officers Commanding the outposts of the Punjab Frontier Force. In 1892 the militia were turned into border military police.

It is quite true that these militia, practically only horse and foot levies, and not organised in battalions, were under the frontier military officers at a time when the frontier force itself was under the Punjab Government, but there are two special points of difference between that time and the present. In the first

place we were dealing then with the old frontier of British India running along at the foot of the hills, and with the "close border" system. Secondly, the militia of those days were always police rather than a military body. At the present time we are dealing with the tribes between our old frontier and the Durand line or frontier of British influence, and we are contemplating the formation of militia so organised as to be military bodies in every essential, with the exception that it is proposed to place them under civil and not under military control, while their officers would be British officers drawn from the army, but would be in "civil employ," and, by regulation, unfit to hold military command. Undoubtedly, in the days of the frontier militia as they were before 1890, the civil officer of the frontier district had a good deal to say to the militia although they were not under his control. But in the Khyber we have no revenue to collect nor any civil district to administer, and we have been expressly told by Her Majesty's Government that interference in the domestic affairs of the Afridis is not desired. The civil power, represented by the Commissioner of Peshawar, could at all times call upon their services, and I cannot think that there are adequate civil or political reasons which would render it necessary to place this corps under civil and not under military control. In my opinion there would be no guarantee for the safety of the pass unless the proper officer, the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar, whose head-quarters are only ten miles from the mouth of the pass - Jamrud Fort being actually in his command — is placed in a position of full responsibility.

I am also compelled to differ from the majority of my colleagues in the proposal that the political relations in the Khyber should remain under the Punjab Government. I do not desire, at this moment, to raise the whole question of the management of frontier politics, although I have long held that an improvement in the agency could and should be effected, and have expressed that opinion on various occasions. I would, therefore, simply say that I consider the management of Khyber affairs should be removed from the authority of the Punjab Government, and that they should be controlled by the Commissioner of Peshawar in direct communication with the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

In paragraph 19 of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 28th January 1898, the avoidance of interference with the tribes is impressed on us, and we are told, especially as regards the Khyber, that we should avoid interference with the independent tribal organisations or the domestic affairs of the Afridis. If this policy be strictly followed, our political relations with the Afridis should be very simple. They will be in receipt of allowances which were formerly granted to them from Kabul and of those in commutation of the tolls formerly exacted by them from caravans passing through the Khyber. The trade arrangements of the Khyber can be managed as they always have been, and I do not think there is the slightest fear that were the Khyber under military instead of political or civil control the arrangements could not be carried out precisely as before. The expansion of trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Khyber depends mainly on the fiscal policy of the Amir.

I venture to think, therefore, that when once we have come to an agreement with them, we ought to have no political dealings with the Afridis which cannot be managed by the Political Officer in the pass, unless occasional questions of importance should need a reference to the Foreign Department of the Government of India. The direct system is one which I should prefer, because I believe that any unnecessary link in the administrative chain is a source of weakness, more especially in our relations with the frontier tribes. But in order to meet any objection that the Foreign Department might be overburdened with Khyber political business, I would place the Political Officer in the Khyber under the Commissioner of Peshawar, who for these purposes would be in direct communication with the Government of India, just as he is now in respect to dealings with the Amir.

My proposal, which is also that of General Symons and Mr. Cunningham, lately Political Officer in the Khyber Pass, is that the commandant of the Khyber irregular troops or militia should be the Political Officer of the Khyber.

This arrangement would be exactly that which we adopt during a state of war, when the military and political functions are combined in the General Officer in command, but with this advantage, that the commandant of the Khyber troops would be a selected officer, selected for his knowledge of Pathans in general and of Afridis in particular, selected for his ability to manage Afridis with that firm but sympathetic treatment to which they are susceptible. The control of, and responsibility for, civil and military arrangements would be vested in one man; there would be no artificial distinctions between "military" and "political," no divided counsels and divided responsibility. I am convinced that the Afridis or any other frontier tribe would understand and prefer such a system; every one who knows the frontier knows how easily friendly relations are created and maintained with the tribes by a Commanding Officer of a regiment aided by his officers and native officers; the Afridis would look to one authority with force at his command, for they cannot recognise the nice distinction between civil and military control; they cannot serve two masters, but they can play off one against the other; but if that one authority is a man who likes them, a man of tact as well as strength, no better plan could be created either to fulfil the policy of Her Majesty's Government or to provide for the military security of the pass. I fully recognise the ability, courage, and honesty of purpose of those statesmen who have been at the head of the Punjab Government, but it cannot be denied that the policy of the Punjab Government has not been the policy of the Government of India. Those who have studied frontier politics know very well how wide the differences of opinion have been as to what was the proper line to take.

Regarding this very question of the Khyber, a writer,* supposed by popular report to be a civilian of the highest political ability, experience, and standing, formerly under the Government of India, says:—

"The Afridis and other tribes are said to have been treated by the Punjab Government with such exaggerated deference that they believed we were afraid of them and became intolerably aggressive and defiant. It is to this timidity of action that many attribute the recent risings, and certainly nothing could have been better calculated to foster the conceit of the ever-conceited Pathan than the condition in which the Kohat Pass, between two important military stations, has been allowed to remain for so many years. We did not even remove the stones and boulders which covered the track, and the tribesmen openly jeered about it. The system in the Khyber could hardly fail to have the same effect. 'That immortal demon, the Khyberee,' as Alexander Burnes quaintly calls him, was paid a large yearly sum for keeping open the pass, but we had no control over the tribe, our officers being forbidden to go off the road: and the arrangements, though kept from breaking down for some years by the exertions of Colonel Warburton, loyally working on a system he knew to be wrong, ended at last in a sudden collapse under the circumstances described by Sir Lepel Griffin. In connexion with this point we would again draw attention to the agreement of 1881 with the Afridis, and to the correspondence which preceded it. It will be seen that the Afridi headmen then pressed us to exercise a larger measure of interference than we were disposed to exercise, and that the local officers were inclined to some extent to meet their wishes. The Afridis were, in fact, ripe for the application of the Sandeman system, and if it had been applied our hold on the pass would, no doubt, have been much stronger than it was. There is, therefore, some ground for thinking that the loss and expense which we have lately incurred were due rather to a want of boldness in our treatment of the tribes than to the Forward Policy."

In 1896 the Government of India desired to give a wider discretion to the Political Officer of the Khyber. This view was combated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, who considered that the officer had already the fullest discretion, and that it would be unwise to extend it; and the opinions held by the present Lieutenant-Governor are well known. He was in favour of holding the pass by tribal agreement, and by a tribal force maintained on tribal responsibility (Foreign Department letter, dated 28th March 1898, paragraph 4). He was not in favour of any change in the conditions, which would impose the duty of maintaining the peace of the Khyber in times of disturbance on the British Government (Punjab Government letter, dated 1st April 1898, paragraph 3).

The present and proposed system is fraught with embarrassment and delay; the officers chosen for the work are not, and would not be, the officers of the Government of India, but of the Punjab Government; the procedure is

* "Edinburgh Review," January 1898.

circumlocutory; while the fact that a moveable or flying column is to be maintained under the orders of the *military* authorities ready to advance up the Khyber, is no guarantee that the local *civil* authorities would ask for its services until too late; they would refer to the Government of the Punjab at Lahore or Simla, and the latter would refer to the Government of India in the Foreign Department at Simla or Calcutta; and that Department would refer to the Military Department; and the Military Department would refer to the Commander-in-Chief. If the military security of the pass were to be entrusted to the proper authority, the commandant of the troops, under the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar, the responsibility would be fixed and absolute. "Time is everything in military operations," and prompt action would in the future, as has been the case repeatedly in the military history of India, nip any disturbance in the bud, where "fearful commenting, the leaden servitor of dull delay" would but lead to the worst and most disastrous results, however we might subsequently exact retribution or achieve victory. What may have been quite right when Jamrud was the frontier post, when the Khyber was sealed to us, when no officer dared to advance beyond that post, is not applicable now, when the Khyber route is recognised as the great highway to Afghanistan which should at all times be kept open.

The whole object of our frontier policy is to give us peace on the border and military predominance over Russia if a conflict should unhappily occur with that power. As Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick said: "All peace and order on the frontier must rest on force;" and I submit, therefore, that Landi Kotal and the Khyber should be occupied in a military sense, that the military duties should be controlled by the commandant, that the General Officer Commanding at Peshawar should be responsible for the pass, and that the political work should be in the hands of the commandant, with such assistance as may be necessary.

No. 4.

Extract from Letter from Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George Francis Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 23rd June 1898.

With reference to our despatch in the Foreign Department of this day's date, we desire to lay before Your Lordship our proposals for the future military arrangements necessary for keeping open the road *viâ* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral.

In Your Lordship's despatch, dated 16th August 1895, we received the approval of Her Majesty's Government to the proposals which we had put forward for placing a garrison in Chitral, and maintaining communication with it by a direct road from the Peshawar Valley. In that despatch a reference was made to our expectation of being able to keep open the road by peaceful arrangements with the Khan of Dir and the Swat Khans, so that the only garrisons necessary would be on the Malakand Pass, and at the crossing of the river at Chakdara. Except for a comparatively brief period last year when an unexpected outburst of fanaticism brought together a great gathering from all the tribes to attack our garrisons, the road has been kept open, and we have lately had the satisfaction of seeing the relief of the troops at Chitral pass off, for the third time, in perfect quiet and without a shot being fired.

We do not now desire to enter on the general question of our policy with regard to Chitral. We are of opinion that the reasons which induced us in 1895 to recommend its occupation by a force of regular troops still hold good, and that its occupation must be continued for at least some considerable time to come in the same manner as hitherto. We also consider that our arrangements for maintaining communication with the garrison have been successful, and do not

call for any change in principle. An essential point in those arrangements is the retention of garrisons on the Malakand Pass and at Chakdara. In considering, in the light of recent events, what alterations are desirable with respect to the strength of the garrisons, and in the conditions under which they are maintained, we have been guided by certain principles which we propose to apply generally to all plans of local frontier defence.

Your Lordship has recently drawn our attention to the probable necessity for modifying existing arrangements on the North-West frontier, especially with a view to the concentration of forces, and to the retention of troops only on such communications through the borderland as are most necessary to maintain. It was at the same time pointed out that, from what had occurred during the past year, some of the frontier posts did not appear to have been sufficiently defensible; that regular troops should only be placed in such posts or localities, and under such conditions, as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks made upon them; and that local and tribal levies should be made to assume the aspect of a police rather than a military force. We fully appreciate the value of these observations. We propose that in future the strength of the more advanced garrisons on the North-West frontier shall be kept as low as may be practicable, the troops being placed in strong works which cannot be captured by a tribal enemy so long as the garrisons have food, water, and ammunition; that outposts of regular troops shall be as few and strong as possible; that minor posts, and posts on the line of communications, shall generally be held by levies, when the duties to be performed are those devolving on a police force, or by regular troops, which we should prefer to see organised as a militia; and that risings among the frontier tribes shall be met by moveable columns of sufficient strength, placed where they can readily support and assist the stationary garrisons. Further that, in event of serious attacks on the frontier being made or threatened, as in the case of the attacks by the Orakzais and Afridis on the Samana and other posts in August and September last, the garrisons of the weaker posts shall either be reinforced or withdrawn, according to a pre-arranged plan.

[Enclosures not printed.]

No. 5.

Extract from Letter from Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George Francis Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 4th August 1898.

In continuation of our despatches in the Military Department, dated the 23rd June 1898, and dated the 7th July 1898, with which we submitted our proposals for the maintenance of the road *vid* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral, and for the future holding of the Khyber, we now desire to lay before Your Lordship our views as to the military position to be maintained on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi Valley, and at Wana and the adjacent portion of the frontier.

The general principles which we propose should govern our arrangements for the future defence of the Punjab frontier are stated in paragraph 4 of our military despatch, dated the 23rd June 1898, and these principles have been adhered to in the proposals now submitted.

The most difficult portion of the frontier to deal with, after the Khyber, is the Miranzai border extending from Kohat to the Kurram, and comprising the Samana range, the posts on which were attacked in great strength by the Orakzai and Afridi tribes in September last. The position of the Samana has a local military importance in that it protects the Miranzai Valley through which the road runs connecting Thal and the cantonment of Parachinar in the Kurram Valley, with Kohat, *vid* Hangu. The security of this road and of the inhabitants of the Miranzai Valley must be assured, and we are therefore of opinion that the retention of some force of regular troops on the Samana is at present essential

for the protection of this portion of the frontier, and although there is considerable force in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab expressed in the letter which forms one of the enclosures of this despatch, that it would be desirable to withdraw the troops from the Samana if this could be effected without loss of prestige, and without danger to our subjects in Miranzai, there is a general agreement that the time has not yet arrived when this course can be contemplated.

We decided that the question of the defence of the Samana should be considered on the spot by a Committee of experienced officers, including a political officer. A Committee was accordingly assembled in April last under the presidency of Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., to report generally on this question. In our instructions to the Committee, we stated that the object with which the Samana is to be held is to protect Miranzai against tribal incursions, to afford support to the police posts in resisting such incursions, and to dominate the road from Shinawari to Karappa; and the Committee were desired to consider whether the force of regular troops should be located on the Samana itself, or whether it was desirable that the posts on the crest should be limited to the smallest possible number, and the main defence entrusted to a force posted in rear of the range the greater portion of which would be equipped as a moveable column.

The report of the Committee, which we enclose, shows that they framed two alternative schemes—

A. To hold the Samana range in such strength as would admit of a small moveable column being immediately available to support the police posts; the force being depended on Kohat for its main support.

B. To hold the Samana range with purely defensive posts, supported by a moveable column located near at hand in Miranzai.

After carefully considering the views of the Committee, and of the Commander-in-Chief, we have decided to accept scheme A, which avoids the formation of a new cantonment on the frontier, a measure to which there are undoubtedly strong objections, and which would probably prove expensive. This scheme also affords a readier means of resisting an incursion by the Ublan Pass, and of securing communication with Peshawar by the Kohat Pass. We have consulted the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who without being very strongly in favour of the scheme, considers it amply provides for the protection of the frontier, and preferable to scheme B. We recommend the proposals generally for Your Lordship's approval and would add that we do not propose to make any material change in existing arrangements in the Kurram Valley. The fort at Parachinar will require improvement, and a project for a new post at Sadda is being prepared by the Punjab Government, but no definite proposals are as yet before us.

Turning to the Tochi Valley, we have considered whether, and to what extent, the withdrawal of the troops now in the Tochi can be effected. In view of the fact that the inhabitants of Daur have been assured of our protection, we are of opinion that the entire withdrawal of troops from the valley would be impracticable under the circumstances now existing. We believe, however, that it may be possible before long to diminish the former garrisons,* and to concentrate the regular troops, placing the principal garrison in a strong post at Miranshah. The question of holding the minor posts by levies, or by militia, should any be organised hereafter, is engaging our attention, and if Your Lordship accepts the general principle on the subject, stated in our despatch regarding the Khyber arrangements (Foreign Department, dated the 23rd June 1898), definite proposals will be submitted. As we cannot now abandon the occupation of the Tochi Valley, it appears to us necessary that the construction of the main post should be proceeded with, and if Your Lordship approves our proposal that it should be located at Miranshah, we should be glad to be favoured with a reply on this point by telegram. The garrison has not yet been

* Two battalions of native infantry.
One squadron of native cavalry.
Four guns, native mountain battery.
Four maxims.

finally decided, but it is probable that one, or one and a half battalions of native infantry, with a squadron, and two mountain guns would suffice. Any troops which can be set free from the Tochi would be stationed at Edwardesabad, where a moveable column would be maintained.

With regard to Wana, Your Lordship asked in your despatch, dated 8th May 1896 for a statement of our conclusions on the question whether the maintenance of the Wana cantonment was so necessary as to justify the expenditure incurred on it. In our despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 1st September 1897, we informed Your Lordship that owing to the existing position of affairs in Waziristan, it was desirable to postpone our recommendations on the subject. We are of opinion that the presence of troops at Wana, together with that of the force in the Tochi Valley, materially contributed to prevent a rising on the part of the Waziris during the recent disturbances on the frontier.

Wana has also considerable local importance as it protects the trade route by which caravans reach the Gumal, and since the cantonment was established Waziri raids into Zhob have been greatly checked. Having regard therefore to the general peace of the country, we think that the withdrawal of the troops from Wana should not at present be undertaken. But here again we would desire to follow out the principle above mentioned, *viz.*, the concentration of regular troops, if, and when, we are able to provide an efficient substitute for holding the subsidiary posts.

We would add that the construction and improvement of roads on the North-West Frontier, also the possible construction of frontier railways, are being considered by us with reference to our requirements as a whole, and we shall, if necessary, address Your Lordship hereafter on these subjects.

[Enclosures no printed.]

No. 6.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 5th August 1898.

I have given my most attentive consideration to the various proposals for restoring and maintaining British control over the Khaibar Pass which are contained in Your Excellency's letter (Foreign), dated the 23rd of June 1898.

2. The scheme which you recommend for the future management of affairs in this important artery of communication and commerce between Peshawar and Afghanistan consists of three main proposals. At Landi Kotal, the further end of the Pass, you contemplate the construction of a fort to be built with emplacements for guns, but not armed with guns, to be supplied with reservoirs and water channels, and to be occupied by a local militia recruited from the Afridi tribes and placed under British officers. The militia will have charge of the Pass as well as of the Fort. The second proposal is the organisation, at the British end of the Pass or in its neighbourhood, of a moveable column of sufficient force, and equipped with transport for the express purpose of supporting the militia. Various posts at Ali Masjid, Fort Maude and elsewhere are to be strengthened, and preparations are to be made for extending to Landi Kotal, when necessary, a line of rail, which will be laid as far as Jamrud. Thirdly, you desire to leave with the Government of the Punjab its control over the Pass and the new militia. Besides these three proposals, there are other matters treated of in your letter, namely, the conclusion of a new agreement with the tribes, and the settlement of outstanding claims against them, to which I shall revert presently.

3. As to the first proposal of Your Excellency's Government, namely, the construction of a strong defensible post at Landi Kotal, with an adequate water-

supply, I observe that military opinions generally concur in its necessity. It must be remembered that the Afridis, in the course of the late disturbances, wrought much havoc in the forts and posts entrusted to their charge, and the reconstruction of these works has been forced upon you. The work, in short, is one of restoration rather than one of fresh construction or advance. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to whether the fort when built should be occupied by regular troops, or left to the care of the Afridi militia supported by a moveable column at Peshawar and officered by British officers. That question is not exclusively a military one, it involves also important political issues.

4. It is convenient here to refer to two considerations which must be borne in mind in dealing with this and all other questions connected with the Khaibar Pass. The Afridis have, as you observe, "by their own acts ruptured their engagements," and in the proclamation addressed to them, and on subsequent occasions, they have been given to understand that the Pass will be re-opened under such terms as the British Government may consider necessary. No considerations of past agreements or of tribal rights stand in the way of the adoption by Your Excellency's Government of any military measures necessary for ensuring the permanent safety of the Pass, and for preventing a repetition of the late disturbances. At the same time, while your hands are perfectly free, and should be kept so in any negotiations or communications that you may have to conduct with the Afridis, it has always been an axiom that the good will of the tribesmen affords the best guarantee for the success of a frontier policy. In his memorandum, dated 11th March 1898, General Sir William Lockhart remarked with equal force and truth: "from a political point of view, the permanent occupation of China might give rise to tribal ill-feeling and thus cause us grave embarrassment; for it must be remembered that in undertaking military operations in Afghanistan, the friendly attitude of the frontier tribes would be of much greater moment than the absolute safety of any single pass, however important. If the attitude were friendly, the Pass would be secure in any case. If the Pass were secure, while the attitude was unfriendly, we should be harassed in other directions."

5. These observations apply equally to the immediate question of the occupation of the fort at Landi Kotal by regular troops. In the opinion of Your Excellency's Government, such a measure will necessarily strain the good will of the Afridis. Her Majesty's Government is, therefore, prepared to accept your view subject to such further consideration as may be needed after fuller experience. At the same time there is no necessity, in communicating to the tribes your intentions, to bind your Government as to its action hereafter. The reconstruction of the works destroyed by the Afridis in breach of their agreements will take some months, and the arguments both for, and against, the occupation of the fort by regular troops will receive additional weight according to the behaviour of the Afridis during the course of the next year. It is sufficient for me at present to convey to Your Excellency my general sanction to any expenditure that may be found necessary for the proper accommodation and defence of the garrison which you may eventually determine to place in the Khaibar Pass.

6. I accept also your proposals for establishing a moveable column, and I shall await the detailed report referred to at the end of paragraph 9 of Your Excellency's letter. I approve, further, of your measures set forth in paragraph 12 for extending railway communication, but I do not think that it is necessary for you to secure the right of working it and of exercising jurisdiction by means of any agreement with the several sections of the Afridi tribes. The Pass is now in the occupation of your Government, and it will be sufficient to intimate to the tribes your intentions for the future, and to retain the power now actually in your hands of carrying out your intentions.

7. Your third proposal, under which the Government of the Punjab is to retain its control over the Afridi militia and over the Khaibar Pass, raises an important and more difficult question. Under the altered circumstances which have arisen, it is not desirable merely to restore the arrangements which were in force before the recent outbreak. On the other hand, you are evidently impressed with the difficulty of withdrawing entirely the existing jurisdiction

of the Punjab Government on the British side of the frontier. Schemes have at various times been put forward for creating a Frontier Commissionership to hold separate charge of the Trans-Indus districts as well as of our relations with the tribes beyond. They are open to the objection that they would have the effect of breaking up the established administrative units of British India, disturbing the revenue system already introduced, and entailing a succession of territorial rectifications and compensations. There is no part of India where the need of a strong administration, equipped with all the resources of Government and capable of resisting aggressions, is more likely to be felt than on the North-Western Frontier. It may also be inexpedient to deprive the Government of the Punjab, and thus also of the Government of India, of a valuable opportunity of training officers for frontier service, and of gaining a knowledge of the feelings and habits of tribes which are constantly sending settlers into British districts. It is open to question whether it is altogether advisable to place in the hands of a single Commissioner the whole executive power on both sides of this most important section of the Empire's external frontier, without the restraint which a trained experience of financial and administrative responsibilities on a large scale imposes upon an authority charged with the government of a first-class province.

8. It is not, however, clear to me that the objections which you raise to the alternative courses indicated in paragraph 11 of your despatch are entirely unsurmountable. I desire in particular to invite your further consideration to the second of these alternatives :—that, namely, in which it is assumed that the officer entrusted with political matters in the Khaibar Pass might remain under the Commissioner of Peshawar, the Commissioner himself being placed under the Government of India. This plan, you observe, "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer." I confess that these objections appear to me to be rather formal than substantial. Your Excellency's Government already exercises direct control over the conduct of relations with Afghanistan, and in the management of the independent tribes upon the Punjab frontier there has always been a certain distribution of powers between the Local and Imperial Governments, with a more immediate supervision than is exercised over the internal administration of the Province. The Commissioner of Peshawar is, in fact, accustomed to this difference and its consequences, and in a large measure he even now serves two masters in times of peace, while on various occasions of frontier disturbances he has corresponded direct with the Government of India. The policy, therefore, of directing the affairs of the Khaibar Pass from the headquarters of the Government of India, through the Commissioner of Peshawar, is not altogether an untried policy ; and it must be borne in mind that the objects which You set forth in paragraph 6 of your letter are, all of them, matters for which your Excellency's Government is primarily responsible, subject to a reference to Her Majesty's Government. In view, then, of these several considerations, I am inclined to hold that it would be better that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and, through him, his several subordinates, who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, in respect of such matters, act directly under the Government of India. In such a case it would, in my opinion, be necessary that the Commissioner should be appointed by the Government of India, with special reference to the responsibility in respect of affairs on the frontier which will be placed upon him under the scheme now proposed. In respect of affairs beyond the frontier, it would suffice that he should send copies of his repoits for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

9. I am aware that any such alteration of system may require additional expenditure and some relaxation of the ordinary service regulations, and also that it will involve a change in the status of the office of Commissioner. There is one point, however, which I commend to your particular attention. It seems to me to be of the first importance that the officers who are entrusted with the

delicate and difficult duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, should have large liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and should be able to devote much time and patience to these special objects. They can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials ; nor will it, I think, be found convenient that they should be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion. I shall not object to the exercise by your Government of a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to these considerations, which appear to me to be very material to the success of any system introduced for the removal of the disadvantages indicated above.

10. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India. I have indicated, in the two foregoing paragraphs, some of the considerations which should be borne in mind in dealing with this question. But the matter is too important for me to arrive at any final decision in respect to them without giving to them the fullest possible consideration. I shall receive with interest any further observations which Your Excellency may desire to make on the suggestions of this despatch.

11. The remaining portions of Your Excellency's letter deal with two subjects which are closely connected with each other, namely, the exaction of the terms of submission already announced to the Afridis, and the grant to them of a sanad declaring their future relations. I accept the conclusion stated in the 15th paragraph of Your Excellency's letter, that no future steps should be taken to enforce the restitution of arms captured by the tribes during the campaign. In regard, however, to the abandonment of the demand for payment by the tribe of the value of property looted by them in the Khaibar, I consider that it would be well to make some further attempt to bring home to the Afridis their responsibility for the consequences of their flagrant breach of engagement in this respect. I desire to be informed whether a portion of the liability could not be realized from the property of Maliks Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan in British India, and how far it might be possible by other means, such as the threat of a blockade, to enforce the pecuniary satisfaction which was formally demanded by Your Excellency's Government from the tribe.

12. I presume that the allowances payable to the clans will not be renewed until you have settled the terms upon which your future relations will be conducted with them. The acceptance of these allowances might suffice as a formal adhesion on their part to the terms which may be arranged. I do not consider that it is necessary to stipulate for their "acceptance recorded upon" a sanad, or to base your reservation of the right to construct and work a railway upon their consent. The conduct of the Afridis has, as you observe, "constituted an absolute rupture of all relations." You have obtained actual and undisputed possession of the Pass, and it is sufficient to announce in clear terms to the tribes the rights which you reserve, and the relations which for the future you intend to maintain. Whether you should include in the announcement a formal declaration of your intention to make a railway and to assume jurisdiction within its limits, appears to me doubtful ; at least until your survey is complete and you are prepared to begin the work. At any rate, I presume that great care will be taken to avoid the use of any language which may limit your powers or give rise to misunderstanding in the future ; and I request that Your Excellency will be so good as to send me a summary of the new settlement before you communicate it to the tribes for their guidance.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 7.

Extract from Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India in Council, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 25th August 1898.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch M 6636 of 23rd June 1898, submitting your proposals for the military arrangements necessary for keeping open the road *vid* the Malakand to Dir and Chitral.

Dealing first with the principles to be adopted generally for defences on the North-West Frontier, you propose that in future the strength of the more advanced garrisons shall be kept as low as may be practicable, being placed in strong works which cannot be captured by a tribal enemy so long as the garrisons have food, water, and ammunition; that outposts of regular troops shall be as few and strong as possible; that minor posts, and posts on the line of communications, shall generally be held by levies, when the duties to be performed are those devolving on a police force, or by irregular troops, which you would prefer to see organised as a militia; and that risings among the frontier tribes shall be met by moveable columns of sufficient strength, placed where they can readily support and assist the stationary garrisons. You consider that in event of serious attacks on the frontier being made or threatened, as in the case of the attacks by the Orakzais and Afridis on the Samana and other posts in August and September 1897, the garrisons of the weaker posts shall either be reinforced or withdrawn according to a pre-arranged plan.

I approve of these general principles, which are in accordance with the views expressed in my despatch of the 28th January 1898. I will merely add that in all cases the garrisons should be amply sufficient not only with regard to the perimeter of the works to be defended, but also to provide some relief for the troops in the contingency of continuous attacks for several nights running, such as occurred during the outbreak of last year.

No. 8.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Hon'ble Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 10th November 1898.

As soon as we received Your Lordship's despatch as marked in the margin, we referred to the Local Government the question of the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border. We have now received the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor, but, for reasons stated by His Excellency the Viceroy in a Minute which we enclose, we have been unable to give to the Lieutenant-Governor's memorandum sufficient consideration to enable us to state our views on the question at issue.

Dated the 5th August 1898.

2. In the meantime we have the honour to forward, for information, the correspondence alluded to and the Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy.

We have, etc.,

(Sd.) ELGIN.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ J. WESTLAND.
„ E. M. D. CHALMERS.
„ H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Letter from Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Simla, the 19th September 1898.

In my letter dated the 12th September, you were informed that a further communication would be made to you upon the question of the future position of the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division and other matters dealt with in the despatch which that letter forwarded.

2. In the 7th and 8th paragraphs Lord George Hamilton discusses alternative ways in which it has been proposed to carry on relations with the tribes on the Punjab border, and His Lordship states the decision at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived in these words—" Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

3. Of the two plans, one is the creation of a Frontier Commissionership. Any discussion of this scheme could only be undertaken after careful consideration by the Government of India of the various objections indicated by the Secretary of State himself. The Governor-General in Council accordingly in this letter would primarily invite His Honour's attention to the alternative of making the Commissioner of Peshawar and, through him, his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes, directly subordinate, in respect of such matters, to the Government of India. The practicability of an arrangement of this nature must largely depend on local circumstances and conditions; and it cannot usefully be discussed without information which the Local Government alone can supply. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, desires to be favoured with the opinion of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme above indicated.

4. The conclusion to which Her Majesty's Government have come may contemplate the extension of this system of controlling tribal relations to the whole Punjab frontier, but as all the remainder of the paragraph from which the passage above is quoted deals exclusively with the Commissioner of Peshawar and his subordinates, it would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be convenient to consider this matter first from the point of view of the Peshawar Commissionership only, and not to provide for re-arrangement of the duties and position of the frontier officers of the Punjab Commission on other parts of the border, further than alterations proposed in the Peshawar Commissionership rendered a reference to others necessary.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. L. W. Dane, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp, the 23rd October 1898.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th ultimo, in which it is intimated that the Governor-General in Council desires to be favoured with the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the

way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border can be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government as set forth in the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 18, dated 5th August 1898.

Punjab Government endorsements, dated the 29th September 1898, forwarding the papers to the Commissioners of the Peshawar and Derajat Divisions and to Mr. H. A. Anderson.
Letter from the Commissioner, Derajat, dated the 7th October 1898
Letter from Mr. H. A. Anderson, dated the 17th October 1898.
Note by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 19th October 1898.

2. In compliance with these orders, I am now to submit copies of the documents noted on the margin, and to intimate that the opinions of Sir Richard Udny and Mr. F. D. Cunningham, who was consulted unofficially, will be forwarded on receipt.

Annex. I.

Government of India letter, dated the 19th September 1898. Endorsed by Punjab Government.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, for favour of his very early opinion on the measures discussed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, Secret, dated 5th August 1898, with special reference to the arrangement mentioned by the Government of India in this letter of making the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division directly subordinate to Government of India in regard to his political dealings with the trans-border tribes.

Copy, with copy of Secretary of State's despatch, dated 5th August 1898, forwarded to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, H. A. Anderson, Esq., for favour of his opinion on the suggestions for the future management of the Punjab frontier contained in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the despatch from Secretary of State, Secret, dated 5th August 1898.

Annex. II.

Letter from W. R. H. Merk, Esq., C.S.,C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 7th October 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding for opinion a copy of the Government of India, Foreign Department, letter noted in the margin, with its enclosure, on the subject of the future management of the Punjab frontier.

Dated 19th ultimo.

2. The matters discussed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, dated the 5th August 1898, relate primarily to the frontier management of the Peshawar Division and not to that of the Derajat Division. My excuse for submitting an opinion regarding another Division than the one in which I am just at present holding office is, that my connection with the Peshawar Division commenced 21 years ago, that in the course of that connection I have served in every district of the Division, in the Khaibar and in Kurram, and have occupied every post, from that of Junior Assistant Commissioner in the Division to that of Commissioner.

3. It may serve to explain the position as it at present stands, and help towards appreciating the probable effect of a change in the existing arrangements, if, even at the risk of unduly lengthening this letter, I proceed to give as brief an account as possible of the state of affairs that, with slight and unimportant local

modifications which do not affect the question, obtains along the whole line of the Punjab frontier, from Hazara to the Quetta Agency. It is realized that the populations on either side of the boundary line are as closely interwoven and intermingled, socially, commercially and in all the matters of everyday life, as are the inhabitants of Nancy and Metz or for the matter of that the people of Berwickshire and Northumberland. Thousands of our subjects are constantly visiting independent territory, many thousands of the hillmen regularly migrate to our districts, whole clans live for half the year on this and for the other half of the year on that side of the border; where the residents within and without the frontier are not men of the same clan or of the same tribe, they are connected by the intimate ties of common race, of marriage, neighbourhood and of an association, territorial and social, which has endured for many generations. In short, there is no impassable gap or gulf, difficult to cross, between British and independent territory; the frontier is in reality only an arbitrary line drawn through the limits of a more or less homogeneous population. That being so, it will be readily understood what an infinity of questions, of disputes and disagreements, of business, arises from the daily intercourse of these people. This business must be settled promptly and with justice, or the peace of the border is endangered; it is business which is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests, as such, are arrayed against each other. And upon the successful administration of the daily business of the frontier it chiefly depends whether, under ordinary circumstances, the border is heard of or not.

But the discharge of local or Imperial business on the border is not the sole duty that falls upon frontier officers by whom I mean Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. The internal government of the frontier districts is a matter of great moment, and in some districts of exceptional difficulty. I say it is a matter of moment, because I believe that the prosperity and satisfaction of our trans-Indus subjects reacts strongly upon the men beyond the border, and that discontent within the frontier enhances the dislike of the clans to come under our control and influence and gives a handle to those who preach fanaticism and inculcate hostility. Of the six frontier districts in the Punjab—Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan—the district of Peshawar is in some respects pre-eminently the most difficult to manage of all in the Province; the revenue and irrigation systems are exceedingly complex and intricate; crime is of the gravest nature; and the population is exceptionally headstrong, fanatical, excitable and intractable. Next in degree with similar general features, comes Bannu. And, excluding Kohat, I think that the five frontier districts, leaving border matters for the moment out of consideration, call for administrative qualifications and capacity above the average which is requisite for Cis-Indus districts. This is undoubtedly so in the cases of Peshawar, Bannu, Hazara; and I think of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan also.

4. Turning now to the machinery which works the external and internal business of the frontier divisions and districts, it will be seen that the whole of the Punjab border tribes are already in the immediate and direct charge of officers who have large liberty of action and perfect leisure for personal intercourse with them, who can devote all their time and energy to the specific end of tribal management. To look after one-half of the border clans, special officers exist, appointed *ad hoc*. The tribes of Swat and the Utman Khel are in charge of the Political Agent, Dir and Swat; the Political Officer in the Khaibar attends to nearly the whole of the Afridi tribe, to the Mullagoris and some Mohmands; the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram deals with the Zaimusht tribe, with several clans of the Orakzais and with the Chamkannis; the Political Officers of Northern and Southern Waziristan between them administer the whole trans-frontier population from the Kohat to the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The fact is if we exclude the Biluch tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier who are, as regards border management, in another category altogether from the Pathan tribes, two-thirds to three-fourths of the frontier is already in the hands of special officers who have no other functions, except perhaps the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram, than those of tribal management. These officers, excluding the Political Agent on the Malakand who reports direct to the Government of India, are directly subordinate to the Commissioners of their respective Divisions. In matters affecting districts they

correspond with the Deputy Commissioners or with the Commandants of Border Military Police, as may be most convenient in each case. Where we have not crossed the boundary of British India, and consequently have not been obliged to create political charges that are independent of Deputy Commissioners, the maintenance of friendly relations with the border tribes, the exercise of such control over them is feasible and expedient, and the settlement of the business, which I have sketched above, arising out of the daily intercourse and transactions of the people within and without the frontier line, is entrusted to the Commandants of Border Military Police, under the general control and supervision of Deputy Commissioners. These Commandants, one of whom is appointed to each one of the six frontier districts, who are European or Native officers, as the case may be (generally European in the more important districts), have the fullest leisure and opportunity for cultivating relations with the clans and for managing the hill men. That is their *métier*. In the discharge of their duties they are served by, and make every use of, the large establishments of Border Military Police in each district whose work consists quite as much of intercourse with the tribes as of watch and ward on the border.

Important matters and questions which the Commandants cannot dispose of are referred to the Deputy Commissioners, under whose general orders, supervision and control are also the Border Military Police establishments; and similarly, whenever necessary by Deputy Commissioners and by the special Political Officers whom I have mentioned above, to Commissioners. And this is as it should be. I have explained how and why in the districts external cannot be dissociated from internal management, the people are much too closely connected for that; there must be one administrative head for both branches of management; in places where we have crossed the boundary and have undertaken the political or other administration of large trans-frontier tracts the circumstances are entirely different, and there we have officers co-ordinate with and not subordinate to Deputy Commissioners, but within a district there can only be one king in Brenford, *viz.*, the Deputy Commissioner. In other ways also this system is right; it is essential that the officers who are in direct and immediate charge and control of tribes should enjoy the fullest and most unrestrained intercourse with them; but for senior officers it is in my opinion a mistake to see too much of the tribesmen. By the time an officer has reached the rank of Commissioner he is well known to, and has a thorough personal knowledge and acquaintance with, the jirgas and clansmen, acquired during the period when as Assistant Commissioner, or Political Officer, or in charge of the Border Military Police, and as Deputy Commissioner, he has had constant and daily dealings with them. To my mind, the present system ensures the requisite amount of touch between the senior officers and the clans, without sacrificing any of the respect and awe which the hillmen should entertain for relatively high office. On the other hand, the officers actually in charge of them have nothing else to do than to deal with them. I cannot help thinking that the feeling that officers are not now in touch with the clans as they were formerly is based on a misconception. The officers in charge of the tribesmen are very much more in touch with them than they were before or after the Mutiny. It will be remembered that in the early days of the Punjab there were neither special Political Officers nor Commandants of Border Military Police; the Deputy Commissioners had to do everything themselves, and I find as early as 1850 Reynell Taylor, in a note regarding the Derajat frontier which he wrote for the benefit of his successor, Nicholson, lamenting the loss of opportunities for mixing with the tribesmen, owing to increased work. Great as was the task accomplished by those men, they tolerated and perforce had to tolerate a condition of things, insecurity within the border and trouble upon it, at which we, of the present day, would be horrified. This defect in the earlier administration has been recognised and remedied by the appointment of special tribal officers in every district of the two frontier divisions and at five trans-frontier localities (Malakand, Khaibar, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana); that is to say of eleven officers whose sole duty is frontier management.

5. Before considering the effect of the changes contemplated in the system of frontier management, I would venture to point out, first, that all and every matter, I think I am correct in saying, of Imperial interest on the border, however

small it may be, is instantly referred by the Punjab Government for the information and orders of the Government of India; and that no measure or step whatever which is of general bearing or of any importance in border policy, no organic change of any kind, is undertaken by the Local Government without the previous sanction and concurrence of the Supreme Government. This has been so since 1882, if not from an earlier time. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Punjab frontier is as already as much under the Government of India as if Commissioners reported on frontier matters direct to that Government. The elimination of the Punjab Government will, however, have a profound effect in other ways, which I will submit further on.

The other point to which I would invite attention is that, save in matters of the purest routine, the Commissioner of Peshawar can hardly be said to correspond direct with the Government of India. So far as I know the affairs of the Khaibar Pass have never been directed by the Government of India through the Commissioner omitting the Punjab Government. Since 1881, and I think practically for the past 20 years, the duties of the Commissioner in connection with the Government of India have consisted of reporting to that Government (generally by the same telegram in which the Commissioner reports to the Punjab Government) the occurrence of any serious border event; and of transmitting to Kabul urgent communications intended for the Amir and telegraphed to Peshawar, and similarly of telegraphing to the Government of India the contents of urgent letters from the Amir. He also occasionally arranges for the transit of employés or goods belonging to the Amir. In fact, so purely ministerial is this branch of his duties that during his absence from Peshawar the Duputy Commissioner performs them. His present position therefore in respect of serving two masters, if it can be so described, is utterly different from that which is contemplated for the future. I do not think he can be said ever to have been under two masters. In the early days of the Punjab, the medium for the execution of the Imperial policy in regard to Afghanistan was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who naturally employed the Commissioner of Peshawar, *e.g.*, in the negotiations and correspondence which preceded the Afghan treaty of 1856, concluded by Sir J. Lawrence. Subsequently, the work of the Commissioner in connection with the Government of India was confined to translating and transmitting the Kabul correspondence and supplying news; I remember just before the Afghan war that this work devolved upon Sir L. Cavagnari, then Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar; and since then the Commissioner's duty direct under the Supreme Government has been always purely ministerial it appears, and in no way administrative.

6. At first sight the proposed alterations in the system of frontier management seem to effect no appreciable change in the present arrangements; there are the special tribal officers already at hand: the frontier is already practically under the Government of India, the elimination of the Punjab Government will accelerate the transit of orders and the receipt of reports, and the whole difference in the conduct of affairs apparently will be almost nominal. But if we go into the matter, it seems to me that there are very great difficulties in the way; in practice if not in theory. These I will now submit:

7. It is not a question on which I can venture to offer an opinion, whether the Government of India ought or ought not to deprive itself of the weight, the experience, the knowledge, the long training, of the Punjab Government in matters concerning the border tribes. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Peshawar will send copies of his reports to the Local Government, and no doubt copies of letters from the Government of India to the Commissioner would similarly be communicated to the Local Government. But this is a very different thing from what obtains now; from the beginning the Lieutenant-Governor has personal knowledge of a case, if it is of any importance he has probably discussed it with the local officers, he has gathered information on all points which are obscure or have been neglected, in short he is in a position to form a full and carefully-weighed judgment. Precluded from personal discussion with officers on the spot and from eliciting information and confined to an opinion upon papers drawn up without the Lieutenant-Governor's intervention, it is inevitable that the views of the Local Government will not possibly

have the great intrinsic value that they now possess, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will drift farther and farther from touch with the border. Yet, seeing that local officers cannot avoid as a rule dealing with matters solely from a local point of view, that they are in the heat and dust of the battle so to speak, the opinion and judgment of a high officer of State who approaches the consideration of a question with a dispassionate mind and yet with local knowledge, who looks at it from a broad standpoint that embraces the whole frontier and yet is not wholly centred in the frontier, and who moreover has full leisure and opportunity for going into these matters, on the spot, must be of inestimable value to the Supreme Government. Moreover, it is unavoidable that the local officers will be deprived of the benefit of personal communications with their Government. To this benefit I think due weight is not always given, it is a factor of great importance in administration. It is of course practicable for a Commissioner to visit Simla or Calcutta, but of necessity the occasions for doing so must be far more rare, and the meetings will be of a different character from those that take place when the Lieutenant-Governor marches along the frontier or officers go to Lahore. The element of personal supervision on the spot and of personal influence on part of the governing authority must disappear, unless the Commissioner is raised to, or almost to, the position of the Lieutenant-Governor. But even then the Commissioner's views will necessarily be narrower and more circumscribed than those of the Local Government, possibly also less prudent and circumspect.

8. If the Commissioner of Peshawar is appointed by the Government of India, it is almost impossible that there should not be difficulty arising from the then divergent interests of the Supreme and of the Local Government. The Government of India will then want the best frontier officer it can get; on the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor must think of the internal administration of the frontier divisions of revenue, police, crime, etc., etc.; it does not follow that a good Political Officer has good administrative abilities, or *vice versâ*; and it will not be easy for both Governments to unite upon the same choice. Moreover, the Commissioner is only one man, he cannot work without his subordinate staff in each district, and the dual control will and must run through the whole administrative establishment. The Commissioner will emphatically serve two masters (which he does not do now) and where the head of the administration is under dual control, the body must necessarily follow. I do not see how under those circumstances, men being what they are, a break down can be escaped.

9. I have explained that there is a mass of daily business transacted in connection with the border management of districts, with the political charges and their administrations, with the border establishments, etc., this is all disposed of by the local officers under the orders of the Local Government. What that amounts to, a glance at the printed and manuscript Foreign Proceedings of the Punjab Government will show. The whole, or very nearly the whole of this, never reaches the Government of India. If the Punjab Government is dissociated from frontier management, it is plain that the Commissioner must be raised to the position and powers of a Local Government, on the analogy of the Agent Governor-General at Quetta, otherwise this burden of detail will devolve upon the Supreme Government, which would obviously be undesirable.

10. This brings me to the last difficulty. It is suggested that the tribal officers should not be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion, it is evidently anticipated that the rank and pay of the Commissioner may have to be raised (and if my conclusions in the preceding paragraph are correct, they will have to be raised very considerably), and concessions made to his subordinates. As a frontier officer myself, I should welcome anything that adds to the inducements and attractions of service on the frontier. Compared with what I remember 20 years ago, there is a reluctance to cross the Indus among the junior officers. The reasons are not far to seek. In former days rapid promotion compensated for the responsibilities, hardships, discomfort, unhealthiness, solitude and actual danger of frontier service, which conditions still remain; but Mackeson, Ross, Edwardes, Reynell Taylor James, Becher, Pollock, Macnab, Monro were all substantive

Commissioners within 20 years of entering the Punjab Commission and often in advance of their contemporaries Cis-Indus. Of later years, however, promotion has gone in due course, and men weighing their future, naturally, prefer to remain where life is easier and where their chances of a Commissionership are equal, and some of them may moreover rise to the higher appointments from which frontier officers are in practice debarred ; at any rate to which only two officers from the frontier have obtained in 50 years. But I am afraid nothing will reconcile officers to spending their whole service at Wana, in the Tochi, in several of the worst districts trans-Indus, or even in Kurram and on the Malakand, if that is what is meant by men not being subjected to removal. They are willing enough to spend some years under arduous and trying conditions, but I do not think any prospects we could hold out would tempt the stamp of man we want, to serve permanently in some of these frontier charges. In the interests of Government, it is not advisable to keep men too long in any particular post. The majority of the frontier stations are far too unhealthy for prolonged residence, save in cases of exceptional physique or adaptability to the climate. A change from time to time is healthy to all concerned.

With a minute service, such as the proposed class of officers will be, it is difficult to understand how it will be feasible to arrange for proper promotion. If the Commissioner of Peshawar in future has higher pay and rank than other Commissioners, say than the Financial Commissioner also, where is he to go to? Unless the Government of India are prepared to open high political appointments for him, he must remain where he is till he retires, since there is no further place for him in the Punjab and a transfer to another Division will operate as a penalty. It may so happen that an officer obtains the post at a comparatively early stage in his career; if so, his juniors will be hopelessly blocked. Or the man next to him may be a relatively young officer, in that case all below him must stagnate. Each in regulating promotion varies in proportion to the size of a service, and with the dozen or at the most two dozen officers who will compose this special frontier service, it is certain that very soon insuperable difficulties of promotion will arise. Additions to pay will not suffice, for men want variety of work after a time. Nor will it be possible to utilize them elsewhere, since after a man has spent 10 to 15 of the best years of his life on special work, he becomes an expert in that particular line, and experts are rarely fit for other duty than in their own sphere. Altogether, however desirable it is to attract and to retain the best type of officer for the difficult task of tribal management, on the principle that the best system of administration that can be devised is made or marred by its *personnel*, I fear the specialization of the frontier service will result in grave difficulties, unless indeed all frontier officers are included in the political service, but this is apparently not intended and would be going far beyond the scope of the present scheme which is to place officers of the Punjab Commission jointly under the Supreme and Punjab Government.

11. On the whole, I venture to conclude that the scheme discussed in the Secretary of State's despatch virtually is already in existence, but without those obstacles to the successful working of the frontier administration which I apprehend from the modifications suggested. The frontier tribes are already under the Government of India and eleven special tribal officers are already at work everywhere. The recent frontier troubles were not, I submit, the consequence of the present arrangements. One might otherwise argue with equal justice that because they started in the Tochi and culminated on the Malakand and in the Khaibar, all of which are distinct political units under special officers, therefore it is a mistake to place officers in exclusive political charge of trans-frontier tribes, whereas the contrary is the case.

Annex. III.

Letter from H. A. Anderson, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Derajat Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated the 17th October 1898.

I have the honour to submit the opinion on the suggestions for the future management of the Punjab frontier contained in paragraphs 7 and 8

of the despatch of the Secretary of State, Secret, dated August 5th, 1898, called for in your endorsement, dated September 29th, 1898. The proposal contained in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch is that the Commissioner, Peshawar, and through him his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, in respect of such matters, act directly under the Government of India. The Government of India in forwarding the despatch ask for information as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme proposed by the Secretary of State.

2. I apprehend that practical suggestions for carrying the Secretary of State's proposal into effect are what is asked for in this reference. At the same time as the question is admittedly one of considerable practical difficulty, and as it is not easy to make suggestions for carrying the new scheme into effect without pointing out and considering the difficulties which are involved in the change in system, I consider myself justified in briefly indicating some of these difficulties. As a Punjab frontier officer who has spent his service under the old system, it is difficult to approach the question without prejudice, but I shall attempt to examine the question with impartiality.

3. The first point calling for remark in the Secretary of State's statement of the scheme contained in paragraph 8 of his despatch is the assumption that something similar to what is now proposed is already in existence, namely, that the Commissioner of Peshawar in a large measure serves two masters in times of peace. That the Commissioner of Peshawar discharges any administrative functions under the orders of the Government of India direct, is, I believe, not the fact. He is the servant exclusively of the Punjab Government, through whom he receives the orders of the Government of India. He is the medium no doubt through whom a certain amount of urgent communications between the Government of India and the Amir of Kabul passes, but in this connection he is a translator and conveyor of letters only. The system which it is now proposed to introduce is an entirely new one. It has not been tried before, and it is not correct to claim for it the prestige of a tried and proved success.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as things now are, frequently visits and tours along the frontier. He is in close contact with frontier affairs and frontier officers. He is able to acquaint himself personally on the spot with what is passing on the frontier. At the same time he is by his experience, training and position as the head of the Punjab administration, able to form dispassionate judgments on difficult questions, and give invaluable advice on all questions of policy. There can be no doubt, I think, that one effect of the proposed change of system will be that the matured judgment and advice of the Lieutenant-Governor will not be so available on trans-frontier questions as it now is. This, I should think, will be a loss to the Government of India: it will certainly be a severe loss to the Commissioner of Peshawar.

5. A strong objection has been taken to the scheme under discussion on the ground that the Commissioner of Peshawar would be in the position of serving two masters, and the control of affairs on the British side of the border would be divorced from the control of affairs on the further side. No doubt it is difficult for one man to serve two masters of equal status and authority, and the difficulty would be enormously enhanced if these two masters followed opposite or divergent policies. In the present case, however, the two masters stand in the relation of supreme and subordinate, and the policy of the latter must subordinate itself to the policy of the former. The proposed arrangement would no doubt give rise to difficulties, but it does not appear to me to be impracticable. As regards the divorce of control mentioned above, it is no doubt true that the population in parts of the border is homogeneous within and without, relations between cis-border and trans-border tribes are intimate and the spheres of control must cross at points. It is practicable, however, in most matters to draw a fixed line between trans-border and cis-

border affairs and cases, and as one officer will have direct control of both, it is my opinion, though I state it with all deference, that the Commissioner of Peshawar being an officer of the Punjab Commission could, without serious difficulty, exercise his control over trans-border tribes under the direct orders of the Government of India, while at the same time administering cis-border tribes and districts under the direct orders of the Punjab Government.

6. It is suggested in connection with the new scheme that arrangements should be made, whereby officers who are entrusted with the duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes should have ample leisure for personal intercourse with them. This is no doubt most desirable, but there are now special Political Officers along the whole frontier who have the desired leisure for full and free intercourse with the tribes, and who are little encumbered with the regular work of district officials. So far as my experience goes, there is little left to be done now in this direction.

7. It is also suggested that the political staff which has to deal with trans-border tribes should not be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution. It has been the practice of the Punjab Government of recent years to keep its frontier staff on or across the frontier, to restrict the frontier Commissionerships to frontier officers, and to discourage transfers to non-frontier districts. Service, however, on and across the frontier is not generally popular for various reasons. It is difficult now to induce officers to serve for any length of time across the border. They will be still less willing to so serve if they experience stagnation in promotion which will surely follow the introduction of the proposal now suggested. I do not think that the Government could go much further in this direction than the Punjab Government have gone in the past.

8. I pass now to the consideration of the advantages of the new scheme. The Commissioner of Peshawar in the first place as the only intermediate authority between the tribesmen and the Supreme Government will under the scheme gain a greatly enhanced status in the eyes of the former, and this will increase his power and influence with them and will render them more amenable to his control. The Pathans have an intimate acquaintance with our administrative grades, and will fully understand the difference between an officer who is in direct communication with and who acts directly under the orders of the Government of India, and an officer of the Provincial Government. They will have more respect for the former in virtue of his superior authority and more independent position. This seems to me a very important consideration when weighing the merits and demerits of the new scheme.

9. There can be no doubt, I think, that the new system will save much correspondence as the Commissioner of Peshawar will correspond direct with the Government of India. It will also reduce discussion in the disposal of questions which are not of first rate importance and accelerate the introduction of any changes which the Government of India may consider it desirable to introduce in prosecution of its present policy of extending our influence over the trans-border tribes. Moreover, it is obvious that under the proposed arrangement the Government of India will exercise a more direct control over the external relations of the trans-frontier tribes than it has hitherto exercised. On the Peshawar border these relations are intimately involved with our relations with the Amir of Kabul and other Chiefs; it is an argument in favour of the new scheme that it will bring all these relations more directly under one Imperial control.

10. It will also be an advantage, I think, for the Commissioner to be directly under the Supreme Government in connection with other departments such, for example, as the Military Department. It will strengthen his hands in dealing with matters, such as the employment of the military forces in support of the Political Officers in checking raids and promoting peace and order. At present all such matters have to follow a very circuitous channel before anything is done, and it is desirable to shorten this channel.

11. It will be seen from the views expressed above that while the new scheme seems to me open to serious objections, it at the same time has certain

advantages. The Secretary of State points out that, in giving practical effect to the scheme, it will be necessary to make a change in the status of the Commissioner of Peshawar. It will be necessary, I consider, to considerably enhance the status of the Commissioner as regards trans-frontier affairs. He must be empowered to dispose of many matters which he has now to refer for orders to the Punjab Government. To enable him to have as wide a view as possible of what is passing across the frontier of the division, it will be advisable to place under his control the Chitral and Dir Agency and the relations with the tribes under that Agency. His status would be advantageously raised to something like that of the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistan as regards trans-frontier affairs. This arrangement need not, I think, interfere with his status as Commissioner under the Punjab Government as regards the districts and tribes of the Peshawar Division which may remain as it is. The position of the Commissioner of Peshawar will thus become one of great responsibility, and much additional work will be thrown on his shoulders. A considerable increase in his salary must accompany the enhancement of his status, and no doubt he will require the assistance of a Personal Assistant to assist him in the disposal of much of his routine work.

Annex IV.

Note by Sir Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

I am asked for my opinion as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 5th August, 1898, and as to the changes in system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme therein indicated. The scheme is thus described in the despatch: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." And in directing my attention to this scheme, the Government of India further define it to consist in "making the Commissioner of Peshawar and, through him, his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes directly subordinate, in respect of such matters, to the Government of India."

2. The objection to such an arrangement put forward by the Government of India, *viz.*, that it "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer," is held to be formal rather than substantial, and it is argued that the Commissioner of Peshawar even now serves two masters in times of peace, while on various occasions of frontier disturbances he has corresponded direct with the Government of India.

3. The main ground of dissatisfaction with the present system appears from the passages above quoted to be that the Punjab Government is interposed between the authority of the Government of India and that of the Political Officers on the Punjab frontier. Further grounds for this dissatisfaction appear to be based upon the opinion that the officers entrusted with the delicate and difficult duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes have not sufficient liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and cannot devote much time and patience to these special objects; and that they can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials, and that it is inconvenient that they should be subject to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion.

4. It is above all things necessary in a question involving such important issues that the facts should be correctly understood, and before going any

further I find it necessary to state, with the utmost deference, that the passages above quoted seem to me to indicate several misconceptions as to the facts. I may draw attention, with reference to this subject, to the opinions stated in an article of "The Times" of 23rd August last, for which high authority was claimed, but which have been shown to be based upon similar misconceptions. The most important of these opinions were traversed in an excellent letter signed "Expertus" which appeared in a later issue about 13th September. I regret that, owing to the necessity for replying at an early date to the reference from the Government of India, it has been impossible for me to obtain in time the opinions of several officers of extended frontier experience, but I have received an able letter from Mr. Merk, C.S.I., well known to the Government of India as a distinguished frontier officer who, though at present officiating as Commissioner of the Derajat Division, has been for 21 years almost continuously employed in the Peshawar Division, and who is intimately acquainted with the administration of that frontier and with the races, customs, languages and locations of its various inhabitants. I invite a careful perusal of his excellent paper, which also brings out several of the misconceptions to which I have alluded.

5. I shall now, in order to be as brief as possible, make definite statements relating to the matters on which, as it seems to me, misconception exists —

First.—*The position which the Commissioner of Peshawar occupies or has from time to time occupied bears no resemblance to that which he would occupy under the present proposal.* It is true that the Government of India communicate direct with the Commissioner of Peshawar in regard to matters relating to the Amir. I draw attention, however, to Mr. Merk's remark that "so purely ministerial is this branch of his duties that during his absence from Peshawar the Deputy Commissioner performs them." To this I may add that, except in regard to the collection and formulating of information regarding the affairs of Afghanistan—in fact, compiling his weekly diary—the duty performed by the Commissioner in this respect consists mainly of translating and forwarding letters between the Government of India and the Amir. But the most noteworthy fact in connection with this subject is that these duties have very little connection with the administration of the border, and do not involve the employment of the services of any other officer under the orders of the Punjab Government. The orders communicated direct to the Commissioner of Peshawar with reference to the Amir do not, as a matter of fact, relate to any questions with which the Punjab Government and the officers serving under it are directly concerned, and no possibility of conflict can arise so long as the Commissioner corresponds with the Government of India direct only on such matters. I shall show later on how different would be the effect of placing the Commissioner of Peshawar and his subordinates in direct relation with the Government of India in respect of border management. For the present it is sufficient to state that there is no analogy between the two cases, and that the employment of the Commissioner of Peshawar in the manner above described affords no precedent for the success of the proposal to control the trans-frontier tribes through officers under the orders of the Punjab Government without the intervention of that Government, unless it can be shown that the management of the trans-frontier tribes has no connection with the management of the British border. I deal with this question further on— (paragraphs 10-11).

6. Second.—*It is not the fact that on various occasions of frontier disturbances the Commissioner of Peshawar has corresponded direct with the Government of India.* I cannot find any instance of this. The Commissioner of Peshawar, as will be explained hereafter (paragraph 14), has to submit certain information on urgent matters direct to the Government of India; but I cannot discover that he has ever corresponded direct with the Government of India, otherwise than as provided in the orders on that subject.

7. Third.—*Speaking generally, it is a fact that the frontier officers who are entrusted with the duty of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, have large liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with them, and are able to devote much time and patience to these*

special objects. It is notorious that the two frontier Commissionerships of Peshawar and the Derajat are far the lightest worked in the province. In the reorganisation scheme of 1884, when the number of cis-Indus Commissionerships was reduced, and the number of districts included in them increased, the Peshawar Commissionership, notwithstanding that the Commissioner was relieved of sessions work, was not enlarged and only one district was added to the Derajat charge. The number of districts in each Commissionership is now as follows:—

Delhi	7	districts
Jullundur	5	,,
Lahore	6	,,
Rawalpindi	6	,,
Peshawar	3	,,
Derajat	4	,,

Since 1884 the following outlying political charges have been added; Kurram in 1892 to Peshawar, and Tochi and Wano in 1895 to the Derajat, but this does not seriously affect the propositions that the two frontier Commissioners have ample leisure for political work. Their communications on the questions which arise in connection with border politics have always been full and well considered. From long experience of the subject, I maintain that no branch of work entrusted to Commissioners is more efficiently performed. Whenever their personal presence or supervision has been required for interviewing jirgas on special occasions or for watching the development of trans-frontier events, their services have been freely available. There is absolutely no ground for the idea that they have insufficient leisure for patient dealing with trans-frontier tribes, though it is by no means always desirable that an officer of the standing of a Commissioner should personally interview the jirgas. I am not sure that I understand the desire of the Secretary of State that Political Officers on the frontier should have large liberty of action, but I apprehend that what is meant is that they should not be hampered by other duties, not that their power of independent action should be increased. The latter would be quite inconsistent with the centralisation of authority implied in the present proposals. In the earlier days of Punjab Administration, Frontier Commissioners undoubtedly enjoyed large liberty of action, but trans-border politics having become matters of Imperial concern, this liberty has of necessity been curtailed.

8. Passing from Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners and Political Officers, there is perhaps something, though still very little, to be said for the position that local Political Officers have not always sufficient leisure for tribal management. As pointed out by Mr. Merk, two-thirds to three-fourths of the Punjab frontier is in the hands of officers who have nothing else to do. The Political Agent, Dir and Swat, already under the direct orders of the Government of India, is of course an instance of the system desired by the Secretary of State, and the remarks regarding want of leisure, etc., do not apply to him. But apart from him the Political Officer in the Khyber, and the Political Officers in the Tochi and at Wano are solely engaged in tribal management, while the administrative duties of the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram are not so onerous as to hamper him in his discharge of the same duty. The creation of these appointments, all within the last 18 years and most of them within the last eight years, has had the effect of reducing the responsibilities for tribal management attaching to the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan. The power to appoint an additional District Magistrate for districts to which the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887, applies, conferred upon the Local Government by section 5 of that Regulation, was designed to lighten the work of the Deputy Commissioner and set him more free for political duties. With the same object the strength of the staff in frontier districts has from time to time been carefully revised by the Local Government, and special officers have been appointed to the command of the Border Military Police in several frontier districts. The Deputy Commissioners of Hazara and Kohat have ample leisure for their political duties. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has an onerous charge, but he has few political duties left. Buner, the Khudu Khel and

Gaduns are managed by the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division of Yusafzai; Swat and the Utman Khel, except the Laman Utman Khel, a small section, are in the hands of the Political Agent for Dir and Swat; the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber corresponds direct with the Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner is not concerned with its political management; and the tribes of the Kohat Pass are managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. The only tribes which remain under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar are the Mohmands on the north-west, and on the south-west the Aka Khel Afridis and the Hassan Khel section and two other small sub-sections of the Adam Khel. As regards the Mohmands, proposals have been made for transferring them to the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, and probably this should be done when the Khyber settlement is completed. During recent years, while the settlement with the Mohmands was in progress, the work was largely done by the Commissioner in person. The charge of the Peshawar district is undoubtedly quite enough for one officer, and the attention of the Punjab Government has long been directed to the necessity for relieving him of political work or of strengthening his hands in the district administration, so as to permit of his giving more time to such work. The measures taken have been to a great extent effectual. What remains to be done is only a matter of time and thought. It is possible that, if the political management of the Mohmands had last year been in the hands of an officer with more leisure than the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, he might have succeeded in persuading the Commissioner of Peshawar that a raid on Shabkadar was imminent, though I am not inclined to attribute our unpreparedness to his being overworked. Be this as it may, I am prepared to admit that the political management of the Mohmands is a matter which requires further consideration in connection with the settlement of the Khyber Pass, and any redistribution of political functions which may result from the present correspondence. And if the Secretary of State or the Government of India consider that the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar or any other frontier Deputy Commissioner requires further relief to enable him to bestow more time upon the management of the tribes on his border, I shall be quite prepared to make proposals with this object, but such proposals would necessarily involve considerable extra expense, which the Provincial Government would not be in a position to meet without assistance.

9. I do not enter into details regarding the districts of the Derajat, as this is not desired by the Government of India, but in regard to the Peshawar Commissionership I am decidedly of opinion that, with the exception perhaps of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar whose onerous duties have long engaged and will continue to engage the attention of the Punjab Government, there is no foundation for the conclusion that the local Political Officers have not ample leisure for tribal management.

10. The fourth statement that I make is this—

The duty of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes is inseparable from that of managing the tracts within the British border. The grounds for this statement are so well put by Mr. Merk that I reproduce his words:—

"Thousands of our subjects are constantly visiting independent territory, many thousands of the hillmen regularly migrate to our districts, whole clans live for half the year on this and for the other half of the year on that side of the border; where the residents within and without the frontier are not men of the same clan or of the same tribe, they are connected by the intimate ties of common race, of marriage, neighbourhood and of an association, territorial and social, which has endured for many generations. In short, there is no impassable gap or gulf, difficult to cross, between British and independent territory; the frontier is in reality only an arbitrary line drawn through the limits of a more or less homogeneous population. That being so, it will be readily understood what an infinity of questions, of disputes and disagreements of business arises from the daily intercourse of these people. This business must be settled promptly and with justice, or the peace of the border is endangered; it is business which is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests, as such, are arrayed against each other. And upon the successful administration of the daily business of the frontier it chiefly depends whether, under ordinary circumstances, the border is heard of or not."

11. There are tracts in regard to which separate political charges have been framed to which the above remarks apply only to a minor degree. But

they apply with special force to the whole of the Peshawar and Kohat border from the Malakand to the Kurram, including the Khyber Pass and the Afridi and Orakzai tribes. The political management of the last-named tribes is closely bound up with the management of the British border. And although there are tracts in regard to which the position is less clear, this is more or less true all along the border. And Mr. Merk touches the point when he says that the business which arises in consequence of the close connection between the people on either side of the border is quite distinct from the Imperial questions in which British and independent interests are arrayed against each other. There are numerous references in regard to such matters in which a decision of the Local Government may be called for, but a pronouncement of the Foreign Department of the Government of India would be unnecessary and out of place. In short, a great deal of our management of the trans-border tribes is carried on in the daily course of border administration, and it is not expedient that it should be magnified into a Foreign Office question. On the other hand, the separation of the trans-frontier from the cis-frontier aspect of many questions now disposed of by our frontier officers is impossible. This was fully realised by Lord Lytton when proposing the creation of a Frontier Chief Commissionership, in the words:* "Mixed up as are the tribes within and beyond our borders, he (the Chief Commissioner) must evidently have charge of the immediate frontier districts as well as of all our trans-frontier relations. I confidently affirm the inseparable connection of portions of British territory with trans-frontier tracts and the necessity of entrusting the control of both to the same local officer."

* Minute of 22nd April 1877.

12. My fifth statement is—

That frontier officers in the Punjab have been much less liable to removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion than other officers of the Punjab Commission; and that a special service constituted with the object of furnishing officers solely for controlling the trans-frontier tribes would be a failure. I do not suppose that the above proposition will be seriously challenged. The writer of the article in "The times" of 23rd August, in support of his assertions that frontier officers are now frequently changed, that they are no longer specially selected for frontier work, and that the ablest of them look upon such work as a stepping-stone to pleasanter posts, alluded to the fact that between 1st April 1894 and August 1898 there had been 13 changes in the office of Commissioner of Peshawar. But as he was obliged to record, though there were 13 changes, there were only four officers, and the changes were in no single case brought about by the removal of any of those to pleasanter posts, while each of the four officers was a thoroughly experienced frontier officer. It is sufficient to mention their names, and record their total service and the length of their frontier service:—

	Years.	
	Total Service.	Service on Frontier.
Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I. . . .	29	21½
Mr. Cunningham, C.I.E. . . .	26	15½
Mr. Merk, C.S.I.	23	15¾
Mr. King, C.S.I.	20	9½

These officers, all of them bearing the marks of approved service in the decorations they have earned, are undoubtedly the best men that the Punjab had to give for the office of Commissioner of Peshawar. That their names should have been cited by "The Times'" writer in support of his extraordinary

assertions seems to me singularly unfortunate for his argument. I should not have gone out of my way to deal with this instance, but that I am at a loss to find any ground for what is implied in the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's despatch that it will not be found convenient that the officers entrusted with the duties of maintaining friendly relations with, and control over, the trans-frontier tribes, should be "subject to the removal or transfer to other appointments under the ordinary exigencies of provincial re distribution or promotion." The officers employed on the Punjab frontier are very rarely moved to charges in the interior of the province when they have once established their reputation as frontier officers. I think I may say that the only circumstances under which such transfers have been made are those which relate to the health of the officer or some other disqualification for frontier service. On the other hand, it will, I think, be readily admitted that a small service is difficult to man properly; that the pick of a large Commission is likely to be far superior to the best outturn of a limited number of specialists, and that a small corps of Punjab frontier politicals would not be in any respect a success. I am not arguing here against a Frontier Commission large enough to deal with a considerable tract of British territory added to the control of trans-frontier tribes, nor against a Department of the Foreign Office with a political contingent forming part of the political service; but a limited service of a dozen or even two dozen politicals recruited *ad hoc* to be retained *ad hoc*, and to be precluded from transfer otherwise than on promotion to higher spheres under the orders of the Government of India, would be a thorn in the side of the latter, and is doomed to failure. And it may, I think, be confidently asserted that the best field for selecting Punjab frontier officers is the Punjab Commission, and that, while as hitherto it is desirable that transfers from the interior of the province to the frontier and *vice versâ* in the higher grades of the Commission should be sparingly made, it would be undesirable to separate the two services in such a manner as to preclude transfers, where they are manifestly for the advantage of the public service.

13. I have thus endeavoured to clear away what I cannot but regard as misconceptions in respect of the existing state of affairs, and I now crave permission to say a few words regarding the Secretary of State's proposals. The first and most prominent feature of those proposals is the elimination of the Punjab Government in the chain of correspondence in regard to trans-frontier management between the Punjab local frontier officers and the Government of India. It is proposed to put the subordinates of the Local Government into direct communication with the Supreme Government on this subject. The advantage of this change is not stated, but I think I may assume that the main object is to get rid of what is rightly or wrongly held to be the Punjab view in regard to our trans-frontier management. What that view is has been well described by "Expertus" in the letter above quoted, and I cannot do better than give an extract from his remarks:—

> "I think I may claim for the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers that they have always been most loyal to the Government of India and have done their utmost to carry out the policy of that Government as if it was their own. What has from time to time occurred has been simply this—that when the Government of India has directed some forward move, the Lieutenant Governor and his officers being in immediate contact with the tribes have felt more impressed than the Government of India seemed to be with the difficulties and risks with the amount of force required at starting and to be permanently locked up, and so forth, and have represented this to the Government of India."

I need not say much on the value of the opinion of an officer in the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on questions relating to the control of the trans-frontier tribes. It is for the Government of India to estimate the value of such an opinion. As remarked by "Expertus," "the exclusion of the Punjab Government from all share in the frontier administration would undoubtedly simplify matters in two ways, *viz.*, by abridging discussion and removing opposition to forward movements, and by doing away with the supervision and control which the Lieutenant-Governor, who spends a good deal of time on the frontier and is in close contact with frontier affairs, now exercises. Whether the results of this simplification would be good or bad, I leave others to say." Although these remarks were directed to the

roposal to separate the frontier entirely from the Punjab Government, they eserve, I submit, respectful consideration with reference to the proposal to ontrol the trans-frontier tribes without the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor f the Punjab.

14. The second objection to the proposal is that as above stated the nanagement of trans-frontier tribes is so much mixed up with that of the djoining British frontier, that their complete separation is impossible. Thus nany matters will be reported direct to the Government of India which affect he responsibility of the Local Government, but in regard to which the Local Government will have no voice. This is to my mind absolutely fatal to the cheme. I do not think the inconvenience and impossibility of the arrangenent would be fully apparent for some time, as the frontier officers of experience would retain for some time their old ideas of subordination to the Local Government, but a few years would, I feel sure, be sufficient to reveal its impossibility. The Lieutenant-Governor will find his authority over the frontier listricts impaired and will be of little assistance to the Government of India n the task which will have devolved upon it. In support of this view I ppeal to opinions held on previous occasions with reference to the same subject.

The orders* of the Government of India directing the submission by all officers in the Punjab exercising political functions of information of a certain class direct to the Government of India were regarded by the late Sir Henry Durand as involving a radical change in the position and powers of the Local Government. He represented† that:

* Foreign Department, dated 20th July 1870.

† Punjab Government, dated the 22nd August 1870, paragraph 6.

"a very little consideration of practical working must convince any one acquainted with the system of the administration hitherto in force that subordinate officers, when they shall cease to be confined to direct communication with the Local Government, and shall acquire the practice of direct correspondence, both written and telegraphic, with the Government of India, will *ipso facto* be invested with a power of initiating through the superior Government their own views. These may or may not be consonant with those of the Local Government, and when opposed to them there will be no corrective. The superior Government, acting on first impressions, may find itself committed to the issue of instructions from which it may be difficult to recede, however little in harmony with the deliberate views of the Local Government which can only reach subsequently. The latter would thus be fettered by the action of its nominal subordinates and be placed in a very false position.

"Besides the above element of weakness, there is the fact which obtrudes itself upon general observation, and is already the subject of comment, namely, that there is no announcement that similar orders have been promulgated to the Bombay Government with regard to its officers on the Sind or Rajputana frontiers; nor to the Bengal Government with regard to its Assam and Arracan frontiers; nor to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma with regard to the Burmese, Karan, Shan, and Siamese frontiers. The contrast is held to indicate a change of policy reflecting distrust of, and want of confidence in, the Punjab Government and its officers."

It will be observed that Sir Henry Durand's apprehensions were based merely upon the direct transmission of information. A division of responsibility in the actual management of frontier affairs was not contemplated by him as a possibility. An instance of the effect of the orders regarding direct reports to the Government of India will be found in the correspondence marginally noted. Sir Robert Egerton represented that direct communications not of the urgent character mentioned in the correspondence of 1870 between the Commissioner of Peshawar and the Government of India had resulted in different orders being communicated to the former by the latter, and by the Punjab Government. He represented that such procedure was anomalous and might lead to confusion; that he knew "of no reason why the Commissioner of Peshawar should hold a position in regard to the Government of India independent of the Punjab Government." The Government of India entirely shared Sir R. Egerton's views "that the correspondence in question should be strictly limited to matters regarding which it is important that the Government of India should receive the earliest information," though it held the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar to be exceptional, as he was the sole agent of the

Punjab Government, dated the 9th November 1880.
Government of India, dated the 3rd February 1881.

Government of India for very important and usually urgent correspondence across the frontier, and that as regarded that correspondence it was unavoidable that he should continue to communicate direct with the Foreign Office. The correspondence for which the Commissioner of Peshawar was sole agent to the Government of India was, of course, correspondence with Kabul. It may, I think, be concluded that the Government of India on this occasion realised the justice of Sir Robert Egerton's contention that divided responsibility in the control of the Commissioner of Peshawar would result in confusion.

In 1892 there was some talk of separating off the political work of the Punjab Frontier Districts and placing it in the hands of officers who would be directly under the Government of India. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick denounced the proposal in very strong terms, and pronounced it simply out of the question. I appeal to universal experience in support of the view that the authority of the Punjab Government would be dangerously weakened by such a measure. Punjab frontier officers have larger opportunities of attracting the notice of the Government of India under existing conditions than other officers—these opportunities would be greatly increased by a definite portion of their work being specially controlled by the Government of India to the exclusion of the Local Government, and, human nature being what it is, the tendency to play to the superior gallery would be irresistible.

15. The third objection to the proposal is that it will throw upon the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India a mass of work with which the Local Government is competent to deal, and the submission of which to the Government of India is quite unnecessary. How would the distribution of work be made in practice? I imagine by some such order as this, "All matters affecting our relations with trans-frontier tribes which Commissioners are unable to dispose of will be referred by them to the Government of India direct and not to the Local Government." I cannot suggest any other distribution. It would not do to say that all matters of importance should be so referred. The Local Government might pass an order in the initial stage which would hamper the Government of India later on. Nor would it do to say that all matters affecting the peace of the border should be so referred. Many matters occur in frontier administration which are unimportant at first, but assume importance as they develop. There are numberless possibilities of the peace of the border being affected by matters which are apparently totally unconnected with trans-border tribes, and which at first sight ought not to produce such an effect. Half the causes of trans-frontier unrest might be embodied in correspondence with the Local Government, and that part of the correspondence which was sent direct to the Government of India might be quite incomplete without it. I am really quite unable to make any suggestion for defining what matters should be referred to the Government of India which would not be open to one of two serious objections, *viz.*, that it would either swamp the Foreign Office or afford insufficient material for forming an opinion. The only possible method is that the reporting officer should be responsible for communicating intelligence of importance in sufficient detail to enable the Government of India to form an opinion. This is what the Local Government now does, and I do not understand what advantage is gained by placing the responsibility on a subordinate of the Local Government.

16. I have not been able to do what I was asked to do, *viz.*, to give an opinion as to the way in which the external relations with the tribes on the Peshawar border could be regulated under the conditions desired by Her Majesty's Government, or to discuss the changes of system which would be entailed by giving effect to the scheme above indicated. I do not think those relations can be regulated in the precise manner indicated, without introducing chaos into the frontier administration. If what is desired is to eliminate the Punjab Government from trans-frontier control, this can only be done by removing the frontier districts, or such portions of them as are closely connected with trans-frontier tribes, from the control of the Punjab Government, and forming this tract into a separate administration under the direct orders of the Government of India. I am not called upon to say anything on this subject, as it has been

negatived after the fullest consideration both by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and I entirely concur in the reasons which have led to this conclusion. At the same time, it would, in my opinion, be far better to encounter all the objections urged to that scheme than to disintegrate the existing administration and introduce confusion where there is, at all events, order and discipline.

17. As I am concluding these remarks, I have received a telegram from Sir R. Udny and a letter from Mr. Anderson, both of which give a partial assent to the Secretary of State's scheme. Sir R. Udny approves of the elimination of the intermediate responsibility of the Local Government, but adds that there are minor points which have required a good deal of consideration. His opinion will be forwarded when received. Mr. Anderson, while expressing his opinion that the new scheme is open to serious objections, thinks that it has certain advantages. I need not notice his objections, as they have been fully stated in this note. The advantages he considers to be—

(1) That the status of the Commissioner will be enhanced in the eyes of the tribesmen, and they will thus be more amneable to his control.

(2) That correspondence will be saved and discussion reduced.

(3) That the relations of the trans-frontier tribes with the Amir of Kabul will thereby be brought under more direct control of the Government of India.

(4) It will be an advantage for Commissioners to be more directly under the Supreme Government in connection with other Departments, such, for example, as the Military Department.

I do not think the tribes will know the difference between a Commissioner who gets his orders direct from the Government of India or intermediately from the Local Government. But no doubt the status of the Commissioner would have to be raised if he were entrusted with more authority than at present. The question is whether the Government of India is prepared largely to raise his status and make him practically a Chief Commissioner. If so, I am afraid he will be difficult to control in regard to his other duties. The Financial Commissioner who is his superior officer in revenue matters holds a position only a little higher than that of Commissioner as it is. I have dealt with (2) above. I think (3) is already fully provided for. Every item of news regarding Kabul is already sent to the Government of India, and the Local Government never attempts to decide questions affecting the Amir. No. 4 shows, I think, what complications are likely to arise. It is not contemplated, I presume, to allow Commissioners to correspond with the Military Department of the Government of India direct in regard to "the employment of the military forces in support of the Political Officers in checking raids and promoting peace and order."

18. In conclusion, I can only state my conviction that, unless and until Her Majesty's Government decide to separate the frontier and place it under a Chief Commissioner or other officer in direct subordination to the Government of India, the existing machinery cannot with any advantage be altered. The Local Government at present works in loyal subordination to the Government of India, and while, on the one hand, submitting for its orders, together with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, all matters of importance with regard to trans-frontier matters as well as matters arising in other Departments, stems the tide of correspondence by assuming responsibility in regard to matters within its competence. Though the views of the Local Government have not always been in accord with those of the Government of India, I confidently assert that it has never failed in loyal co-operation with the declared policy of the latter. I am not aware that the Government of India has made any complaint in regard to this matter, and I appeal to the present correspondence to show that, as regards the former management of trade affairs in the pass, the Government of India considered the Punjab management satisfactory and desired that it should be reproduced. If the Punjab Government has in the past practically acted as

a drag on the suggestions or proposals of the forward school of frontier politicians, the most strenuous advocates of which will be found in military ranks, I venture to suggest that the elimination of its counsels will not strengthen the position of the Government of India with whom rests the responsibility of deciding between conflicting views according to the best interests of the Empire, and to whom the views of the head of the local administration can hardly be a matter of indifference. But the view which under a strong sense of duty I feel bound to urge in connection with the present case, is that to place the Commissioner of Peshawar and District Officers in the Peshawar Division in respect of trans-frontier matters under the direct control of the Government of India would indicate a want of confidence in the Government of the Punjab and would introduce confusion into its administration.

(Sd.) W. M. YOUNG.

19th October 1898.

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

Letter from L. W. Dane, Esquire, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Lahore, 7th November 1898.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter dated 23rd October (Confidential), I am desired to submit the letters noted on the margin, which contain the opinions of Sir R. Udny, K.C.S.I., and Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., on the question of the future administration of the Punjab Frontier and to convey the following remarks.

Letter dated 20th October 1898, from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division.
Letter dated 21st October 1898, from Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., on Special Duty.

2. As regards the first four paragraphs of Sir R. Udny's letter, the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to add. He proposes a distribution of the work, but does not deal with any of the objections to a dual system of frontier management which Sir Mackworth Young has endeavoured to explain in his memorandum dated 19th October 1898.

The remainder of his letter is a plea for —

(*a*) A specially selected body of Civil Officers for service in districts on the Afghan border.

(*b*) A largely increased staff of European assistants in the same districts.

3. Sir R. Udny's scheme for (*a*) is practically what has for some years been accepted by the Punjab Government, with the exception (1) that the inducements for frontier service in the shape of extra emoluments consists in the extra allowances for political charges, for the outposts of Mardan, Thal, Tank, Rajanpur, Mianwali, and Bhakkar, and the Pashtu and Biluchi allowances, and it has not been found necessary to ask for salaries graduated with reference to contemporaries cis-Indus; (2) that the demarcation between service trans-Indus and cis-Indus has not been quite so final or distinct as Sir R. Udny wishes, for the reason that officers sometimes develop special aptitude or the reverse for frontier service after a longer period than three years, and, as in the case of the judicial and executive separation, it is better for the service that there should not be such finality at an early stage of an officer's career. Sir R. Udny's list of officers serving on the frontier does not include the names of several officers who have served on the frontier, and who might serve there again. Their removal has been due to various causes. Sometimes to health, sometimes to

the desirability of giving the officer a training in the more regulated procedure of a cis-Indus districts, sometimes to the fact that an officer has been proved not sufficiently equipped for special work on the frontier, sometimes to the requirements of the Government of India, as in the case of Major Deane, C.S.I., and Major MacMahon, C.I.E., C.S.I., but rarely or never has the transfer been made in the interest of the cis-Indus as contrasted with the trans-Indus administration. Speaking generally, however, His Honour entirely concurs in the principles which Sir. R. Udny advocates for regulating service on the frontier.

4. But the great difficulty with which we have had to contend of late, a difficulty which lies beneath all Sir R. Udny's strictures and the removal of which must be a work of time, is the paucity of officers of a certain standing in the Commission. The circumstances which led to this depletion have frequently been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and I am now to enclose for facility of reference a copy of paragraphs 13 to 15 of Mr. Tupper's letter dated 1st July 1889, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, which will explain the state of affairs then existing. Up to 1878 the recruitment was fairly regular, but thereafter it fell off seriously. No less than seven junior civilians, who had been recruited under the new system by which candidates of the ages of 17 to 19 were admitted to the open competition, died also shortly after their arrival in the country, and some of the Statutory civilians did not prove a success and left the service. The result is that between 1880 and 1884, a period of five years, there are now only nine officers in the Commission instead of about thirty-one, which, under the normal scheme of recruitment, we should have obtained. A proposal to mend matters by drafting in competent men from other branches of the Government service was not accepted by the Government of India, and in consequence for the past ten years the greatest difficulty has been experienced in manning the posts in the Province. The frontier has suffered least as it has always been recognised to be a matter of vital necessity to keep competent officers there, but elsewhere all sorts of expedients have been resorted to and the districts have been filled temporarily by Provincial Service men and officers of two and three years' service. Since 1893, however, the number of recruits has risen to eleven and thirteen a year, and many of these are officers of great promise, so that in the near future it will be a simpler matter to adequately fill all the posts in the Province.

5. I am to point out that Sir R. Udny's second proposition in favour of a largely increased European staff on the frontier is nothing new. The question engrossed the attention of the Government of India and this Government in 1891, and the measures then taken are detailed in the despatch dated 23rd June 1891, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary of State. The following extract, paragraph 3, of Mr. Fanshawe's letter dated 17th November 1891, to the Frontier Commissioners, clearly explains the aims which the Punjab Government then held in view. These are almost identical with those of Sir R. Udny, and Sir Mackworth Young considers that they still embody all that is really necessary, and that when they are attained a fully efficient frontier staff will always be available :—

3 The strength of the staff of the districts of your division will be in future as shown in the accompanying statements, in which also the *personnel* of the staff for the present cold weather is entered. For the reasons given in the notes annexed to my letter No. 129 of 20th March last, Sir James Lyall considers that this staff will be found sufficient in all cases, and will enable Deputy Commissioners to devote a proper share of their time to political and frontier work without detriment to their control and share of the general work of district administration. Deputy Commissioners will doubtless bear in mind that it is a necessary part of the revised scheme of frontier administration that they should trust all their subordinates specially appointed for this work with a good deal of responsibility and power. Unless this is done the relief which it is desired to give to District Officers themselves will be less than it should be In particular, the officers in charge of the Border Military Police should, if proper use is made of their services, be able to relieve the Deputy Commissioners of much unimportant work connected with border offences and tribal administration, and proposals should be submitted for investing them with the necessary magisterial powers for this work. A European assistant will be attached to the headquarters of all frontier districts whose staff does not include one at present so soon as the recruitment of the Commission will permit of this, and it is to be hoped that this will be arranged for by the commencement of next hot weather at latest. Similarly, all outposts will, as far as possible, be held by a European officer in future.

6. That these results have not been fully realised up to the present, is entirely due to the general depletion of the Commission explained above. When the Commission is properly manned, it will be a comparatively easy thing to provide suitable officers for frontier service and to increase the staff of European Assistants in Frontier districts. Meanwhile, the Punjab Government has done its best to provide substitutes from other Branches of the service, and the names of Messrs. Hastings, Donald, Waterfield, are not unknown to the Government of India as efficient Frontier officers. A scheme for securing the full training of Frontier Political Officers in the management of the Border tribes by placing junior officers of the Commission in command of the Border Military Police in Frontier districts is under consideration, and its submission to the Government of India is only delayed pending the development of the scheme for a Frontier Militia, which has been referred to the Punjab Government for consideration. If so desired, a proposal to throw open the command of the Border Military Police to Assistant Commissioners as well as to the Assistant District Superintendents of Police and Tahsildars, noted in the Government of India despatch above quoted, can be submitted for sanction at once.

7. In conclusion, I am to intimate that the Lieutenant-Governor has no remarks to offer on Mr. Cunningham's letter, as all the subjects therein discussed have been already dealt with in this letter or in Sir Mackworth Young's note dated 19th October 1898.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. W. DANE,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Annex A.

Letter from Sir Richard Udny, K.C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar Division, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Nathiagali, 20th October 1898.

IN reply to your endorsement of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to say that I am strongly in favour of the proposal "to make the Commissioner of Peshawar, and through him several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the tribes, directly subordinnate in such matters to the Government of India"; and after much consideration I am unable to see why the carrying out of this proposal should entail any change in the existing system.

2. As far as *purely external* relations with the trans-frontier tribes are concerned, I think it would be a distinct advantage for the Commissioner to be in direct communication with the Government of India, and it seems to me that, on the border of the Peshawar Division at any rate, the elimination of the intermediate responsibility of the Local Government would give rise to no practical inconvenience, provided that copies of the correspondence were furnished simultaneously to the Lieutenant-Governor in the few cases which might appear to affect the interests of our cis-border subjects, *e.g.*, where residents of British India had been maltreated in independent territory. The sending of such copies might safely be left to the discretion of the Commissioner, and the Government of India would doubtless note the omission to send them in any case in which they considered it necessary that His Honour should have an opportunity of offering his opinion.

3. Our other relations with the tribesmen, which are not purely external, are generally in respect of one or other of the following matters :—

(i) Raids or other offences committed in British territory either by trans-border tribesmen themselves or by British outlaws residing with them ;

(ii) Difficulties which occasionally arise in consequence of men who have homes on both sides of the border mixing themselves up with trans-frontier affairs or going across the border to commit offences there while residing in British territory, *e.g.*, in the case of the Mohmands on the Shabkadar frontier and Wazirs in the Bannu District.

(iii) Offences committed upon trans-border men in independent territory by purely British subjects who return to our side of the border afterwards;

(iv) Disputes between cis and trans-border men about the boundary of British India; and

(v) Disputes arising out of civil transactions between men of independent territory which are not taken into the ordinary Civil Courts, but decided by jirga under Section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

4. In serious offences of class (i), which under existing orders are already reported both to the Local and Supreme Governments, all correspondence should go in duplicate to both Governments, though the cases would be settled under the direction of the Government of India alone. Minor offences of this class are ordinarily disposed of by the local officers without any report to Government at all, but any periodical statements of such cases which at present go to the Punjab Government would, I presume, in future be submitted to the Government of India.

In cases under class (ii) it would generally be unnecessary to send the Punjab Government copies of the correspondence, as the men concerned, though sometimes resident in British territory, are in respect of such matters practically trans-border tribesmen.

Cases of classes (iii) and (iv) are very rare, but it would probably be advisable that any correspondence about them should be in duplicate, the final decision under class (iii) being left to the Local Government, and under class (iv) to the Government of India in communication with the Local Government, as would be done in disputes of the same kind between a Native State under the Foreign Department and the conterminous Local Administration in British India.

Statements of cases under class (v) might, if desired, go to the Government of India, though there seems no reason why they should not be submitted, as they have been hitherto, to the Local Government along with the other quarterly statements under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

I have not referred to cases of male or female refugees from independent territory, because the only notice we take of them is to require such refugees under Section 35 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation to reside at a distance from the border if any attempt upon their lives is apprehended from across the frontier, and this is a matter of internal administration.

5. As the whole question of frontier management is now under discussion, there are two other points upon which I should like to take this opportunity of saying a word, *viz.*—

(*a*) The necessity of a specially selected body of Civil Officers for service in districts on the Afghan border; and

(*b*) the necessity of largely increasing the staff of European Assistants in the same districts.

6. As regards (*a*), I have always held the strongest opinion, and my views are still the same as I expressed demi-officially in 1891 or 1892, *viz.*, that no officer should be sent to the frontier till he has received his full ordinary training—*i.e.*, until he has passed all his Departmental Examinations and gone through the usual course of Settlement instructions—that all officers thus qualified should be allowed to volunteer for the frontier provided that they must do so while still under three years' service, and that only those volunteers

should be accepted who appear likely, from their physique, strength of character, and power of associating with natives, to prove adapted for the work before them. Such volunteers should be enrolled on a special register, and warned that they are electing for *permanent* service on the frontier, where promotion must necessarily be slow because the body of officers will always be comparatively small, and because they will not be considered eligible for transfer to promotion cis-Indus; but I would make up for this to some extent by allowing Assistant Commissioners in border districts to draw higher pay when officers of their own standing in the Commission or junior to them were officiating as Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, and this, with the knowledge that they belonged to a "*corps d'élite*" with more interesting and responsible work and with greater possibilities of advancement and distinction than ordinarily fall to the lot of the cis-Indus official, should be sufficient to keep men who have voluntarily chosen this line of service fairly contented. Hitherto I believe junior officers have not unfrequently been sent trans-Indus, and again withdrawn to the Punjab, without regard to their own inclinations. The result has been in some cases that they have managed to return cis-Indus on the first opportunity, while in other cases men who would gladly have remained on the frontier have been recalled either for the Secretariat or because their turn had come for promotion to charge of districts elsewhere; but according to my idea no officer once selected for the frontier should ever be withdrawn except for proved unfitness or for neglect to pass the Pashtu Examination within a reasonable time.

7. In this connection I append a statement* of all Civil Officers who are either serving on the Afghan frontier at present or who may be reckoned upon as available for work on this border though absent on furlough or (as in the case of Colonel Leigh) posted temporarily to a cis-Indus district; and by Afghan frontier I mean the five districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where the trans-border tribesmen are of Afghan race, as distinguished from Dera Ghazi Khan, where the people are Biluch and the conditions are very different. From this statement it will be seen at once how irregularly the supply of frontier officers has been maintained, and that, if the six men of longest border experience (not counting myself as I am retiring immediately) were removed, we should have no one left of much more than six years' frontier training, while the great majority are very junior. In the period of thirteen years from February 1878 to February 1891 only five men were sent to the frontier who still remain there. From 1891 to 1895 we have one officer per year, and eight in 1896—1898, but under the existing system most of the latter would probably be recalled cis-Indus before long.

8. As regards the second point (*b*), it must be understood, as in the preceding paragraph, that I am speaking only of what (to use the old expression) may be called Covenanted Officers, *i.e.*, Covenanted Civilians or Military Officers in Civil employ, for Uncovenanted Officers can never, save under very exceptional circumstances, be promoted to the charge of districts or divisions, and, however able they may be, their frontier experience can rarely be utilised in these higher posts. Except, therefore, for purely judicial-work or the charge of treasuries, Uncovenanted Officers on the frontier fill positions which might otherwise be more usefully occupied by Covenanted men in training for higher service, and no Uncovenanted Officer (European or Native) should ever be placed in charge of a frontier sub-division, or in posts like those of the Political Officers in the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi or Wana, which also afford excellent training for the political duties of a Deputy Commissioner. Yet, at the present moment we find a European Extra Judicial Assistant (Mr. Homan) officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, while a Native Extra Assistant Commissioner (Sardar Mahsud) is at Tank, the frontier sub-division of the same district, and a European Police Officer, Mr. Donald (though this is probably only a temporary arrangement), is in the Khyber. Not long ago, too, we had Mr. Hastings (another Police Officer) in the Kurram, and at the time of the outbreak last year the Political Officer of the Khyber was a Native. Lastly, there have been occasions within my recollection when the important sub-divisions of Mardan

* Not printed.

and Thal were held either by a European or Native Extra Assistant Commissioner, and all these instances have been due to the impossibility of providing officers of sufficient standing and experience from the Covenanted line. Even the posts of the Commandants of Border Police, who usually act as Political Assistant to their Deputy Commissioners, are valuable for frontier training, and I think that, in future, these two might be held with advantage by regular officers of the Commission; but such officers ought never to be left long enough in them to forget, or acquire a distaste for, the ordinary work of interior district administration, and this, I may add, is a remark which applies equally to the Political charges in the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana.

2. If these views are accepted, it is evident that the number of Covenanted Assistants in the Afghan border districts must be largely increased. Even as it is the number is too small to allow of a fair proportion being always absent on furlough or leave. The result is that at the present moment three of the five districts are temporarily in charge of officers of less than two years' frontier standing (Messrs. Mant, Down and Grant), while in another—Dera Ismail Khan—the Deputy Commissioner, as I have said already, is not a Covenanted officer at all. As regards Assistant Commissioners, the case is still worse, for in four of the five districts there is no such officer at head-quarters, and in Peshawar, so notorious for its crime and lawlessness, there is but one (Mr. Gracey) who came up from cis-Indus two or three weeks ago. To remedy this state of things, and to secure a properly graduated service of trained men, there ought to be at least two Covenanted Assistants (or three, if one is to be Commandant of Border Police) at the head-quarters of every district, and four in Peshawar, a corresponding diminution of course being made in the number of European and Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. The permanent Convenanted staff on the Afghan frontier would then be constituted as follows:—

Commissioners	2
Deputy Commissioners	5
Political Officers in Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana	4
Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Mardan, Thal and Tank Sub-Divisions	3
Commandants of Border Police in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan	4
Assistant Commissioners at head-quarters	12
TOTAL	30

and this would allow of a reasonable number of officers being absent on furlough or leave without necessitating the constant bringing up of new and untrained men from cis-Indus, which is at present unavoidable.

It may be urged that, if the number of subordinate officers is so much increased, and they are debarred from advancement cis-Indus, promotion to Officiating Deputy Commissionerships will be so slow that we shall have no men offering themselves for the frontier. This would no doubt be true if no steps were taken to remedy such a grievance, and it is therefore essential, as I have already pointed out, that a sliding scale of pay should be introduced giving an Assistant Commissioner the pay of a Deputy Commissioner whenever an officer junior to him is officiating in charge of a district cis-Indus.

It may also be said that, to keep men out of the charge of districts and in subordinate positions for seven or eight years would tend to disgust them and to dwarf their power of accepting responsibility; but, though they would take some time to rise to Deputy Commissionerships, they would not be all this time mere assistants; and it is a point of great importance to have men of a certain standing for Political charges like Kurram, etc., which on this account it has often been very difficult to fill from the Covenanted line. In the ordinary course an officer on first coming to the frontier should have two years of the usual work in Cutchery, which is the best of all schools for learning the language, and after that he might be put for a year in command of the Border Police. Then would

come a term of two or three years in charge of a sub-division, followed by, perhaps, a year or two in an independent charge like the Khyber or Kurram, by which time, if not before, a permanent district vacancy would probably be available. All this would give such ample variety of experience and responsibility, that I think no man with a liking for border service would find it compare unfavourably with a life even of a Deputy Commissioner cis-Indus, and still less so with the duties of an Assistant Commissioner, who is often little better than a Cutchery drudge.

Extract, paragraphs 13 to 15, of a letter dated Simla, 1st July 1889, from C. L. Tupper, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

13. Enclosed will be found a statement (Enclosure III*) from which it will be perceived that, whereas according to the prescribed figure of recruitment, *viz.*, 6·21 per annum, the Commission should have received 68·31 recruits in these years, the actual number of recruits was 52 only, and of these, owing to resignations, transfers to other Provinces and employments, and to deaths, only 32 remain. In the years 1885—1888, as will be perceived from the same statement, the recruitment has been sufficient or fairly so.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity to beg that the services of the following officers now employed away from the Punjab may be restored to this Province when practicable, *viz.* —

(1) Mr. R. G. Thomson, Officiating Postmaster-General, Punjab.
(2) and (3) Messrs. Drew and Cappel, transferred to Bombay in 1882.
(4) Mr. L. W. King, now serving under the Government of India in the Political Department and just at present on furlough.

The Lieutenant-Governor would like to add to this list the names of Mr. Hurry and Lieutenant Martindale, now serving in Burma, but he does not wish to be pressing upon this point, as he believes that it would be very difficult for the Chief Commissioner of Burma to spare their services. I am to add as additional reasons for this request that the European strength of the Punjab Commission is at a dangerously low ebb, and that undoubtedly one of the reasons for the defects in the criminal administration which are under discussion is the want of a sufficient number of European Magistrates.

15. It remains to consider the measures which should be adopted to keep the future strength of the Punjab Commission up to the mark. This matter has been very fully discussed in personal consultation with yourself, and the result is that it is now proposed to raise the number of charges to which recruitment should be adjusted from 104 to 119. The reasons for this change are very fully explained in the annexed memorandum (Enclosure IV*) by the Secretary to this Government, showing in detail the results of the recent conference with yourself. In accordance with those proposals the figure of recruitment should be raised from 6·21 to 7·105. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that this proposal will be sanctioned. He has also requested that the next supply of Covenanted Civilians may be five instead of four, the number viously intimated to you; and he thinks it would be an excellent thing if Military recruits could be given to the Punjab as soon as possible.

Annex B.

tter from F. D. Cunningham, Esq., C.I.E., Commissoner (on Special Duty) to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Peshawar, the 21st October 1898.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a letter from the vernment of India, Foreign Department, dated 19th September, about erations proposed in the present system of managing relations with tribes ond the Peshawar border, so as to bring the conduct of these affairs more ctly under the control of the Government of India.

* Not printed.

2. The despatch of the Secretary of State announces that generally "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory," and that, with special reference to the Khyber, it is "not desirable merely to restore arrangements which were in force before the outbreak." Some change is, therefore, called for. There can be no question that of late, and especially in the year 1897, the fruits of the present system have not been all that could be wished; how far this is due to defects in the administrative system and how far to difficulties inherent in recent frontier policy and to deep-rooted antagonism between feeling beyond the border and the aims of government, is a question well worthy of consideration, though its discussion here would be out of place.

The decision of Her Majesty's Government calls for a change in the administrative machine, and the immediate question is whether, as regards the Peshawar border, that direct control which is desired can be secured by removing the Commissioner and the officers below him from subordination to the Punjab Government in respect of political matters, and by placing them to that extent under the direct orders of the Government of India.

The proposal has the obvious objection of weakening the control of the Local Government over its principal Revenue Officers and Magistrates in the Division. I should be sorry to say it would be unworkable; Indian officials are accustomed to serve many masters; the Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab is controlled in some Departments by the Commissioner, in other by the Sessions Judge and Chief Court, and he is answerable to a variety of other authorities. It is said that this dependence on many masters is practicable because all are under one head, the Local Government; so that the Deputy Commissioner cannot excuse deficiencies on one side by pleading press of work on another. To this it may be replied that, whatever other changes are introduced, assuming that the Deputy Commissioner is left in charge of the clans of his own border, as I hope to show he must and ought to be, he would still, for both internal and external work, be under the Commissioner; and though the Commissioner would serve two masters, yet ultimately all are under one supreme authority, the Government of India.

At the same time, though I think the proposal is not wholly unworkable, it has in it many tendencies to produce friction, and from the point of view of the Local Government may well be thought impracticable.

The Lieutenant-Governor would no longer look on officials in Peshawar as his servants, and it might happen that a transfer desired by him in the interest of the Revenue or Judicial administration would be vetoed by the Government of India. This again does not seem to me an insuperable objection, for analogous cases arise under the Provincial Government where Revenue and Judicial authorities take different views of the efficiency of the individual.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that the proposal has in it certain seeds of friction and will put the Local Government in a very difficult position. Moreover, it will not be easy in practice to define the two spheres. To distinguish on paper relations with border clans from district work is easy, but many questions affecting directly the ryots within our border may indirectly concern their trans-frontier cousins.

To go no further back than the last year, the Kohat salt duty, the Agror Border Regulation, and matters connected with the Border Police, are cases in point.

3. But from the concluding part of paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch, I gather that, coupled with this change in the position of the Commissioner, it is suggested that the District Officer should be divorced from the management of political business on his own border.

I do no know whether this is an essential part of the proposal under discussion; if it be, I venture to think the scheme needs careful reconsideration. Speaking with a long experience—nearly a quarter of a century—of frontier work, I make bold to say that, whatever changes may be introduced above, the fundamental principle of Border administration should be to retain in one hand

executive control within, and the management of relations with clans on the fringe of hills beyond, the frontier. Any other system must involve immense loss of influence and waste of power.

The geographical line which marks the boundary is no barrier; in many parts the men beyond are of the same clan and race as our subjects within the border; in some they live on both sides, migrating with the seasons; in all parts foreigner and subject, whose villages and grazing-grounds adjoin, are closely connected by ties of interest, business, tenancy or marriage. Many trans-border clans have "jagirs" in our districts; all down the frontier the great families have assignments or pensions representing allowances granted by former Rulers—Mogal, Durrani or Sikh—to secure their loyalty and assistance. Though the heads of these families are no longer regularly employed as middlemen, yet they still have influence, and take care to maintain it; in every frontier trouble they are called in to assist, and often do most valuable work.

All these and many similar conditions give to the officer who is Magistrate and Collector, who is locally supreme in matters connected with Police, Criminal Justice and the administration of the Land Revenue system, a power to get work out of Chiefs and Khans within our border, to check intrigues starting in our territory, and to influence clansmen on the immediate "hinterland" of his district, such as no other official can exert.

Leisure to sit all day and every day with jirgas and men from across the border will not make up for want of power to decide their petitions about assessment of wells, suspension of revenue demands on lands owned by them in Peshawar, or to take action under the Frontier Crimes Regulation on their claims about debts due or broken engagements of betrothal and marriage.

These remarks refer to the clans who march with British territory; the further you go from our border the less does this argument apply. The fact that there are Political Agents in charge of Wano, Tochi, Dir and Swat, etc., and that they can manage those tracts successfully without having jurisdiction within our districts, does not prove the contrary, as their charges include clans far removed from the border line, and in any case the Khans of Dera Ismail Khan or Bannu understand that they may some day see the officer who is now Political Agent in Wano or Tochi come back to be Deputy Commssioner in the adjoining district.

4. It seems, however, to be anticipated that, with the creation of a set of Political Agents separate from the District Officers, there will be less change of *personnel* due to "removal or transfer to other appointments under the exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion." This is possible; but at the same time it is probable that there is no part of any Indian province in which men have been kept longer within narrow limits than on the Punjab frontier. It is notorious that once on the frontier, always there. I have known men who did not wish to stay purposely neglect to learn Pashtu, on the ground that, if they once passed the examination, they would be kept for life in a part of the province from which they wished to escape. Take the Peshawar Division as an instance: the three officers* who have last held charge have been practically all their service on or beyond the frontier, and have at least as much knowledge as the experience of a quarter of a century can give.

* { Sir R. Udny. Myself. Mr. W. Merk.

Of the changes of tenure of this office since 1891, when Sir R. Udny became Commissioner, not one has been due to "exigencies of provincial redistribution or promotion;" they have been caused solely by the removal of an officer to special political work outside, to furloughs, ill-health, or privilege leave. And under no system can changes for these causes be avoided.

5. It seems to me, however, very doubtful whether the control of the Government of India will be increased to the extent expected merely by eliminating the Punjab Government and by drawing the Commissioner, Peshawar, into direct relations. If the Punjab Government had any frontier

policy of its own, or, having one, if it had authority to pursue it, if it had power to give orders in any but the most trivial matter, I could understand that, by removing it from the chain, the control of the Government of India would be increased in reality as well as in name. But I venture to think that, whatever their position in constitutional theory may be, the Lahore Government have not for many years past given orders in any but the most petty matter, affecting trans-border clans or politics.

With the exception of a few years in the Secretariat, the whole of my service of twenty-six years has been passed on or beyond the North-West Frontier, and for the past thirteen years in the Peshawar Division. Speaking of that part of the border, I cannot remember any question sufficiently important to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta. Under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India. The Deputy Commissioner as the local Political Officer disposes of many claims against trans-border men by reprisals or arrests in British territory, or by his influence with clans outside, and he settles these cases without report to the great advantage of Government. But when he thinks action on his part will not summarily dispose of a case, he may report it for orders, and in cases of this description I think that, in practice, the Commissioner and the Local Government give advice and not decisions; the final order even now comes from Calcutta.

The charge proposed will certainly eliminate one office, the function of which in these matters has become advisory rather than administrative, will so far tend to quicken despatch of business and the issue of orders, and will bring the Government of India nearer to the work to be done.

It is, however, clear that between the local officer on the spot and the Supreme Government there must be some authority interposed high enough to pass orders in small matters disposed of on general principles or in accordance with the declared policy of Government, and of experience and knowledge sufficient to give weight to his advice and conclusions.

If between the Deputy Commissioner and Government there is to be only the Commissioner, clearly his responsibility will be largely enhanced, and if the change is to work to advantage, his position must be raised, and he must be invested with powers beyond what he now ventures to assume.

6. To sum up, I am of opinion that the proposal to remove the Commissioner and his subordinates in political matters from the control of the Punjab Government and to place them directly under the Government of India is practicable and not unworkable, but that it has the grave disadvantages of risk of friction, and of impairing that control which is a condition of discipline and efficiency.

But I have no hesitation in saying that it would be a grievous mistake to divorce the Deputy Commissioner from the management of the border clans who march with his district.

Assuming that the reasons given in pragraph 3 are accepted, and that authority within and without the border is kept in one hand, it remains to be considered how the local Political Officer himself is to be directed and controlled. That between him and the Supreme Government some authority must be interposed is evident, otherwise the Foreign Department of the Government of India, which should deal with large questions and with cases likely to cause complications, will be inundated with trivial business.

I venture to think that there are two solutions, and that either of them would in effect be better than that of making the Commissioner of Peshawar an official Janus with one face to Calcutta and one towards Lahore.

These are either —

(i) to give the Punjab Government real authority and power to issue final orders in respect to affairs with clans on the immediate border fringe, and in all but matters likely to lead to serious results or to hostilities on a large scale; or

(ii) to remove the frontier districts* from the Punjab Government, and to place in charge of them an officer with the powers of Chief Commissioner for the interior, and the position of Agent to the Governor-General for the clans and countries beyond.

* Excluding of course the cis-Indus parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the whole of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The first of these two plans would work, but at this date it seems useless to suggest what would at once be ruled out of court as "retrograde," and, moreover, it does not fulfil the condition laid down by the Secretary of State, and is therefore out of the question.

The second would bring the management of the border under the Government of India in the most direct manner practicable. The population, revenue, trade and wealth of the province have so increased since the question of a separate Frontier Commissionership was mooted some twenty years ago under the Government of Lord Lytton, that what would be left to the Punjab after removing Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, and a strip of the Derajat, is still sufficient to constitute an administrative area of the first class.

Towns have grown, Municipalities have been created under new and complex laws, the whole machinery of Local Self-Government has been started, hundreds of miles of railway and canals have been opened, the cultivated, and, what is more important, the irrigated area has been enlarged by scores of thousands of acres,—in a word development in all directions has been so great, that it is questionable whether there is not enough cis-Indus to occupy the full energies of a great administration.

I am writing without access to an office, and therefore do not attempt to give figures, but a comparison of the chief statistics of the province for 1878 with those of to-day would, I think, show that no "territorial rectifications or compensations" would be required, and that this supposed objection to the radical and effectual remedy does not in reality exist.

If, then, a strong administration directly under the Government of India is desired, in which frontier questions can be fully taken up on one consistent line without detriment to the needs and requirements of the greater part of a large province, this can best be secured by placing the frontier districts under a separate Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. The Punjab Government would benefit by being relieved of an incubus, by the gain of time and power to devote to the administration of a rapidly growing province, and it would be rescued from what to many has appeared the invidious position into which it has been relegated by the course of events in the past ten or twenty years in regard to affairs on the North West Frontier.

7. While I believe that this would be the better alternative, I am not prepared to say that the other proposal put forward, to split the Commissioner of Peshawar into two persons, responsible to the Local Government in things internal, and to the Government of India in external matters, is unworkable. But there can be no doubt that it would make the position of the Punjab Government very difficult, and probably within a short time they would be constrained to ask the Government of India to take over the entire responsibility for the frontier districts, and for officials over whom the Lieutenant-Governor would no longer have that full control which alone can secure discipline and efficiency.

Even if the other alternative be ultimately accepted and the border districts be separated from the Punjab, there remains the question whether the unsatisfactory position of to-day on the North-West Frontier is wholly the result of the administrative system, and how far it may be caused in part at least by the natural opposition of tribesmen of independent territory to the policy of these later years. It is the duty of servants of Government to carry out the policy of Government whatever it be, not to criticise unless their views are asked, and I have no intention of suggesting criticisms, for Government best

knows its business and its ultimate aim. After all, if difficulties exist, they must be overcome; it is constant advance in spite of opposition which has created an Empire:

"Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis"
"Aut metus Ausoniâ prohibet consistere terrâ"?

But when it is a question of condemning and altering an existing administrative system, it will surely not be out of place to note with proper deference that, in the policy which has led to the occupation and, as the tribesmen view it, to the practical annexation of Wano, Tochi and Malakand, there are elements so contrary to the feelings, traditions, and aspirations of the clans thus conciliated, so likely to arouse their fear of loss of independence, that this alone would account for some at least of the difficulties experienced in carrying out the aims of Government on the North-West Frontier, besides any that may have been created by the machinery of administration, which no doubt is capable of reform and improvement.

As the discussion has arisen out of a despatch upon the management of the Khyber, it is specially appropriate to remember that the arrangements started under the Punjab Government, when I had the honour to be the first Political Officer in charge of the pass, worked with success for nearly twenty years.

They broke down in the end, but under stress of a storm whose origin was unconnected with the Punjab or its Government. But twenty years is a long time in the history of any political system; the map of Europe rarely outlasts it unchanged; and the system to be reformed has at least this to its credit, that during that time the Khyber Pass was kept as safe as any part of the Grand Trunk Road from Peshawar to Calcutta.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

Minute by the Viceroy on the management of the Punjab Frontier, dated 6th November 1898.

1. At the end of August we received from the Secretary of State his reply to the despatch in which we communicated our proposals for the final settlement of outstanding questions with the Afridis, and for the future management of the Khyber Pass. The nature of the decision arrived at by Her Majesty's Government made it necessary for us to differentiate even more than before in our treatment of these two branches of the subject. So far as concerned the communication of the terms on which peaceful relations with the tribes might be re-established, we were authorised to act so soon as our definition of the terms had been approved by the Secretary of State. On the other hand, so far as future management was concerned, Her Majesty's Government came to no determination, but forwarded to us certain suggestions on which they invited our opinion.

2. Naturally the first branch of the subject, as the more pressing, first engaged our attention; but I am not dealing with it in this Minute, and it will suffice to record that on September 12th we were able to inform the Punjab Government of the nature of the terms, and of the manner in which we proposed to communicate them to the tribes. It was impossible to refer to future arrangements until this letter had gone; but a week later, *i.e.*, on September 19th, it was followed by another in which we requested the Local Government to supply us with the information necessary to determine how far the suggested alterations in existing arrangements were practicable. I mention these dates to show that there was no delay on our part in taking action along both the lines indicated in the despatch from the Secretary of State. Nor, in my opinion, has there been any undue delay on the part of the Local Government. It was essential that the Lieutenant-Governor should consult his officers who were actually in charge, or were well acquainted with the

circumstances, of the frontier districts. He warned me at once that this must take time, and I am indebted to him for pressing his enquiries so energetically as to be able to submit his report within little more than a month. The propositions which he had to consider were calculated to affect the province for which he is responsible in many ways, and it would have been unreasonable to except an opinion upon them without full time for consultation and deliberation. It is not, therefore, on account of any delay, which could have been avoided, that a difficulty has arisen in our determining before we leave Simla the conclusions on which the further observations desired by the Secretary of State might be founded. It was only on one supposition that the short time at our disposal might have sufficed. If the Lieutenant-Governor had seen his way to make proposals by which the objects aimed at in paragraph 8 of the Secretary of State's despatch might be attained, it would perhaps have been just possible for the Government of India to consider those proposals and forward them with observations to the Secretary of State. But the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor is that he cannot suggest any alterations in the directions indicated; on the contrary, that, in his opinion, they would introduce chaos into the frontier administration.

Under these circumstances we have nothing to work upon. The Government of India will now have to decide on one of two courses: either to endorse the verdict of the Lieutenant-Governor, or to formulate proposals of its own. It can do neither hastily, and any attempt to arrive at a premature pronouncement without careful sifting of the information already available, or which may be collected, would be unfair to hon. members, and could not be expected to yield results of any value.

4. This, however, leaves me in a position which differs in one essential respect from that of my colleagues. When the case comes before them hereafter, as it bound to come, I shall not be in a position to offer any opinion. It appears to me that, while it is my duty to abstain from inviting any formal or final discussion at this moment, it is equally my duty not to shirk my responsibility, but to submit to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, in a form which can be used officially, a statement of the reasons which in my judgment justify the policy which I have advised, and which on my present information I should still recommend. But I desire to speak for myself alone, and to make it clearly understood that the transmission of this minute and of the documents necessary to explain its argument to the Secretary of State, implies no approval by the Government of India of either it or them, but expressly reserves the whole case until it can be maturely and deliberately considered and determined.

5. Her Majesty's Government have affirmed that in their opinion "the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." Unfortunately very little is said of the grounds on which this opinion is based. When, after defining the duties of frontier officers in terms to which no exception can be taken, the Despatch proceeds to say, "They can hardly combine such duties with the regular work of district officials," the assumption of course is that under present arrangements this combination is the rule. The Lieutenant-Governor challenges this assertion, and shows (1) that on a large portion of the frontier the combination does not exist at all, there being political officers for the political work, separate and distinct from, indeed not even subordinate to, the district official, *i.e.*, the Deputy Commissioner; (2) that where the combination does exist it is in parts of the country where the interests of the residents on the two sides of the border are so closely interwined that it is impossible to deal with them separately; and (3) that where under the circumstances aforesaid the work becomes too heavy for the district official, assistance has been given, and can be given, and at any rate the political work is not allowed to suffer. In connection with this subject the Lieutenant-Governor has examined in detail the statements found in an article in *The Times* newspaper, an avowed and, so far as I know, the only formulated indictment of the present system

which has yet appeared. I do not propose to follow him, and will content myself with saying that, so far as my own experience goes, it corroborates his presentation of the facts of the case, and that I feel bound to perfer the authority of the responsible head of the Province writing officially, to that of any anonymous correspondent.

6. A similar argument might be used with regard to the sentence in the despatch following next to that already quoted. The Lieutenant-Governor denies, and gives chapter and verse to show that it is not true, that frontier officials are transferred to other appointments in a manner that interferes with efficiency. There is nothing on the other side but assertion, and assertion by itself is not proof. Until, therefore, evidence to the contrary is adduced, it is but reasonable to believe that of the Lieutenant-Governor. But one is tempted to go a step further. Is it not possible to rate too highly the absence of removal or transfer? On the contrary, is there any worse evil in a service than stagnation? Mr. Anderson's remarks on this subject deserve consideration. Even Sir R. Udny, who avows himself a strong supporter of a special service for the frontier, clearly recognises that there would be difficulties, and proposes to meet them by arrangements, of which one thing is quite certain, *i.e.*, that they will be very costly. This paper has come in late, and there has been no time to examine it in detail; but it must be remembered that a similar state of affairs to that brought out by the statement annexed is by no means unknown elsewhere in India, and that one of the causes which contributes to it is a block in promotion, or in other words, one of the phases of the stagnation to which I take objection; and one which would be still more likely to arise in a small special service. What is wanted on the frontier is personal influence, but not necessarily the influence of the individual. No doubt instances could easily be quoted where a strong and sympathetic individuality has dominated the ruder natures with which it has been brought in contact. But we cannot predicate characteristics like these for all frontier officers, and it is only too probable that an officer, set down in a remote district for the best years of his life, will imbibe prejudices from his surroundings, or perhaps tend to fossilize, at any rate lose the versatility of resource and promptitude of action on which success in dealing with Native races so much depends. We escape from much of this difficulty if we look to the service rather than the individual officer, and aim at a service so organised as to receive a constant supply of officers well equipped for the duties they have to perform, rather than the mere selection of special officers for special posts. People sometimes talk as if all we had to do was to find the man to fill the post. It is by no means to under-rate the initial difficulty to point out that it is often the smallest of the series; for once the post is established on certain lines, specially if the first incumbent is a man with special characteristics, the field of selection is still further limited in the case of his Deputy or successor. Apart altogether from casualties or resignations, temporary vacancies must be comparatively numerous in an arduous service like that on the frontier, for it is impossible to deny men so placed opportunities of rest and relaxation. The difficulty, therefore, of replacing specially selected officers is no remote one, but may occur immediately, and recur constantly.

7. Leaving out of sight for the moment all questions of the official who is to control the whole system, two classes of officers are required for frontier work. For the actual dealings with the tribes young men are wanted whose activity of mind and body predisposes them to a life which, if isolated and monotonous, has a spice of adventure and of danger, and who are free from the ties which, *e.g.*, for a married man, render residence in the wilds irksome and expensive. But as it is impossible to combine these qualities with a mature experience, it is necessary also to provide local supervision, or in other words, the presence at local centres of officers of sufficient standing and knowledge to be able to direct the junior officers on the spot in cases of difficulty, especially in those which must be disposed of promptly, and where reference to a distant authority is impracticable. In the long narrow strip of tribal country stretching along the Punjab frontier from the Gomal northwards, it would not be easy to find an agency so effective for

this kind of local supervision as the men who attain to Commissionerships under the Punjab Government. The younger men might be recruited from the Staff Corps or elsewhere, though when that is advocated it is fair to remember that the Punjab Commission is already largely recruited from Staff Corps officers, the rule being that one Staff Corps officer is appointed to the Commission to every three of the Indian Civil Service. Two things seem perfectly evident—(1) that if a new Staff, separate and distinct from the Punjab Commission, is to be established, it must at the outset consist principally, if not entirely, of officers drawn from that Commission, because in no other way can the local experience be obtained; and (2) that, even if hereafter it is sought to cut adrift from Punjab influences, the ultimate source of supply must be practically the same for the new service as for the old.

8. The geographical configuration of the tribal country to which reference has been made above has no doubt contributed to the formation of an administration such as that just described, and makes it difficult to suggest any workable alternative. In a compact tract of comparatively open country like Baluchistan, inhabited by a number of tribes which, though differing from each other in some respects, are neither fanatical nor strong, it is possible to prescribe a general policy for the country as a whole. But that is not so with the tribes along the Punjab frontier, and the fact was very clearly brought out in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Government in 1896. The attitude of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was that there ought to be no attempt to generalise where there is no room for generalisation, but that the circumstances of each bit of the frontier must be separately considered with reference to its peculiar circumstances. The Government of India fully accepted the proposition that different parts of the frontier were in different states of development,—*vide* paragraph 6 of Mr. Barnes' letter of August 14th, 1896,—but Sir D. Fitzpatrick thought it so important that he dealt with the whole subject in great elaboration and detail in his reply dated October 26th, 1896.

9. If it be argued that, admitting the necessity of different treatment in different tracts, some of the sub-division of the executive staff might be avoided by making each tract self-contained, the answer is to be found in paragraph 11 of the Khyber despatch of June 23rd. Of each one of the districts into which the tribal country would divide itself could it be said, as of the Khyber, that "we could not afford to station there an officer of the standing and experience to be trusted in cases of importance and emergency. The district is too small for an expensive staff, and too important for any other than a thoroughly reliable authority." We cannot dispense with any of our outposts, Wano, Tochi, Kurram, Kohat, Khyber, and so on; each must be in charge of a British officer; doubling up is impracticable and without it the cost of senior officers is prohibitive. It may be said that the conclusions of Her Majesty's Government do not necessarily involve the displacement of the subordinate machinery, but only the transfer of the control to the Government of India. That may or may not be so; much depends on the working out of details. But it seemed necessary to examine present arrangements from the foundations, and to show that the guiding principles are intelligible and practical; for, as pointed out, the language of the Despatch is vague and general, and it is impossible from it to say for certain how far their retention in whole or in part in a new system is contemplated, and the area of controversy thereby restricted.

10. Proceeding now to the question of the transfer of control, it cannot be said that the reasons which have influenced Her Majesty's Government here are much more distinctly defined than their reasons for condemning the present system. The objections stated in our despatch to placing the Commissioner of Peshawar under the Government of India are quoted,* and the comment is that these objections appear more formal than real. But from what follows it is evident that there is some misapprehension as to the true position of the Commissioner of Peshawar. The Secretary of State maintains that the policy he suggests is not an untried one, because the Commissioner of Peshawar even now serves two

* This plan "would put the Commissioner of Peshawar in the position of serving two masters, and would divorce the control of affairs on the British side, of the border from the control of affairs on the further side, while the two directing authorities would work through the same officer."

masters in time of peace and corresponds direct with the Government of India on the occurrence of disturbances. The Lieutenant-Governor does not admit the correctness of this allegation, and he is strongly supported by Mr. Merk. The events of the last five years have again and again drawn my attention to the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar, and it is right that I should record my personal opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that the Government of India has exercised over him any control which could differentiate him from other officers under the Punjab Government. By arrangement they have made use of him for certain purposes, *e.g.*, in their correspondence with the Amir, but it would be most misleading to represent him as in consequence in charge directly or indirectly of any part of our relations with Afghanistan. It is true that at present the Commissioner of Peshawar is the channel through whom certain communications go to the Amir. He corresponds on local matters on his own responsibility, and he forwards by messenger certain communications which we send to him by telegraph. But in the latter case he is not consulted, unless we see fit to do so, on the nature of the message; and we only use him at all to secure secrecy and despatch. It cannot be intended to give this officer, however much his importance may be increased, a right of corresponding independently with the Amir. We have never allowed the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan to do so, and it would be most dangerous not to keep this correspondence entirely in the hands of the Foreign Department.

11. So, again, in regard to direct correspondence on the outbreak of disturbance. The object then is that stated in the letter from the Government of India of February 3rd, 1881, quoted by the Lieutenant-Governor, *i.e.*, that the Government of India should receive the earliest information. It has always been recognised that so soon as military operations are undertaken or are even in prospect, it is necessary that the Government of India should obtain all important information direct, and the dual relation is then by no means confined to the Commissioner of Peshawar. It has been customary of late in the larger expeditions to entrust the chief political control to the General Officer Commanding, who thereupon corresponds with the Foreign Department as well as with his own military superiors, and the Chief Political Officer attached to the expedition acts under the orders of the General, though with a right reserved to him of submitting a statement of his individual opinion to the Government of India, should he think fit to do so on any special point. But the case of Mr. Bruce, who was Political Officer in Waziristan in 1894-95, is perhaps the best illustration. As an officer of the Punjab Government he began by sending information through the Local Government in the ordinary manner. The acute stage was reached while the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were on tour, and Mr. Bruce was then instructed to correspond direct with the Foreign Department. Here, as in the case of the Commissioner of Peshawar, the object was that in urgent matters information should reach the Government of India by the speediest channel, and early information is so essential that the Government of India must reserve to itself the power of employing any officers of Government to supply it. But it is a wholly different matter to assume control of an official under a Local Government in his administrative action—or to consult him without reference to the Local Government on questions of policy. That has not been the practice with the Commissioner of Peshawar, and I can best show how strongly it was impressed on my mind by mentioning an incident which occurred last year. I deemed it expedient on a certain question of policy to make a communication to the officers on the frontier on whom we chiefly relied for political information. I had no difficulty in acting on my own initiative except in the case of the Commissioner of Peshawar, but in his case I thought it right to confer first with the Lieutenant-Governor, and explain what it was that I proposed to say. It need scarcely be added that the Lieutenant-Governor took no objection, and I addressed Sir R. Udny accordingly; but in my judgment to obtain the previous concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor was both technically correct and in itself advantageous.

12. It does not of course necessarily follow that because the Commissioner of Peshawar has not hitherto been under the control of two masters he might not be so placed for the future. It would be more of an experiment

than the Secretary of State seems to imagine, but the experiment might be worth trying. Before, however, it is tried we must examine carefully its chances of success. And I confess it is a plan which has had attractions for me. In 1896, when we had the management of the frontier under consideration, I myself put forward the proposal for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Peshawar, which has suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor in paragraph 7 of Mr. Barnes' letter of August 14th, with the addition, which was not adopted, that "this Commissioner might perhaps correspond direct with the Government of India on tribal affairs within his jurisdiction;" but I did so because I thought that thus "we should have secured most of the advantages of a separate province while avoiding the difficulties inseparable from dividing the tribes from the settled district that adjoin them." In the course of the discussion various arguments were adduced against the division between the different functions of the Commissioner of Peshawar. It was pointed out with great force that the idea of separating the ordinary civil administration of a district from the political charge would inevitably lead to friction amongst the officers themselves, as they would have to treat the people from different standpoints. It would also cause a want of finality in settlements of cases. Suitors would go backwards and forwards from the civil authority to the political authority, hoping that a later interview or petition might bring about a ruling more acceptable to them. The theory is that the political officer would be the medium of influence, and that, divorced from more routine civil duties, he would have leisure to push that influence. But influence over border men is not an abstract political entity; it is closely concreted with the incidents and conditions of their daily life, such as the settlement of their quarrels, the management of their land, disputed rights to water, grazing claims, love intrigues, and the numerous domestic incidents that make up life on the frontier, and which when settled under normal conditions, lead to violence and blood feuds; and it is in the settlement of disputes that would result in bloodshed if left to tribal custom that our frontier officers, if of the right sort, get openings for spreading their influence. If a frontier man wants to describe his model of a frontier officer, he says of him—"*He knows all our affairs.*" Such influence and such knowledge will not bear breaking up into different elements of paternal Government—one political and the other civil. Arguments such as these seemed fatal to the idea of placing the Commissioner in direct correspondence with the Government of India on tribal affairs only.

13. Now, again, the method which is suggested for bringing about a change, is that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and through him his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the various tribes on the frontier of the Peshawar Division, should, *in respect of such matters*, act directly under the Government of India.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Note shows, I think, so clearly that it would be vain to go over the ground again, that the Commissioner and the Government of India cannot deal thoroughly and conclusively with external relations with the tribes without including some administrative work within our border. What the extent of that must necessarily be has not been defined, because the Lieutenant-Governor pronounces against the practicability of the system proposed; but whatever its extent, administrative work dealt with directly between the Government of India and a Commissioner of Division would be something different from what is done in any part of India. In all India there is between the Government of India and the administration of the country a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, and if this is necessary elsewhere, no reason has been advanced for thinking that it will not be necessary on the frontier.

15. It is difficult to give instances of the sort of work which is referred to the Local Government in frontier matters, but which with a Local Government need not come to the Government of India; but, in order to give it as

far as may be in detail,* an examination has been made of the Proceedings of the Punjab Government in the Foreign branch or section for the year 1896, that year being selected as an ordinary one, undisturbed by any special frontier rising.

16. It is more than doubtful whether the Secretary of State, in entrusting to the Government of India "a wide discretion in framing the arrangements,

* On the very first page of the B papers (Frontier) for January 1896, will be found five cases, dealt with by the Punjab Government, which, if frontier management were removed from the Lieutenant-Governor's control, would presumably have come to the Government of India. The subjects of these cases were—

Complaints to Colonel Warburton against the Sartip of Dhakka.

Portion of land acquired for military purposes at Para Chinar allotted for building sites and other purposes.

Proposal to call one of the gates of the "City" of Para Chinar the Fitzpatrick Gate.

Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor from prisoners in the Kohat Jail.

Sanction granted to a Kurram Militia Drill Instructor to return to his regiment.

A further examination of the Frontier Proceedings shows numerous references disposed of by the Punjab Government. To cite a few of the different subjects of such references :—

Details connected with Khyber tolls.

Border Military Police establishment. Questions of their equipment, pay, allowances, etc.

Same class of questions as regards Kurram Militia and Khyber Rifles.

Reports on British military officers with such corps.

Correspondence between the Amir and Commissioner, Peshawar, on *unimportant* local matters. (There are occasionally such cases which the Punjab Government dispose of.)

Permits for rifles imported by British officers on the frontier.

Numerous petitions from tribesmen and Frontier Chiefs; also miscellaneous petitions relating to the frontier tracts, not one in twenty of which now comes before the Foreign Department

Statements of cases decided under the Frontier Tribes Regulations.

Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara, Khyber, and Kurram monthly political contingent bills.

Expenditure from District Funds.

Reports of death of leading men in the frontier districts

All questions of the grant of pensions to families of deserving jagirdars and such like. (At present the Foreign Department only gets these when the Local Government supports them. Under the proposed arrangement the Foreign Department would have to get all applications which the Commissioner supported.)

Questions relating to expenditure by frontier officers of an unusual nature. (Many such are within the competence of the Local Government to dispose of.)

Permission to Afghan refugees to visit Peshawar.

Payments of compensation to persons (other than Government servants) who suffer loss from petty tribal offences in cases where fine money is levied from offenders. At present Punjab Government has discretion.

Disputes between British and Afghan subjects at Peshawar.

Appeals from prisoners under sentence of death. The disposal of these has just been transferred to the Home Department. Would not these have to come back to the Foreign Department as Local Government under the new arrangement?

Questions relating to leave, promotion, etc., of local native officers, such as Tahsildars, etc.

The Commissioner's budget for frontier expenditure would have to be taken up in this Department, and all questions connected with it. (This would mean a lot of trouble.)

All matters connected with the Mohmands, the Back Mountain, Buner, the Nawab of Amb, Kohat Pass Afridis, Orakzais, Afridis, Kurram.

Grant of *khilats*.

The above headings have been taken from the Punjab Foreign Proceedings volumes for three months. The Home, Financial, and Revenue Proceedings have not been examined; but it is clear that all questions now referred to the Lieutenant-Governor under those heads would also have to come up to the Foreign Department unless the Commissioner's status were altered.

financial and executive, which may be found necessary," contemplated the separation from the Punjab Government of so much administrative work, or that the Commissioner should have the financial powers of a Local Government. Granted that this is necessary, the question must sooner or later resolve itself into one whether it is better to have as an intermediate Local Government the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, or a Commissioner who will be a Chief Commissioner on the frontier.

17. Mr. Anderson thinks it possible for the Commissioner to be a Chief Commissioner as far as his duty lies directly under the Government of India and to remain a Commissioner of Division in his relations with the Punjab. To my mind his position has only to be so stated in order to show the impossibility of it. Sir R. Udny seems to contemplate an elaborate system of duplicate reports which would certainly end in confusion.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor, as the responsible head of the Province declares that the changes suggested would introduce chaos into the administration. Having been for five years in charge of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, I think I am entitled to speak for it, and I do not hesitate to say that the consequences there would be equally serious. The Foreign Department, as things stand, has no reason to fear attack; it will bear comparison with any similar department in the ability and diligence of the officers by whom it is manned, the accuracy of its information, or the promptitude and prudence with which the varied and complicated mass of business is despatched; but the staff, from the Viceroy and Foreign Secretary downwards, are not chosen for knowledge of administrative details, and to employ them to deal with business of the kind described above would be a useless waste of their time. This is no theoretical opinion, for we have gained a considerable experience in Baluchistan. Matters are now on a more sound and regular footing in that Agency, and since the revenues have been in a manner provincialised, the detailed work has decreased. But the Foreign Department used to be greatly occupied with details of revenue, police, and levy establishments, and I assert emphatically that the result was not satisfactory. If the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to suggest how the necessary changes can be effected on the frontier, I am equally unable to make any proposals for so reinforcing the Foreign Department as to enable it to cope with this addition to its labours. It is not merely a question of amount of work, for that might be overcome, but it is a class of work for which the organisation is absolutely unfitted. Recognising, as I do, the supreme importance of an efficient Foreign Department, I feel bound to deprecate any step that would overweight it, as I am sure the allotting of administrative work to it would do.

19. Sir Mackworth Young, in paragraph 16 of his note, states that, while he entirely concurs in the reasons for rejecting the proposal to form a separate administration for the frontier districts, he would prefer even that scheme with all its disadvantages to the disintegration of the Punjab administration. Any support, therefore, which he gives to the idea of a separate administration is given from a consideration of provincial interests, and is given only if these interests cannot be preserved otherwise. But for the purposes of this Minute it is necessary to examine the question from the point of view of Imperial interests. No one of course can deny that occasions have arisen, and may arise again, when the formation of a new charge, or agency, or province, either becomes a necessity or has overwhelming advantages. It may be necessitated by the increasing development or opening up of the country, which has made the burden too heavy for the shoulders on which it has hitherto rested, or by the adoption of a new and energetic policy which it is desired to push by the undivided attention of a special officer. It may be justified by the fact that the tract in question marks itself for separation by the physical features of the country, or by characteristics of its inhabitants which distinguish them from their neighbours and facilitate their collective treatment. It may come about by one of those accidents which bring us face to face with the hour and the man. Reasons like these could be found for placing Assam under a Chief Commissioner or Baluchistan under an

Agent to the Governor-General; I can find none in the circumstances of the tribal country on the Punjab frontier. The Punjab Government is a busy Government, as all Governments are in India, but it is not true that it is overburdened, and, if necessary, it could be strengthened by methods adopted elsewhere. There is no question of opening up the country, or inaugurating an active policy therein; such things are excluded by the despatch of January 28th. As already pointed out, geographical conditions and the tribal characteristics and animosities unite to make combination impossible. I hesitate to say much of individuals, but with a full sense of responsibility I affirm that, having watched closely the events on the frontier during the last five years and the actors in them, I can select no one who in my judgment has by his experience, natural ability, standing, or performance approved himself beyond dispute the right man in the right place if this difficult task has to be undertaken.

20. But it will be said that there is here a special reason in the traditional policy of the Punjab, the "close border" system of which so much has been written. It is not necessary to stir the embers of an ancient controversy, and to debate whether the cautious policy of former Lieutenant-Governors was right or wrong in the circumstances as they then existed. It should not be forgotten that those circumstances were not the circumstances of to-day, that our knowledge of the tribes, and their knowledge of us, was very different, and, above all, that the sphere of the Amir's interference was undefined and his attitude aggressive. It is perhaps not surprising to find that those who chafed at what they deemed a timid and ineffectual policy should have rooted in their minds the belief that officers under the Punjab Government must pursue the course and maintain the attitude which that policy imposed upon them, but it is none the less a mistaken belief. The officers serving under the Punjab Government are drawn from the same classes as other officers in India, and those from amongst them who rise to positions of authority, and the men who fill the post of Lieutenant-Governor, do so by the same process of selection which is in force throughout India, and which has made the British rule in India what it is. There is in reality one difference only between the training of a Punjab officer and that of his brethren elsewhere, and that is that he can, if he will, acquire a knowledge of the tribes living on the borders of his province. I could give numerous instances from my own experience of Punjab officers who had no inclination to hang back, and I am prepared to endorse most emphatically the claim that the Local Government has loyally co-operated in the declared policy of the Government of India. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab once said to me, when discussing this subject, "You have only to lift your finger and the break will be taken off in any place you think this desirable." That remark is more than an expression of personal loyalty; it contains in a few words a correct exposition of the only principle on which we can rest our arrangements, *i.e.*, that it is the business of the Government of India, and the Government of India alone, to formulate and prescribe a policy outside the borders of British India. People sometimes talk as if it was for the Lieutenant-Governor, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Commissioner, the Political Agent, to manage the district assigned to him, and that he must be "given a free hand." Statements of this kind cannot be accepted without qualification. It is possible to limit too strictly the intercourse of political officers with the tribes, and our letter of 1896 was designed to show how more intimate relations were perfectly consistent with management by the Punjab Government. It is also very desirable to give each political officer full opportunities of expounding his views, which are the result of his local knowledge, and to follow his advice so far as that can be safely done. But it is essential that over all there should be the general control and the general policy of the Government of India, to which all officers alike must conform, whether they agree with it or not.

21. This seems so self-evident a proposition that when Her Majesty's Government declare "that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India," it is reasonable to suppose that there is no suggestion that the control is not now supervised by

the Government of India, though it is exercised indirectly and through the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. I pass therefore to the consideration of the comparison between a control exercised indirectly through the Lieutenant-Governor and a similar control exercised through an Agent to the Governor-General. It may be admitted that in both cases the Foreign Department is relieved from a mass of administrative detail; but, as already stated, the relief is by no means as complete in the case of the Agent to the Governor-General as in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the simple reason that the full machinery of a Local Government is not available. The Baluchistan agency was fairly on its legs before I knew it, and is still more firmly established now, and yet it affords overwhelming proof of this proposition. If so, one can only conjecture what would be the result of a new agency on the Punjab frontier. But besides this there are two other matters on which it is my duty to speak frankly; and if it be thought that I magnify my office I can only say that I describe circumstances as I myself have found them. The closer supervision and control desired by Her Majesty's Government must be largely exercised by the Viceroy himself, both in his capacity as head of the Government and as having charge of the Foreign Department. It is of the highest importance that the relations between the Viceroy and the officer who, under his supervision, directs the control of their external relations should be close and personal. The Agent to the Governor-General, from the mere fact of his appointment, is expected to reside in his district; he may be called to Simla or Calcutta, or the Viceroy may, during his five years, meet him once, perhaps twice, on tour, and that is all. The Lieutenant-Governor resides several months every year at Simla, and is in constant communication with the Viceroy The Agent to the Governor-General of a district, such as that now under contemplation, would of course be a selected officer, deserving the fullest confidence, but the Lieutenant-Governor is an officer in the very highest grade, both by seniority and position. Now it is at the point where Imperial interests must override local considerations that the Viceroy's hand must be felt upon the reins. A certain course of action may be proposed which, looking to local circumstances, is beyond doubt the best; and yet Imperial policy may require that it should be abandoned. If at that moment the officer who must be overruled is one with whom there are opportunities of personal conference and consultation, the chances of friction and misunderstanding are infinitely less than if he is one with whom there can only be communication from a distance by letter, and who must on that account, and perhaps by reason of his standing, be addressed rather as a subordinate than as a colleague and friend.

22. It is probably only practical experience that can enable any one to realise the full advantage that can be secured, or the loss of influence that may result, from differences such as this in the arrangements whereby control is exercised. But there is one more difference between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor which is fundamental, and which vitally affects the question, which of them is to be preferred for the present purpose? It has been objected that the Lieutenant-Governor has too many interests inside his province, and that it cannot be expected that he will be able to devote sufficient attention to affairs on and across the border. But is there not another side to that question? If we create this new post, choosing for it, as we are bound to do, a man of energy and ambition, what outlet is he to find for his activity? The career of a Sandeman, the creation of a new Baluchistan, is debarred to him; for the policy which he must carry out is essentially one of *quieta non movere*. It was a policy of non-annexation, of non-interference, which was declared by Her Majesty's Government in the despatch of January 28th, and was expounded on their behalf by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the future Viceroy. It is a policy of which I heartily approve, and which I claim has been pursued during my administration. Expeditions have been undertaken, and our advanced posts have been still further advanced, the former having been sent, and the latter established, in consequence of obligations which, so far as I am concerned, were inherited. We have assumed the protection of the Dauris in the Tochi valley against their turbulent neighbours, at their own request long and urgently preferred, but no tribe or section of a tribe

has been compelled against their will to surrender the local self-government which they formerly possessed, and which it is their desire to retain. It is because I wish to see this policy acted upon in the future, and because I regard it as the best hope of a peaceful and permanent settlement, that I deprecate the establishment on the frontier of an authority which from the nature of things must, in my judgment, endanger its continuance, and that I still prefer to rely on such an adaptation of the machinery we already possess as we proposed in our despatch, believing that, by so doing, we can with less risk and greater efficiency secure the objects which Her Majesty's Government have in view.

(Signed) ELGIN.

November 6th, 1898.

No. 9.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 24th November 1898.

I have received and considered your Excellency's military despatch* of the 4th August last, in which you submit your views as to the military position to be maintained on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi valley, and at Wana, and the adjacent portion of the frontier.

2. I may assume generally that the proposals contained in this letter are concerned, not immediately with ulterior strategical necessities, but with the protection and pacification of the Punjab frontier; and from this standpoint I proceed to pass some observations upon them. In regard to the Miranzai border, you are of opinion that the retention of some regular troops is at present essential for the protection of this part of the border, and that though their eventual withhdrawal may be on some grounds desirable, it cannot now be considered. You therefore appointed a Committee to report upon the question of the defence of the Samana range, with the objects of protecting the Miranzai valley against tribal incursions, and of supporting the police posts in that region. Of the two schemes submitted by the Committee, your Government adopted one (A), which contemplates holding the range in such strength (concentrated at Fort Lockhart) as would admit of a small moveable column being at once available to support the police posts, the force being dependent on Kohat for its main support. You recommend this scheme generally for my approval, leaving the details to be further examined, and reserving for submission hereafter any point that may need my sanction, with exact estimates of the cost.

3. In the Tochi valley you are of opinion that the entire withdrawal of troops would be impracticable in the existing circumstances; but you believe that it may be possible before long to diminish the garrisons, and to concentrate the regular troops, placing the main garrison at Miranshah. In my telegram of the 14th September I informed your Excellency that I approved the selection of Miranshah for that purpose.

4. Having regard to the general peace of the country in the vicinity of Wana, you think that the withdrawal of the troops from that post should not at present be undertaken; although you desire to follow out the principle of the concentration of regular troops, if and when you are able to provide an efficient substitute in the subsidiary post.

5. I have, therefore now before me, in outline and in anticipation of details and estimates, a sketch of the military position wich your Government are prepared to establish for the protection of a very large area of tribal territory. The general purport of your letter is to recommend the retention for the present

* See above, page 66.

of strong garrisons in fortified posts on the Samana range, in the Tochi valley, and at Wana. The important question of holding the minor posts by levies, or by militia, is engaging your attention, with the object of organising them, if necessary, in the future.

6. In regard to the general principles which should govern these military arrangements for frontier defence, Your Excellency refers to a statement made in paragraph 4 of your Military letter of 23rd June 1898, which affirms and accepts the leading principles laid down in my despatch of the 28th January 1898, as underlying the frontier policy to which Her Majesty's Government are determined to adhere. The first of these principles, as given in paragraph 18 of the despatch, was that no new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. And the two main objects to be borne in mind were indicated to be the best possible concentration of your military force that would enable you to fulfil your responsibilities and the limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory. With the question of concentrating your troops Your Excellency's letter now under reply has dealt carefully and comprehensively; but the second of the two objects which I have just mentioned is not of such a nature as to bring it adequately within the scope of a scheme for military defence. The measures which you submit for my approval must be regarded as a part of the arrangements necessary for the control and protection of the frontier, while these again must depend mainly upon the general policy of your Government towards the tribes, which, as you are aware, is now under consideration; and I wish to be assured that this side of the whole question has been thoroughly examined. Accordingly, before deciding finally upon proposals which, if approved, might bring a large extent of trans-frontier country under the permanent protection of the British Government—a step which can hardly be taken without some material increase of our responsibilities—I think it best to remit the case again to Your Excellency for full consideration, upon the political and military principles laid down in my despatch of the 28th January last.

I have, etc.,

(Signed.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 10.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 10th August 1899.

In our Military despatch of the 4th May 1899,* we informed Your Lordship that we had finally decided that the force holding Landi Kotal and controlling the Khyber should be, as heretofore, a local force, and that it should have a strength of 1,200 men in two battalions under a single Commandant and Adjutant, with two other British officers to each battalion. It was added that Your Lordship would be separately addressed as to the organisation of this force, and as to the political arrangements for keeping open the Khyber route. Subsequently, in our telegram of the 14th July, we asked Your Lordship's sanction to proceed at once to raise the Khyber Rifles to the strength proposed, and this was accorded in your telegram of the 2nd August.

2. We now have the honour to enclose copies of the correspondence cited in the accompanying list, showing in detail the arrangements sanctioned for the reorganisation of the corps, and the cost entailed.

* Not printed.

3. We have decided to maintain the existing arrangements for the kafila traffic, *viz.*, that there shall be two kafilas a week each way in the cold weather, and one a week each way in the hot weather. While, however, in practice the Pass will be open for kafilas only on stated days, we retain the right to use it on any or every day of the week for any other purpose for which it may be required.

4. We invite Your Lordship's attention to our Foreign Secretary's letter dated the 22nd June 1899, to the Officer Commanding the Khyber Force and Mr. F. D. Cunningham. We have in this letter laid down the principle that, in the Khyber and elsewhere along the frontier, the various corps of tribal militia or rifles, or military police, though semi-military in organisation, are more than semi-political in functions and object, and, as such, must necessarily (except in time of active warfare) be under civil authority and control. While, therefore, we have reserved full discretion to invest the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, or any other officer displaying special aptitude for the work, with political authority in the Khyber Pass, we have decided that ordinarily there will be a separate Political Officer in the Pass, to whom in all political matters the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles will be subordinate.

Enclosure in No. 6. Other enclosures not printed.

5. Measures will be taken at once to raise the corps to sanctioned strength, and we anticipate that it may be possible to withdraw the military garrison from Landi Kotal before the end of the year.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ C. E. DAWKINS.
„ T. RALEIGH.
„ R. GARDINER.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Letter from H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Colonel on the Staff Commanding Khyber Force, and F. D. Cunningham, Esq., C.I.E., dated Simla, the 22nd June 1899.

In the third paragraph of my letter dated 1st June, you were informed that the question of the political control of the Khyber Pass was still under consideration, and that orders on this point and also on the question of the relations between the Political Officer and the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles would be communicated hereafter.

2. In the fourth paragraph of the same letter, it is stated that the *raison d'être* of the Khyber Rifles is political rather than military, and that it was considered important not to deprive them of their tribal character. This view is admitted throughout the correspondence, and the only point, on which there appears to have been some difference of opinion between General Egerton and Mr. Cunningham, was the question whether the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles under the new organisation should be *ex-officio* the political authority in the Pass, or whether there should be a separate Political Officer to whom the Commandant would be subordinate.

3. The Government of India, after full consideration, desire to take this opportunity to lay down the principle that, in the Khyber and elsewhere along the frontier, the Corps of tribal militia, or rifles, or military police, by whatsoever name they may be called, though semi-military in organisation, are more than semi-political in functions and object, and that as such they must necessarily (except in time of active warfare) be under civil authority and control. Sometimes this authority is exercised by a military officer in civil employ (who may also on occasion be in command of the Militia or Rifle Corps as well). Sometimes it is exercised through an officer of the Civil Service. In either case, the principle is the same. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, there can be no doubt that the principle is a correct one, and it should be adopted and acted upon along the entire length of the North-West border.

4. In these circumstances, the principle being admitted, the selection of the officer by whom the civil control is to be exercised is a matter of personal fitness. I am therefore to say that, while retaining full discretion to invest the Commandant of the Khyber Rifles, or any other officer displaying special aptitude for the work, with political authority in the Khyber Pass, the Government of India have decided that ordinarily there will be a separate Political Officer in the Pass, to whom the Commandant will be subordinate. As regards the relations between the Commandant and the Political Officer, I am to add that the Government of India are of opinion that the rules suggested in paragraph 5 of General Egerton and Mr. Cunningham's letter of the 14th March are suitable and may be adopted.

5. I am to remind you that no time should be lost in submitting the proposition statement called for in paragraph 6 of my letter of 1st June. As soon as the additional defence works which are to be constructed at Landi Kotal and in the Pass are completed, the regular troops now in the Pass will be withdrawn. It is therefore important that there should be as little delay as possible in passing the final orders to raise the Khyber Rifles to the strength now desired.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 11.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 26th October 1899.

Your Lordship's despatch dated 25th November 1898 acknowledged the receipt of the letter from Lord Elgin's Government of the 4th August 1898, containing proposals in regard to the military position on the Miranzai border, in the Tochi valley, at Wana, and in the adjacent parts of the frontier. In commenting on the plans submitted, Your Lordship referred to the leading principles of policy laid down in your despatch dated 28th January 1898, and pointed out that, while the proposals made dealt carefully and comprehensively with one of the main objects which Your Lordship desired us to bear in mind, *viz.*, the best possible concentration of our military force that would enable us to fulfil our responsibilities, the measures to be undertaken must also be devised with due attention to the principle that our administrative control over tribal territory was not to be extended, and must harmonise with the general policy that it is decided to pursue towards the frontier tribes. Your Lordship therefore remitted the case to us for full consideration in connection with this general question.

2. We have lately, as desired by Your Lordship, discussed the position on this part of the frontier in connection with, and as part of, the definite policy which we have already initiated in the Chitral Valley and in the Khyber Pass, and which has received Your Lordship's sanction. In the course of this discussion, we have arrived at certain conclusions which have been briefly communicated to Your Lordship in the Viceroy's telegram of the 2nd July, and which have met with Your Lordship's general approval. We now propose to set forth in greater detail the scheme which we recommend, and to explain the principles by which we have been guided.

3. The first principle laid down by Her Majesty's Government in Your Lordship's despatch of the 28th January 1898, was that no new responsibility should be undertaken on the frontier unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the British Indian border. At the same time, as already stated, our attention was more specially directed by Your Lordship to the concentration of our military forces, and to the avoidance of unnecessary interference with the tribes. On the other hand, by their previous recommendations, the Government of India at the end of last year were more or less committed to a policy which involved the construction of fortifications and the retention of the existing garrison in Chitral, the expenditure of several lakhs of rupees on a new fort at Landi Kotal, and on other fortified works in the Khyber, the construction of the bed for a light railway from Jamrud to Landi Kotal, the maintenance of a military garrison on the Samana range and in the Kurram valley, and an expenditure on forts and posts in these two places which under the scheme A recommended in the despatch of 4th August 1898, and including the additional lines required at Kohat, amounted to Rs. 6,85,958. Certain additions to this scheme since recommended by the present Commander-in-Chief would have raised this expenditure to over eleven lakhs of rupees. In the Tochi valley it was considered necessary to maintain a considerable, though diminished, garrison, and it was proposed to establish a central cantonment at Miran Shah which could only have been constructed at a heavy cost. Similarly, it was proposed to maintain a military garrison at Wana in Southern Waziristan for the protection of the Gomal route from Afghanistan. It is true that it was proposed in time to withdraw the regular troops from Landi Kotal in the Khyber, but with this exception there was to be little reduction in the number of troops cantoned beyond our administrative border. The principle of the concentration of our regular forces would, in these circumstances, have been imperfectly applied, and there was the further risk that the maintenance of regular garrisons in tribal territory would inevitably tend to increase, rather than to diminish, the extent of our interference.

4. Upon the reconsideration of the whole position to which we were invited by Your Lordship, we came to the conclusion that the recommendations previously submitted were susceptible of some modification in order to bring them into greater harmony with the principles that had been laid down. Accordingly, early in the present year, we prepared and forwarded revised proposals in regard to Chitral and the Khyber Pass, which, with Your Lordship's approval, are now in process of being carried out. These proposals were not made without due regard to our position and our impending arrangements elsewhere on the frontier. We endeavoured in framing them to make them conform to a definite and preconceived plan of general application, and they may be regarded as initiating a positive course of policy and action on the North-West Frontier, which, we hope, will be continuous and which rests on principles applicable in our opinion along the entire border. These principles are in accordance with the general axioms laid down in Your Lordship's despatch of 28th January, and they may be specifically defined as follows:—

(i) We desire to avoid locking up regular garrisons in costly fortified positions, at a distance from our base, where the troops themselves are practically lost to the offensive strength of India, and, in time of emergency, would probably require additional forces to be detached from the Indian army to their assistance. It is for this reason that we proposed to withdraw or reduce our

existing garrisons in Chitral and Landi Kotal, and have decided not to proceed with the fortifications at those places on the large scale at first proposed.

(ii) Inasmuch as after withdrawing or reducing our garrisons we cannot leave these positions or districts—all of which have been taken in a greater or less degree under our control—without military protection, we propose in each of them, as far as possible, to interest the inhabitants of the locality in their own defence, at the same time that we establish a lien upon their loyalty, by enrolling them as a tribal force to supply the local garrisons. In different parts of the frontier, according to the state of development of our relations with the tribes, or to the character of defence required, different methods will be adopted. Thus for instance in Chitral, we have decided to utilise native levies, already existing under a system of feudal service, and to pay them a salary for holding small posts, in our interests, on the road between the Lowarai Pass and Chitral. Their organisation and equipment are entirely native. This is the most primitive and rudimentary system, and is only supplementary to a military occupation in which it has been resolved on wider grounds to persist. In the Khyber Pass we have reached a more advanced stage. Here the Khyber Rifles will replace the troops, and, as recently reorganised, they will consist of a body of men, recruited in certain proportions from the tribes, disciplined and equipped on more military lines, and commanded by British military officers. Nevertheless they are not a purely military body, and they are under the control of the civil power.

In all these cases the principle is the same, and is, we think, one of general application along the frontier, as well as of practical wisdom. By relieving the Indian army from the task of garrisoning and defending these outlying positions, it will be possible, when war breaks out on or beyond the frontier, to concentrate the majority of our troops upon the principal lines of advance. By enrolling the local garrisons as levies, or militia, or police, we reduce the publicity and exaggeration inseparable from proceedings of the regular army upon the frontier, while in the event of any contretemps, we escape the commotion and reproach that are apt to be excited by military disaster. Finally, we take into our pay, and thereby acquire a hold upon the allegiance of the tribesmen who, while their local patriotism is conciliated by employment as the guardians of their native hills, develop at the same time under the influence of a quasi-military discipline an ever increasing loyalty to the British Government.

(iii) Having withdrawn our regular garrisons from these advanced posts and having substituted for them tribal forces, we cannot allow the latter to be imperilled or destroyed by local risings or by external attack. Accordingly at bases within or contiguous to the administrative frontier of India, we propose to maintain moveable columns ready to march to the relief or defence of the advanced positions, and, where possible, to connect the frontier cantonments with the military resources of India by light railways pushed forward from already existing railway systems. Thus, for the support of the Chitral position, we keep a garrison at the Malakand, and for the present, a moveable column at Khar. It has also been decided to construct a light railway from Nowshera to Dargai. In support of the Khyber there is a moveable column at Peshawar, and we have decided, with Your Lordship's sanction, to extend the railway on the standard gauge as far as Jamrud.

We have stated these principles at some length, because, if they are approved, their record may be of use for future guidance. It is also desirable that Your

Lordship should clearly apprehend the objects at which we desire to aim, and the unity of plan which underlies both our past and present recommendations.

5. We now propose to apply these considerations to that part of the frontier which is dealt with in Your Lordship's despatch of the 25th November 1898. We have carefully re-examined the proposals made by Lord Elgin's Government, and we see no reason why this part of the border should be dealt with on different principles from those which we have adopted in the sections of the frontier which have already come under our notice. There are also indications in the despatch of 4th August 1898 that a policy of progressive withdrawal and the substitution of tribal militia for regular troops had already been in the background of the intentions of our predecessors. We have therefore, after full discussion, come to the following conclusions :—

(i) That it is possible and will be safe at an early period to withdraw the military garrisons from the forts on the Samana range.

(ii) That the troops shall be replaced by a battalion of military police about 460 strong, to be called the Samana Rifles, and to be commanded by police officers. This form of tribal militia or military police will be intermediary between the native levies of Chitral and the more military organisation of the Khyber Rifles. In our view precise uniformity of system is not essential on a frontier, so long and with such varying conditions both of local population and the degree of British control as the North-West border, and we think it far from undesirable that different experiments should be made in different parts. This police battalion will be largely recruited from the Orakzai tribesmen, who will thus be enlisted on our side in guarding their own border.

(iii) That similarly there will be no serious difficulty or risk in withdrawing the regular troops from the Kurram valley, where we have a loyal population to deal with ; their place being taken by an increase to the existing Kurram Militia. It is proposed that this increase should take the form of a second battalion, 400 strong, under police officers, the existing battalion being given a more military organisation, and being provided with additional officers.

(iv) That for the support both of the Samana position and the Kurram valley a new cantonment be established in Miranzai, the position which has been recommended as most suitable being the open plain at an elevation of over 3,000 feet, which lies between Doaba and Torawari. The establishment of this cantonment is, we consider, a necessary condition of the withdrawal of the regular troops from these two advanced positions. Indeed, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief considers that such a cantonment would have been necessary even if we had decided to adhere to the scheme A which was recommended in our despatch of the 4th August last. Its construction will have the further advantage of obviating the demand for the additional Native Infantry lines which it would otherwise have been necessary to build at Kohat.

(v) That while the obligations into which we have entered render it impracticable to consider the question of a total withdrawal from either the Tochi valley in Northern Waziristan, or from Wana or the other obligatory positions in the Gomal and Shahur valley in Southern Waziristan, a prolonged or permanent military occupation of these places by the troops of the Indian army is not necessitated by political or strategical considerations.

(vi) That, in pursuance of the policy initiated elsewhere on the frontier, the troops may be gradually withdrawn from all these places at as early a date as is consistent with safety and expediency.

(vii) That to replace the troops, two new Militia Corps, similar to the Khyber Rifles and the Kurram Militia, shall be raised under British officers and largely recruited from the local tribes. One of these corps will hold the Tochi valley, the other will have its head-quarters at Wana, and will hold the necessary posts on the Gomal and Shahur routes. It is proposed not to maintain the present system of Sillahdari levies, but to absorb into the militia most of the men who are now engaged, employing a small portion of the new corps for civil and political duties, and continuing only such allowances to the local Maliks as the Local Government may think necessary, in order to enable us to count on their support and good-will in maintaining the peace of the country.

(viii) That in consequence of these arrangements, it will not be necessary to proceed with the proposed fortified cantonment at Miran Shah, but for the support of the Tochi position a moveable column will be maintained at Bannu.

6. We have been in communication with the Government of the Punjab in connection with these proposals, and they have on the whole met with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. We enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the correspondence as detailed in the accompanying list. In the case of the militia for the Samana and the Kurram, we have not yet received the final conclusions of the Local Government, in the form of the necessary proposition statements, though the arrangements are in an advanced state of preparation. Our Foreign Secretary's letters to the Punjab Government of the 14th and 18th July explain the points on which we still await information. The estimated net cost of the Samana Battalion is Rs. 78,507, and of the additions to the Kurram Militia Rs. 1,29,126 a year. These totals may be slightly increased in the final proposals which we shall receive, but the net cost of the two schemes will not, we think, exceed Rs. 2,20,000 a year. In accordance with the general sanction given in Your Lordship's telegram of 25th July, and as soon as we receive the replies of the Punjab Government, we propose to sanction these two schemes, and to proceed without delay with the enlistment of the Samana Rifles and of the additional militia for the Kurram valley. We anticipate that it may be possible to withdraw the troops from the Samana range and the Kurram in about nine months from the date of sanction to these two schemes. As regards the new cantonment which it is proposed to place at Torawari, we think it desirable to test the suitability of the site before incurring a large expenditure on buildings and other works. We have decided, therefore, to place there in camp a moderate force consisting of not less than one regiment of Native Cavalry, one Native Infantry regiment, and a Mountain battery. These troops will be provided later on with adequate shelter during the hot weather, and, if the site proves to be satisfactory, we will proceed gradually to construct permanent barracks and other buildings.

7. Our proposals in regard to Waziristan are in a less advanced state, and will take a longer time to complete Our Foreign Secretary's letter to the Government of the Punjab of 7th August explains our views in detail, and before we can furnish Your Lordship with more precise and detailed proposals, it will be necessary to await the report of the Committee which we have directed the local Government to convene. But the information given in the papers which we forward will, we think, be sufficient to enable Your Lordship to form an approximate estimate of the cost of the scheme when completed. Assuming the absorption in the new corps of the greater number of the existing Sillahdari levies, the nett cost of a militia corps in the Tochi of a strength of 700 rifles and 50 cavalry is estimated at Rs. 87,452 a year. The nett cost of the larger scheme of 1,000 rifles and 60 cavalry suggested by the Commissioner of the Derajat would be about Rs. 1,35,000. We must await the proposals of the Committee and the Local Government as to the exact strength which may be required, but assuming the strength of each of the two corps in Waziristan to be not less than 800 or more than 1,000 rifles, the nett cost for both will be from 2 to 2¾ lakhs

per annum. We would ask Your Lordship's permission to sanction such a strength for each corps, as in communication with the Local Government we may find to be necessary, within a limit of 3 lakhs a year nett increase of expenditure. The initial expenditure in connection with these corps cannot be large, as it is assumed they will take over the buildings now occupied by the troops.

8. It will be convenient at this stage to furnish Your Lordship with some estimate of the difference in cost of the arrangements now proposed, and of those which were in existence or were contemplated in January of this year. Such an estimate can, from the nature of the case, be only approximate, but the figures which we have been able to collect, and which are given in the three statements* herewith enclosed, are sufficient to demonstrate that the policy now contemplated must result at once in a very considerable, and in the long run in a permanent, relief to the Indian exchequer. Excluding the cost of the new cantonment in Miranzai, which will be dealt with hereafter when we are satisfied as to the most suitable site, and also the cost of the temporary camp, which it is impossible at present to estimate, but which should not be large, the difference in the initial expenditure on posts and fortifications, which we now propose, and that of the larger programme of military works contemplated last year, is no less than 26½ lakhs of rupees.

* Enclosures not printed.

The saving in the recurring expenditure will also be substantial. If we find it possible to carry out to the full all our present proposals, the withdrawal of troops from the advanced positions which they now hold, and the substitution of militia corps and levies will result in the end in an annual saving of 2¾ lakhs. A large portion of this saving will accrue at once, or within a very short interval, inasmuch as one regiment is now being withdrawn from Chitral, the troops at Landi Kotal will, we anticipate, return to India before the end of the year, and as already stated the withdrawal of the Kurram and Samana garrisons will, we hope, be possible within about nine months from the present time. We have already referred to the other obvious advantages of the present proposals, *viz.*, the addition to our defensive strength on the border by the enlistment of the tribesmen in local corps for the police of their own hills, and the increase to our offensive power by the recall and concentration of the troops of the regular army. The extent of the relief which will be thus afforded may be measured by the fact that, without counting the two battalions which would in any case have been withdrawn from Landi Kotal, they will set free for service elsewhere about five battalions of native infantry.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ W. S. A. LOCKHART.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ C. E. DAWKINS.
„ T. RALEIGH.

[Enclosure not printed.]

No. 12.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, the 4th January 1900.

North-Western Frontier. Military arrangements for Samana, Kurram, and Waziristan.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter No. 208 of the 26th October last, in which you explain the principles by which you have been guided in formulating your recommendations for the concentration of your military forces on the North-Western Frontier, and set forth in detail the measures which you propose to adopt.

2. In my telegram of the 13th October 1897, I expressed the view that "the present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent position and policy"; and in the 18th paragraph of my Despatch of the 28th January 1898, I pointed out that one of the main objects to be kept in view should be the "limitation of your interference with the tribes so as to "avoid the extension of administrative control over independent tribal territory."

3. Subsequently, in reply to your predecessor's Military Letter of the 4th August 1898, I again referred to the question of the limitation of interference with the tribes as having an important bearing on your military proposals, and remitted the recommendations of the Government of India for further consideration upon the political as well as the military principles laid down in my Despatch of January 1898.

4. In your letter now under reply you report the military arrangements made upon an important section of the North-Western Frontier, and you explain that they have been framed upon a definite plan intended for general application, which you desire to carry out as representing the continuous policy to be followed in dealing with questions of the protection of our own territory and the police of the border. The main object of these arrangements is the withdrawal of garrisons of regular troops from fortified positions beyond the frontier, or their reduction as circumstances may allow; and the substitution of milita recruited from the tribes of the country, disciplined and equipped to a certain extent upon military models, and usually commanded by British officers. In some cases untrained native levies are to be employed in maintaining posts of communication.

5. These measures, and the policy upon which they are based, appear to me to be in accordance with the principles laid down in my Despatches to you on the subject, particularly in the 18th and 19th paragraphs of my Despatch, dated 28th January 1898, in regard to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the British Government in its relations with the frontier tribes.

6. I sanction the proposals submitted to me, and the expenditure which is estimated to be necessary, and I have pleasure in conveying to you, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, their recognition of the judgment, ability, and promptitude with which your Government has taken up and dealt with these important questions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 13.

Letter from Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Right Honourable Lord George F. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated Simla, the 13th September, 1900.

In your despatch of August 5th, 1898, in which you discussed the future administration of the North-West Frontier of India, as affected by the war of the preceding year, Your Lordship used these words: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory, and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab Frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India." Your Lordship, in inviting the attention of Lord Elgin's administration to certain suggestions for the attainment of this object, went on to remark: "The matter is too important for me to arrive at any final decision without giving to it the fullest consideration. I shall receive with interest any further observations which Your Excellency may desire to n
the suggestions of this despatch."

2. The proposals alluded to, relating to a change in the political control of the tribes on the Peshawar Border, by an alteration in the position of the Commissioner of Peshawar, were referred to the Punjab Government in the autumn of 1898. The replies of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the principal Frontier officers of the Local Administration, together with a Minute by the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, were forwarded to Your Lordship in a despatch dated the 10th November 1898. Lord Elgin explained in his Minute that, while anxious before leaving India to submit his own opinions in an official form, he desired to speak for himself alone, and not in any way to pledge the Government of India, for whose mature and deliberate consideration the whole case must be expressly reserved.

3. This consideration we have now, in the light of further experience, and of a most careful examination of all the factors of the problem, given to it; and we submit to Your Lordship the conclusions at which we have arrived.

4. We are even more profoundly convinced than was Your Lordship of the unsatisfactory nature of the present position. It is as unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Punjab Government as it can be from that of the Government of India. The former is called upon to carry out a Frontier policy for which it is not in the last resort responsible, and with which it is not specially qualified to deal. The latter is responsible for a Frontier policy which is not carried out by its own agents, and is to a large extent removed from its direct supervision. Labour without responsibility is the experience of the Local Government; responsibility without control is that of the Government of India. This situation, which is equally invidious for both parties, has been aggravated in recent years by the circumstances that have brought a larger number of the Frontier tribes under the influence of the Government of India, and have compelled the institution of political relations with them, not always or easily to be adjusted to the scope and capabilities of a Provincial Administration. Some radical change in the existing system of Frontier management appears to us to be required, if there is to be either firmness, promptitude, or continuity of Frontier policy in the future.

5. The entire question has for some time engaged the close attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, who has personally visited the Frontier in order to examine the situation upon the spot. He has now submitted his views and proposals in an exhaustive Minute, which has been considered by us, and which we forward to Your Lordship with an expression of our unanimous and hearty agreement with its main propositions.

6. The problem is one which is capable of being dealt with in one of three fashions. It might be possible to reduce the difficulties and dangers of the present situation by conferring a considerably larger measure of independent authority and control over the Frontier administration upon the Punjab Government. We could not ourselves recommend such a proposal, for the reason that any addition to the powers of the Local Government must involve a corresponding subtraction from those of the Government of India; and that to increase the responsibility of the former at the expense of the latter would defeat the entire object that we have in view. But in any case we are precluded from even considering this alternative by the express injunction of Your Lordship, already quoted, which postulates a closer and not a more perfunctory control by the Government of India in the future.

7. Of the various compromises that are capable of being suggested between such a scheme and that of the creation of a new administration, we will only observe that we are in complete agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor and the officers of the Punjab Government in their rejection of the particular proposal that was indicated in Your Lordship's despatch of August 5th, 1898, and with His Excellency the Viceroy in the criticism that he has passed upon other and cognate suggestions in his Minute.

8. There remains only the third alternative; that of the construction of a new Agency or province, to be under the immediate control of the Government of India, and to be created out of those Trans-Indus districts of the Punjab in which British officers are brought into direct contact with, and become

responsible for, the management of the Frontier tribes. We are convinced that our duties, whether towards them, or to our own subjects on this side of the border, are more likely to be discharged with the resolution, despatch, and freedom of personal discretion that are essential to success in dealing with such questions, by an Agent to the Governor-General, acting in direct touch with the local officials on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, than will be possible so long as the more complex mechanism and the stereotyped procedure of a first class Provincial Government continue to be interposed between the Frontier and ourselves.

9. His Excellency the Viceroy has worked out with much care the suggested scope and character of the new administration. We concur with him in thinking that the main desideratum to be borne in mind, consistently with the root principle of our policy, is the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. His scheme appears to us to have been devised with this object, and to be capable of execution not only without detriment, but even with advantage, to the interests of the existing province and its officers.

10. Should the project, in its general outlines, meet with the approval of Your Lordship and of Her Majesty's Government, we would not propose to carry it into effect without the fullest consultation with the Punjab Government. It might be susceptible of modification and improvement at their hands. It should not be regarded, even from our own point of view, as fixed or finite, until it has been subjected to the scrutiny of those who, from their local knowledge, will be better able than ourselves to advise upon details, both administrative and geographical. The exact boundaries and sub-division of the detached districts, the constitution of the political, civil, and judicial service of the new Agency, and the effect produced upon the Punjab Commission, are all matters upon which we should desire to enter into friendly discussion with the Lieutenant-Governor. Should we receive your Lordship's permission to do so, we entertain little doubt of being able to submit to you, with no great delay, the full and final details of the projected reform.

11. As regards its financial cost, we call to mind that your Lordship, in your despatch of August 5th, 1898, conceded to the Government of India "a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to the considerations" to which you had invited our attention. It is too early at the present stage to pronounce with any definiteness as to the outlay that is likely to be entailed by still inchoate proposals. We are not without hopes, however, that, even when they are fully developed, we shall not be called upon to profit by the latitude which has been so generously allowed to us, but shall be able to commend our scheme as consistent with the interests of economical as well as efficient administration.

12. Finally, in submitting these proposals, we desire to impress upon Her Majesty's Government that we regard them as essential to the prosecution of the larger scheme of Frontier policy upon which, with their approval, we have lately embarked: that they are put forward, not in any experimental interests, but with the firm conviction that they will be conducive to a consistent and peaceable continuance of our present and harmonious relations with the majority of the border tribes: and that, while, if accepted, they will emphasise the due responsibility of the Government of India for Frontier policy and concerns, they will also be the means of investing the officers who conduct those affairs on the spot with that wider liberty of action and leisure for personal intercourse with the Pathan peoples which have long been recognised as an indispensable condition of Frontier success.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
„ E. H. H. COLLEN.
„ A. C. TREVOR.
„ C. M. RIVAZ.
„ T. RALEIGH.
„ E. F.-G. LAW.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Minute by the Viceroy on Frontier Administration.

During the year and-a-half that have elapsed since January 1899, the Government of India have matured and are now carrying into execution a new policy for the military charge and control of the North-West Frontier. We have reduced the regular garrison in Chitral, have concentrated our troops at Drosh, in close proximity to the British end of the Dir-Chitral line of communication, and have supplemented our military strength in the country by native levies, raised from the Mehtar's subjects. We have at the same time strengthened the Malakand position by the construction of a rail-road from Nowshera to Dargai.

2. In the Khyber we have successfully withdrawn the whole of the regular troops, both British and Native, from all positions in the Pass; and have replaced them by two battalions (1,250 in all) of the reorganised and enlarged Khyber Rifles, with an increased number of British officers, and an improved scale of pay. We have abandoned the costly and extensive fortifications which it was at one time proposed to build in the Pass and at its further extremity; and have, at a greatly reduced outlay, constructed the additional or improved defences that are required for the Afridi garrison. We have desisted from the plan of laying either the bed of a railway or a railway itself up the Khyber Pass, and have contented ourselves with a modest extension of the existing North-West Railway for the distance of 10 miles that separates Peshawar from Jamrud. Flying columns, maintained beyond the Malakand and at Peshawar, provide for the rapid reinforcement of these two sections of the frontier.

3. Between Peshawar and Kohat we have arranged peaceably for the construction of the long desired cart-road through the Kohat Pass, a work which is about to be undertaken with the consent and co-operation of the Pass tribes. We further contemplate, at as early a date as our resources will bear the outlay, the linking of Kohat by railway with Kushalgarh upon the Indus, at which point connection by rail already exists with the military base of Rawalpindi.

4. South of Kohat a force of tribal militia, 450 strong, largely recruited from the Orakzai tribesmen and entitled the Samana Rifles, has been raised under British officers as an extra battalion of the Border Military Police, and is intended, as soon as the conditions permit, to replace our regular garrisons now maintained on the Samana Range.

5. In the Kurram valley, the Kurram Militia have been augmented in numbers and reorganised in two battalions (1,250 strong) under British officers. It is believed that the high state of efficiency which they have already attained will very shortly admit of the withdrawal of the regular garrison which has been maintained in the Kurram valley since it was taken over in 1892. Both the Samana and the Kurram positions will be supported by the light railway which it is in contemplation to build from Kohat to Thal.

6. Further to the south measures are now being taken for the realisation of a similar policy. Two battalions of Waziristan Militia of 800 each are in course of being raised, the one for the Tochi valley or Northern Waziristan, the other for the Gomal valley or Southern Waziristan. They are intended, as soon as the requisite degree of discipline and efficiency has been attained, to replace the large garrisons of regular troops which have been kept in those valleys since 1895.

7. The principle that underlies all these dispositions is the same. While entailing no abdication of the responsibilities, military or political, which have been assumed by the Government of India at an earlier date, and which could not, either with safety or in honour, be now repudiated, they are intended to extricate from advanced positions the large numbers of regular troops who have for some years been stationed there; to consolidate instead of diffusing our military strength upon the border; and to promote a spirit of local harmony and co-operation by the enlistment, in the service of the British Government, but in the defence of their own country, of the wild but not intractable inhabitants

of these regions. It is hoped, if the scheme be given a fair start, that its possible risks may be more than compensated by its unquestioned advantages of reduced outlay, of increased tactical mobility, and of tribal contentment. Above all, the scheme which I have sketched, which has been inspired, not by a Local Government, but by the Supreme Government, and which is under the control not of the military authorities, but of the Foreign Department, *i.e.*, of the Viceroy, is intended to emphasise the responsibility, which the Government of India has assumed and of which it cannot ever safely divest itself, for the pacification and control of regions which lie upon the borders of the Empire, and which, if any part of the Indian frontier be at any time exposed to attack, will in all probability be the immediate focus of military and political danger.

8. I now desire to supplement these plans, which have so far been attended by consequences as favourable as could possibly have been hoped for (though I shrink from any dogmatism as to the future) by submitting the proposal, which is their natural complement and climax, and upon which they are in my judgment dependent for the prospect of continuing success—*viz.*, the constitution of a form of administration in the tracts in question which shall bring to bear upon them the authority and influence of the Government of India in a manner more prompt, more imperative, and more direct, than will ever be found possible, so long as the elaborate organisation of a Local Government of the first class intervenes between it and them. I have not brought forward this scheme until I have satisfied myself, by more than a year and-a-half of patient enquiry and observation in this country and in the Departments of Government, of the complexities, the anomalies, and, as they appear to me, the ineradicable flaws, of the existing system; nor have I ventured to indicate what in my opinion should be the keystone of the frontier arch, until I have endeavoured securely to lay the foundations upon which its piers must rest.

9. This is by no means the first time that the proposal has been made to create a new and separate administration for the North-West Frontier. On the contrary, schemes of varying character and magnitude have been submitted to and debated by the Government of India throughout the last quarter of a century; and it may safely be said that there is no Frontier authority of any eminence during that period who has not discussed, while there are but few who have not approved the principle of such a change. This remarkable unanimity * testifies to the depth and range of the conviction upon which the desire for reform has been based and effectively relieves any fresh disputant from the charge either of rashness or of innovation. On the other hand, the fact that all previous endeavours have proved abortive, and that the existing system, though so widely and authoritatively condemned, has continued to survive, suggests that the problem itself is far from easy of solution, and that, before it be again approached, a brief survey of earlier efforts and, if possible, an analysis of the causes of their failure, may be helpful to the present argument.

* Among those who have at different times held these views, I may mention Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Durand, Lord Roberts, Sir James Browne, Sir Robert Warburton, Sir Robert Sandeman, Sir William Lockhart. I exclude those whose views have been formed independently of Frontier experience, such as Lord Lytton, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir George Chesney, Lord Lansdowne.

History of past attempts.

10. From the date of the Mutiny until 1889, the discussion of a separate Frontier province and administration was invariably mixed up with, and arose in the first place out of, the proposal to incorporate Sind with the Punjab. Sind had been conquered in 1843, when—the Punjab not having as yet been annexed, and Bengal, which embraced administratively the whole of the north of India, being too remote—it was added, in spite of the distance and the intervening sea, to the Government of Bombay. Even when the Punjab was annexed in 1849, and when, after the Mutiny, it was constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship, it was decided by the Secretary of State not to attach Sind to it, owing to the excellent administration which the latter province was at the time receiving from its Commissioner, Mr. Bartle Frere, under the Government of Bombay. In later years, in 1863 and in 1876, Sir Bartle Frere himself became one of the

strongest advocates of the fusion which his own abilities had successfully availed to postpone. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook, the incorporation of Sind with the Punjab was, in April 1876, formally recommended to the Secretary of State, and was accepted in principle by him, though a final expression of opinion was deferred until the newly-appointed Viceroy, Lord Lytton, had visited the frontier.

11. The result of this visit was the appearance of Lord Lytton's wellknown Minute of April 22nd, 1877, which at once raised the question on to a different level by suggesting the creation of a separate Trans-Indus District, under a representative of the Viceroy, as the sole exponent of Imperial policy in India. The anomalies and drawbacks of the existing situation were vigorously delineated; and the outlines of the new administration were clearly sketched. The province was to consist of the six Frontier Districts of the Punjab, *viz.*, Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu (except the Cis-Indus tracts), Dera Ismail Khan (with the same exception) and Dera Ghazi Khan, and also Trans-Indus Sind (with the exception of Karachi). At the head was to be a Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier and Agent to the Governor-General, to reside at Peshawar, with the powers of a Local Government, and with a Judicial Commissioner possessing the powers of a Chief Court. Under him were to be two Commissioners, one for the Punjab Frontier Districts except Dera Ghazi Khan (*i.e.*, for the Pathan population of the border); the other for Baluchistan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Trans-Indus Sind (*i.e.*, for the Baluch population). Into the constitution of the lower grades of the administrative hierarchy, which was to be furnished, with an increased scale of pay, from the Punjab Commission, I need not enter. The covering despatch which was sent with this Minute to the Secretary of State, dated May 17th, 1877, recommended the adoption of its proposals, and the compensation of Bombay for the loss of Sind by the administrative absorption of the whole or part of the Central Provinces—thereby introducing an element of discord which effectually ruined this and all similar proposals for many years to come.

12. The Secretary of State in replying, on November 29th, 1877, accepted the main proposals of Lord Lytton's Government, remarking that the conditions under which the Frontier had been given to the Punjab were obsolete, and that the proposals themselves were "measures of defence and security, not of aggression." Nevertheless, looking to the heavy financial cost of Lord Lytton's complete scheme and to the desirability of not embarking upon too large a change, he recommended, as a smaller and less ambitious proposal, the elimination of the Chief Commissioner or single supreme authority, and the creation of two Commissionerships for the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab and Sind (the one for the Pathan, the other for the Baluch tribes). The incumbents of both posts were to be appointed by the Viceroy, but in respect of all internal affairs were to take their orders from the Punjab Government. The Northern or Pathan Districts Commissioner was to be the superior in status, with the rank of Agent to the Governor-General and Frontier Commissioner, and with the right to correspond directly with the Viceroy. The Southern Commissioner was to be subordinate to, and to correspond with, his Northern colleague.

13. I call special attention to this proposal, as to which it was admitted that it involved "a duplicate responsibility which is in theory objectionable and may be attended with occasional inconvenience," because it was the first suggestion of a form of compromise which has re-appeared at intervals since, which possesses undoubted superficial attractions, but which has invariably been condemned by those enjoying the closest practical acquaintance with the frontier. Sir C. Aitchison, who was at that time Foreign Secretary and who subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, noted that "it would probably be difficult to devise a scheme more full of the seeds of future misunderstanding, confusion, and divided responsibility." Sir R. Egerton, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, remarked—"It is almost impossible to exaggerate the inconvenience which might arise from this division of authority. It would have the worse effect upon the internal administration of the Frontier districts." Other members of the Government described it as quite unworkable and as radically bad.

14. Lord Lytton, however, thinking that half a loaf was better than no bread, was prepared, with certain re-adjustments, to accept the modified scheme. A correspondence ensued with the Punjab Government as to the best methods of carrying it out. The arrangements were nearly completed, and Sir F. (now Lord) Roberts had even been designated as the first Northern or Chief Commissioner of the frontier, when, in the winter of 1878, war broke out with Afghanistan.

15. In the ensuing year, when the war was apparently ended, the project was revived. Then came the Cavagnari massacre and the second Afghan expedition. When peace had been re-established, and the future administrative dispositions required to be made, Lord Lytton had left India. His successor, Lord Ripon, recommended to Her Majesty's Government the abandonment of the entire scheme, both for the separation of the Trans-Indus Districts from the Punjab Government and for the transfer of Sind; and both projects accordingly disappeared from view.

16. Some years elapsed before, in the concluding year of Lord Dufferin's and in the opening year of Lord Lansdowne's administration, either project was revived. The transference of Sind to the Punjab was then again proposed. Matters had, however, changed in the interim. With the creation of the Baluchistan Agency under Sir Robert Sandeman, Sind had ceased to be a frontier, and had become an internal province. Willing as Bombay might be to consider the exchange of Sind for the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of the latter submitted an argument which, in the altered condition of circumstances, was fatal to any such proposal. Early in 1889, accordingly, this scheme, which for over 30 years had at fitful intervals re-appeared upon the scene, finally vanished from view. I do not propose, and I cannot imagine that any of my successors will ever propose, to revive it. The interests of Sind, now that it is no longer a Frontier Province, if they have no special connection other than a historical one, which is not to be despised, with Bombay, have, on the other hand, no connection with the Punjab other than that of geographical contiguity with the outskirts of that province. Sind is, I believe, content with its present, and rather peculiar, administration, the foundations of which were laid by Sir Bartle Frere, and I see no reason for disturbing it. Still less ground would there be either for partitioning or for handing over to another Government the Central Provinces. That Administration has, since its constitution, greatly increased in size, in numbers of population, and in importance. It has no natural connection with Bombay. It requires the undivided services of a single Governor. A series of capable administrators have established its indisputable right to an independent existence.

17. The discusssion, which had been resumed in the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne, as to the desirability of creating a new Frontier Province, terminated in a decision not at present to proceed further with any such scheme, but to leave to the Punjab Government the responsibility of carrying out, in the middle or Pathan section of the Frontier, a more active policy than had hitherto been in vogue, with the view of establishing friendly relations with the tribes upon this part of the border, similar to those which were alleged already to exist in Dardistan and Baluchistan. Twelve years earlier Lord Lytton had written in his Minute:—

"I believe that our North-West Frontier presents at this moment a spectacle unique in the world; at least I know of no other spot where, after 25 years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours, and acquired so little knowledge of them, that the country within a day's ride of its most important garrison is an absolute *terra incognita*, and that there is absolutely no security for British life a mile or two beyond our border."

18. How little change had been effected in the interim may be illustrated by the almost exact reproduction of the same complaint in the same language in the letter, dated 17th October 1889, in which Lord Lansdowne's Government laid down its new injunctions for the guidance of the Local Government:—

"The Government of India cannot consider its present relations with the trans-frontier tribes on the Punjab border as either suitable or satisfactory, and the absence of any friendly understanding between them and the neighbouring British officers may at any time prove a source of serious danger and anxiety. The country within a day's ride of one of our most

important garrisons is indeed almost a *terra incognita*, and there is no security for British life a few miles beyond the border. Punitive expeditions have been frequent, but have been attended with very few permanent results, and there is probably no other spot in the world where, after 35 years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours or has acquired so little knowledge of them."

19. This correspondence was not attended by any appreciable results. It was an attempt to recommend to the Punjab Government methods other than those to which it had been accustomed, and did not accordingly meet with an effusive welcome at its hands. From a perusal of many such discussions of which this is only one, I derive the impression that any attempt, in the case either of the Punjab or Baluchistan Administrations, to indicate to the one a preference for the system followed by the other foredooms the discussion to practical sterility. It is so easy to demonstrate a difference of conditions that any argument as to similarity of treatment is capable of being hotly contested, and is certain to be fruitless. Much of the failure to devise any better method in the past has been due to the unconscious affront to local susceptibilities, caused by the suggestion of an analogy, which is thought to be, and perhaps sometimes is, misleading.

20. In the concluding months of Lord Lansdowne's administration, a great change was introduced in the entire circumstances of the Frontier, and notably in the question which I am here discussing, by the conclusion of the Durand Agreement at Kabul in November 1893, whereby a line of division, subsequently demarcated through the greater part of its extent, was drawn between the British and Afghan possessions, from Chitral to the borders of Seistan. On the British side of the line was left, notably in Waziristan, a great block of tribal territory, with which the Amir henceforward had no right of interference, and which, without being thereby either absorbed or annexed by the Government of India, passed into its indisputable sphere of influence. The establishment of control over its people or even of friendly relations with them may be rapid or slow, complete, imperfect or illusory. But the territory so demarcated has ceased to belong to any other political system and has fallen within the Protectorate of a Power which, while it may not be anxious to assume, cannot in the last resort repudiate, its paramount responsibility. So clearly was the entire change in the conditions produced by this Agreement seen by Lord Lansdowne that, on leaving India, he left the following opinion on record:—

"I hold that, irrespective of the objections to a system of dual control (*i.e.*, by the two Local Governments of the Punjab and Baluchistan), it is not desirable that the great Frontier region for which we have become responsible to the north of the Gomal should be administered by an already overworked Local Government, only a few of whose officers are really familiar with Frontier affairs, while all of them are overladen with routine work. All the circumstances seem to me to point to the creation of a single Frontier charge entrusted to the management of a single officer under the immediate direction of the Government of India."

21. In the early years of Lord Elgin's administration, an attempt was once more made to escape from the necessities of a radical change by again suggesting to the Punjab Government the initiation of a policy of friendly intercourse with the tribes for whom we had thus assumed political responsibility and for the strengthening of the political service on the border. Into the discussion that followed with the Punjab Government I need not enter. Suffice it to say that it was not followed, so far as I can ascertain, by any practical changes, either in the principles or in the form of administration. Then ensued the Frontier risings of 1897, and the Frontier war culminating in the Tirah Campaign.

22. At the conclusion of the war, the Secretary of State, in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, summing up the situation as it then stood, used these remarkable words:—

"Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the present arrangements are not satisfactory; and that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Punjab Frontier should be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

23. In order to secure this end, the Secretary of State then invited the attention of the Government of India to the suggestion that the Commissioner of Peshawar, and the officers employed in conducting external relations with the tribes under him, should act directly under the Government of India. The Commissioner should be appointed by the Viceroy with special reference to these responsibilities, and should send copies of his reports to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In all other respects, *i.e.*, in all matters of civil administration, he and his officers would continue as now to be under the Local Government.

24. It will be observed that this proposal was an almost exact reproduction of the scheme that had been put forward by another Secretary of State 21 years before, and that had perished at the outbreak of the Afghan war.

25. The 1877 scheme contemplated the appointment of two Commissioners, the one for Baluchistan, the other at Peshawar. Both were to be appointed by the Viceroy, but in respect of all internal affairs were to take orders from the Punjab Government. The Northern Commissioner was to correspond directly with the Government of India. I have already quoted the severe criticisms which were passed in India upon the earlier scheme, even though it was accepted, *faute de mieux*, by Lord Lytton. The only material difference in the 1898 scheme was that the Southern Commissioner having already been created in the interim in the person of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner for Baluchistan, the proposal was restricted to the Northern or Pathan section of the border. The reception which was accorded to it may be judged from the correspondence that was sent home to the Secretary of State by Lord Elgin's Government in November 1898, shortly before I came out to India, and that contained the opinions of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the leading Frontier officers of that Government. The whole of these authorities, with one exception, were opposed to the scheme on grounds which may be inferred from the previous discussion. It was held (1) that by such a system friction would be developed between the Supreme and the Local Governments, since the former would desire, as Commissioner of Peshawar, a man skilled in Frontier politics, while the latter might prefer an administrator trained to deal with revenue, police, and crime; (2) that it would be found impossible in practice to sever the political or trans-frontier duties of such an officer from his administrative or cis-frontier work, and that in fact his influence with the tribes in their political aspect was inseparable from his administrative control over them, or their friends and neighbours, on the British side of the border; (3) that great difficulties would be encountered (in respect of recruitment, promotion and replacement) in so small a political service as would require to be constituted in order to carry out the plan; (4) that the authority of the Punjab Government would be impaired by the inevitable tendency of those of its officers who served two masters, to play to the superior gallery; (5) that the Foreign Department of the Government of India would be swamped with work; (6) that it would be difficult to find a man for the place. With all of these arguments I do not agree, or at least not to the same extent; but I regard their cumulative effect as overwhelming; whilst after visiting the Frontier, and making special enquiries about the matter on the spot, I entertain little doubt that the first objection, *viz.*, the impossibility of severing the external relations of the tribes from their internal administration, and of placing the former under one Government, while the latter remains under another—or, as I have heard it put, of separating hill politics from plain politics,—is alone sufficient to condemn the proposal.

26. Since these replies were sent home to the Secretary of State, nothing further has transpired, and we are now at liberty to make to him any proposals that we please for the removal of blemishes or the reform of abuses in the present system, and for the carrying out of his instructions to bring more directly under our own control and supervision the conduct of external relations with the border tribes.

27. The historical recapitulation in which I have indulged will, I think, have established the following propositions, as a starting point from which we may safely proceed :—

(1) Throughout the past quarter of a century, there has been a steadily growing feeling that the affairs of the Frontier, which are in a peculiar degree the province of the Government of India, are not best managed by a Local Government, neither specially recruited, nor exceptionally qualified, for the purpose.

(2) These general considerations have been greatly enhanced in urgency and value by the political changes which have resulted in recent years in the addition of great territorial and tribal responsibilities to the Punjab Government, and in the concentration of the main external anxieties of the Viceroy in particular, and of the Government of India in general, upon that section of the Indian Frontier which is administered by the Punjab Government.

(3) The desired changes are not capable of being brought about by the issue of instructions to the Punjab Government to carry out the policy of the Government of India on its behalf. In no country in the world is administrative loyalty more sincere or more profound than in India: but it is from the nature of things impossible for a Local Government to carry out a foreign policy which it neither originates in the first place, nor is responsible for in the last, with the same influence, zeal, or despatch as would the authors of the policy itself. The comparative futility of the admonitions which have at various times been addressed to the Punjab Government in this context, confirms the necessity of a wider and more organic change.

(4) Such a change, if brought about, should, in view of previous experience, aim at the minimum rather than the maximum disturbance of the *status quo*.

(5) It should not be handicapped at the outset by questions of territorial or political compensation to injured parties. For this purpose such injury must itself, as far as possible, be avoided or minimised. In other words, Sind, Baluchistan, Kashmir—all of which it has at different times been proposed to throw into the crucible from which the new province was to emerge—should be treated as possessing fixed destinies, and as lying outside the present discussion.

With this prelude I will now proceed to discuss, firstly, the reasons which lead me, individually, to think that the time has now arrived when the constitution of a new Frontier administration can no longer wisely be delayed; secondly, the form which that administration should take; and, thirdly, the merits or demerits of the proposal.

Reasons for creation of a new Frontier Province.

28. The first objection that I take to the present system is one which in theory must be obvious, but the full force of which in practice no one can adequately realise who has not had direct experience of it. Under the methods of Indian Government, the conduct of foreign affairs in India is vested in the Viceroy. He is the head of the Foreign Department; or, if the Indian analogy be pursued, the Member of Council for that Department; if the home analogy be followed, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Now in India foreign affairs—while they embrace many intricate and important questions concerning Native States, and while, in the sphere of external policy, they include our relations with China in Yunnan, with Tibet, with Afghanistan, with Maskat, with the Arab tribes in the Aden Protectorate, and with the Persian Gulf—in the main arise out of, or are connected with, the Frontier tribes and problems; whilst, if we take the whole of the land frontiers of India from the Shan States on the extreme east to the borders of Persian Baluchistan on the extreme west, the most critical, most anxious, and most explosive section of the entire Frontier

is that between the Swat river and the Gomal valley, or precisely the section which is handed over to the Punjab Government. Upon this stretch of boundary, inhabited by the most numerous, fanatical, and turbulent of the Pathan tribes, the Foreign Minister of India, who is also the Viceroy, cannot issue an order, or make an appointment except through the medium of the Punjab Government, nay he cannot - with certain exceptions, hereafter to be noted—make an appointment at all. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, the Political Officers, and Commandants of Border Police, in whose hands rests the entire local responsibility upon the Frontier, are nominated not by him, but by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, who is the principal adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor, is selected, without reference to the Viceroy, by the latter. The Viceroy cannot even remove an indifferent or unsuitable official since promotion in the Punjab is regulated by the conditions of a service of which not he, but the Lieutenant-Governor, is the efficient head. If a debate arises in Parliament as to a Frontier outbreak or a tribal expedition, it will be the Viceroy, and the Viceroy alone, who will be held accountable. Public opinion censures him for failure, or congratulates him upon success. To a certain extent public opinion is right; since, owing to circumstances to which I shall presently allude, the Local Government ventures upon few steps of any importance without reference to the higher authority. But among those who hold up the head of the Government of India to praise or to blame, how many are there who know that he has been working throughout not through his own agents, but through those of another Government, that at each stage he has required to carry the assent of a subordinate, but withal most influential authority, and that in all probability in the early stages (for most Frontier disturbances spring from small beginnings) he has had neither responsibility, knowledge, nor information? I venture to affirm that there is not another country or Government in the world which adopts a system so irrational in theory, so bizarre in practice, as to interpose between its Foreign Minister and his most important sphere of activity, the barrier, not of a subordinate official, but of a subordinate Government, on the mere geographical plea that the latter resides in closer proximity to the scene of action—a plea which itself breaks down when it is remembered that for five months in the year the Supreme and the Local Governments are both located at the same spot, Simla.

29. Now there might be some excuse, perhaps even some solid ground, for such an arrangement, if the Local Government and its officials, who are the intermediaries through whom the Government of India are compelled to act, were themselves deeply versed in Frontier knowledge and experience. It might not unreasonably be argued that a Viceroy and Council, recruited partly from England, partly from the different provinces of India, must know less of the Frontier than a Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary who have probably been brought up in the Punjab, and have been familiar with the tribes from early manhood. But is this the case? Quite the reverse. In practice it is found that as a rule neither the Lieutenant-Governor nor his Chief Secretary knows anything of the Frontier at all; and that they are selected for their high offices, the former by the Viceroy, the latter by the Lieutenant-Governor himself, on account of their general administrative capacity, and ability to do justice to the many aspects of a singularly complex civil administration. Thus, if I take the list of the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Secretaries of the Punjab, who have held those offices during the past 23 years since Lord Lytton first mooted his scheme of a Trans-Indus province, I find that their Frontier record has been as follows:—

Lieutenant-Governors.

Sir Robert Egerton (1877—1882) had never been in a Frontier District throughout his service, except as Additional Commissioner of Peshawar from November 1863 to March 1864.

Sir Charles Aitchison (1882—1887) had never been in a Frontier District throughout his service.

Sir James Lyall (1887—1892) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick (1892 -1897) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Mackworth Young (1897—1900) had never served upon the Frontier, except for 16 months as a 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner of one year's service in 1865-66.

30. Thus the entire cumulative period of Frontier service which can be claimed by a succession of five Lieutenant-Governors has been 20 months, out of a total cumulative service enjoyed by these officers, at the period of their appointments to the rule of the Province, of 151 years.*

* This total is made up as follows: Length of service (upon appointment as Lieutenant-Governor) of Sir R. Egerton, 21 years; Sir C. Aitchison, 26 years; Sir J. Lyall, 29 years; Sir D. Fitzpatrick, 34 years; Sir M. Young, 35 years; or a total of 151 years.

31. If I take the Chief Secretaries during the same period, I find the following:—

Sir Lepel Griffin (1878 - 1880) had never served upon the Frontier.

Sir Mackworth Young (1880—1886) as above stated.

Mr. C. L. Tupper (1890 1895), previously officiating, had spent 16 months as 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner, engaged in settlement work, at Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. H. C. Fanshawe (1895-96) had spent 7 months, as Settlement Officer, at Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. L. Dane (1896—1899) had been for 1 month 3rd grade Assistant Commissioner at Dera Ghazi Khan and Settlement Collector of Peshawar (1893 - 1896).

32. It will thus be seen that not one of the Chief Secretaries of the Punjab Government during the same period had, at the time of his appointment, enjoyed any political service upon the Frontier whatsoever. All without exception have been selected for their administrative or other abilities. It is manifest, therefore, that the plea that, in committing the charge of the Frontier to the Punjab Government, the Government of India is making up for any ignorance on its own part by special aptitudes or knowledge in respect of Frontier affairs on the part of the principal agents whom it employs is one that cannot be sustained. There are probably at any one moment in the Foreign Department of the Government of India men with a wider knowledge of the Frontier and its tribes than are to be found in the Punjab Secretariat in an entire decade. Moreover, even were such local knowledge forthcoming at Lahore, it would surely be open to argument that a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Secretary or a combination of the two, so endowed, would not necessarily be qualified to deal with the larger problems of foreign policy upon which all tribal issues in the last resort depend, and which must inevitably be more accurately gauged by the Government of India and its head, than they can be by the officers of a provincial administration. Some of the officers of the Punjab Government, in commenting upon the Secretary of State's suggested compromise, have enlarged upon the advantage to them of consulting the personal knowledge and authority of the Lieutenant-Governor when he is on tour upon the Frontier. I do not desire for one moment to disparage the results or benefits of such consultations. But from what I have said, I should imagine the advantage to be quite as often communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor as derived from him; whilst, assessing it at the maximum, how much more valuable, I feel inclined to say, would it be, were it the result of the presence of an Agent to the Governor General, not paying an occasional visit to the Frontier, but permanently resident upon it, not ignorant of the tribes, before he attained his high office, but possessing a long and intimate acquaintance with them. If, however, it be said that any lack of knowledge on the part of the superiors is compensated by the intelligent abilities of their subordinates on the Frontier itself, it may be pointed out that the services of the latter would equally be at the disposal of the Government of India, under a reformed system, without the intervening stratum of experienced but not expert authority; whilst it is unfortunately the case that, owing to the wider scope of promotion that is open to members of the Punjab Commission, who are engaged in revenue and financial work, there is an inclination among ambitious men to devote themselves to these fields of service rather than to the more irksome and less remunerative conditions of Trans-Indus existence. It was further shown by Sir R. Udny (Commissioner of Peshawar) in his letter

of 20th October 1898 that while, under the Punjab system, the theory is that the Frontier is administered, in the lower grades, by officers of Frontier experience, in practice this is very far from being the case. Between 1878 and 1891, only five men were sent to the Frontier who still remained upon it (not having been reverted) in 1898. It was a constant occurrence that no Covenanted Officers were forthcoming for the Frontier; and that Uncovenanted Officers and even natives had to be sent in their place. The charge, therefore, of insufficient experience, which has been shown to apply in the highest quarters, is not without substance in the lower grades also.

33. I have not paused to discuss the cynical suggestion that may occur to some students of British administration, that there may be some deliberation in the policy, that constitutes as the Viceroy's chief adviser in Frontier policy, an officer who in the majority of cases has had no practical experience of the Frontier himself. If there is a case in which the conclusions of the uninformed are perilous, it is that of tribal policy. It is impossible to imagine a field of political action in which the capable outsider, relying upon general *savoir faire*, or experience of men, is likely to come to more disastrous grief. A collateral illustration of this truth may be found in the fact that all the men who have attained the greatest celebrity by their successful handling of the tribes have been men who have not come fresh to the task, but have devoted years of their life to the study and assimilation of tribal ideas and ways. I may instance Sir John Lawrence, General John Jacob, John Nicholson, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Colonel Mackeson, Sir R. Warburton, Reynell Taylor, Sir R. Sandeman.

34. Such being the character of the agency through which the Government of India is at present required to carry out its Frontier policy, I next ask what are the main features and results of the system as a working scheme. I do not hesitate to say that they are departmental irresolution, the dissipation instead of the concentration of responsibility, and long and injurious delays. Some of these consequences are inseparable from the system. Others have grown up as accretions upon it.

35. It will be admitted that in any administration the longer the official chain—and the more numerous the obligatory links of reference—the less likelihood is there of prompt and efficacious action. It will also be conceded that, if there is a field of policy in which rapidity of decision and swiftness of execution are essential, it is that of the Frontier. And yet in practice, before the pettiest affair, arising, *e.g.*, out of a border raid, can be settled, the following are the stages, and their probable duration, through which the matter must pass. The local Political Officer, or the Deputy Commissioner, where the latter is the local Political Officer, reports the case in the first place to the Commissioner, who is probably at some distance, and who, if it be summer time, may be away in the hills. In former days the Political Officer was obliged to report to the Deputy Commissioner and the latter to the Commissioner. But this intervening link has, except in certain cases, been abolished. The Commissioner, upon receipt of the report, has to consider the case, to look up the recent history of the tribe, or to investigate precedents. He then sends up the original report, with his own report upon it (as a rule proposing something rather different from his subordinate), to the Punjab Government. Before it reaches the latter, in all likelihood a fortnight will have elapsed. The case then passes through the Punjab Secretariat. Precedents and policies are again examined; in a department which, as I have shown, is not as a rule rich in Frontier experience there is an inevitable tendency to become the slaves of formulæ and of precedents; finally, after the probable lapse of another fortnight, the case with some fresh or alternative suggestion, may reach the Government of India. If a reference has been required in the interim, as is frequently the case, to the military authorities, another three or four weeks may have been spent in a reduplication of the same chain. An enquiry will have been addressed in the first place to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab. He must refer the case to the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the latter to the Officer Commanding in the locality concerned. The answers must be returned through the same compulsory stages. The case having reached the Government of India, all the various papers and proposals, which have by now attained somewhat bulky

dimensions, must pass through the Foreign Department in the normal course for analysis, illustration, and annotation. Finally, orders are issued upon it by the Viceroy to the Local Government, these having to be transmitted back through the familiar chain; until many weeks, and too often many months, after the commission of the original offence, a decision arrives upon a matter which ought in all probability to have been composed on the spot in a few days. If it be said that such a history must be the exception and not the rule, I reply by admitting the charge; since in the majority of cases the delay entailed will undoubtedly be not less, but much greater, than that which I have depicted. I have dealt above with simple cases only. In the event of a complicated case, such as an increase of establishment, the raising of a new body of levies, or the shifting of a military post, what with the numerous references and cross-references, and the inseparable departmental delays, it will be surprising if the matter can be carried through in less than a year. I may instance my own scheme for a Tribal Militia in Waziristan. The original orders of the Government of India were issued to the Punjab Government on August 7th, 1899. A Committee was to be constituted to draw out the details of the scheme. Its report left matters in a state of considerably greater confusion. A mass of undigested papers, proposing something entirely different from what the Government of India had laid down, reached us in March 1900. I had to proceed myself to the Frontier in April, in order to extricate the case, by personal conference with the officials concerned, from the tangle in which it had become involved; and only now, one year after inception, is the scheme of the Government of India beginning to take rudimentary shape.

36. That the description which I have given is applicable not to rare or isolated instances, but to the vast majority of Frontier cases, may be demonstrated by a passage from the letter, dated October 21st, 1898, in which Mr. F. D. Cunningham, the Commissioner of Peshawar, and himself one of the senior Punjab officials, expressed his opinions upon the suggestion made by the present Secretary of State for altering the status of that office. He said:—

"If the Punjab Government had any Frontier policy of its own, or having one, if he had authority to pursue it, if it had power to give orders in any but the most trivial matter, I could understand that by removing it from the chain the control of the Government of India would be increased in reality as well as in name. But I venture to think that, whatever their position in constitutional theory may be, the Lahore Government have not for many years past given orders in any but the most petty matter, affecting trans-border clans or politics.

"With the exception of a few years in the Secretariat, the whole of my service of 26 years has been passed on or beyond the North-West Frontier, and for the past 13 years in the Peshawar Division. Speaking of that part of the border, I cannot remember any question sufficiently important to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta. Under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India. The Deputy Commissioner as the local Political Officer disposes of many claims against trans-border men by reprisals or arrests in British territory, or by his influence with clans outside, and he settles these cases without report to the great advantage of Government. But when he thinks action on his part will not summarily dispose of a case, he may report it for orders, and in cases of this description I think that in practice the Commissioner and the Local Government give advice and not decisions: the final order even now comes from Calcutta"

37. This extract brings me to a secondary feature of the existing system. It might have been supposed, and it has frequently been argued, that the intervention of a Local Government between the Government of India and the Frontier, involves a wise and necessary decentralisation. I have shown, on the contrary, that it results in excessive centralisation. The Local Government is apprehensive as to the issues of a policy for which, while the initial responsibility may perhaps be placed upon its own shoulders, it is not unnaturally anxious to shift the ulterior responsibility to those of the Government of India. And this apprehension is reflected in its attitude towards its own officers, to whose independence of action but slender scope is apt to be given, and who, particularly if they happen to be new to the Frontier, having perhaps been transferred thither from the charge of an inland district, are loth to assume an initiative which is certain to be discountenanced by the superior, and may bring them into trouble with the supreme, authority. Thus the first merit of a

well-ordered decentralisation, namely the graduated diffusion as opposed to the rigid concentration of responsibility, is sacrificed.

38. There is another consideration which in practice has a disturbing and in the long run a sinister influence upon the promptitude and continuity of Frontier policy. Minute and incessant as are the references from the Punjab to the Supreme Government, averse though the former be from independent initiative or responsibility, there must yet in the nature of things be a great number of cases in which the Government of India are reluctant, at any rate in the earlier stages, to intervene, partly because they have little practical alternative but to accept the advice of the Local Government, through whose officers—and through them alone—their information is derived; still more from an indisposition to be constantly overruling or dictating to so powerful and highly-placed a subordinate. If the Local Government be interfered with at each stage, it is open to it to turn round later on, and to complain that it has never been given a free hand; that it has not been trusted; and that any failure or misfortune that may have ensued has been due not to any fault on its own part, but to the fact that it has been overridden. My predecessor, in his Minute of November 6th, 1898, laid stress upon the arguments, in defence of the existing system, that it is a great advantage that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab should be resident for several months in every year at Simla, where the Viceroy can enjoy opportunities of private conference with him; and that it is less easy to overrule a subordinate than a colleague and a friend. Without dissenting from the great advantages of such consultation, I yet venture to disagree *in toto* with both propositions. It seems to me an indefensible duplication of labour and delay, that for several months in every year, the Government of India, which is the real arbiter of Frontier policy, should be compelled to issue its orders respecting the Frontier not to the officials on the spot, but to another Government, whose officers are separated by only three miles from its own; while I cannot conceive it to be open to question that, if the advice of the inferior authority be not taken, such a course of action is at once more easily adopted, and more ungrudgingly obeyed, if that authority be in direct subordination to the Government of India and to the Viceroy, than if he be a Lieutenant-Governor, and the head of a quasi-independent administration. I do not see how any Governor-General could deny that, if he desires a policy to be pursued or a step to be taken in Baluchistan, which is under the administration of an Agent to the Governor-General, directly subordinate to himself, however unpalatable such a policy or step might be to the Agent to the Governor General, it will be carried out with incomparably less friction and delay than in a similar case in the Punjab, where the dignity and susceptibilities of a Local Government and of its head demand the most scrupulous and respectful consideration.

39. For the reasons, therefore, which have been given, I hold the existing system by which the Frontier is managed through the medium of the Punjab Government to stand condemned. It has been reprobated by all the greatest Frontier authorities for the last quarter of a century. It attenuates without diminishing the ultimate responsibility of the Government of India. It protracts without strengthening their action. It interposes between the Foreign Minister of India and his subordinate agents, not an Ambassador, or a Minister, or a Consul, but the elaborate mechanism of a Local Government, and the necessarily exalted personality of a Lieutenant-Governor. If this is an influential, I have yet shown it in practice to be not an expert medium. Worked as the system has been with unfailing loyalty and with profound devotion to duty, it has yet been the source of friction, of divided counsels, of vacillation, of exaggerated centralisation, of interminable delay. Whether it has presented to the Government of India a cautious and continuous Frontier policy, whether it has saved India from Frontier expeditions and wars, whether, however imperfect as an administrative machine, it has produced meritorious political results, are questions which an appeal to history will easily settle, and which will be touched upon before the close of this memorandum.

Possible forms of new Administration.

40. Having thus argued the inefficacy of the present system, I proceed to consider how best it may be replaced, always bearing in mind my earlier

dictum as to the desirability of producing the minimum dislocation in long established methods and traditions. It has sometimes been suggested that the existing organisation of the Punjab Government might still be retained for Frontier purposes with certain improvements or alterations. The Lieutenant-Governor might, it has been urged, be specially chosen for Frontier knowledge. The answer is simple. Even if a single such officer were forthcoming in the Punjab Commission, a succession could not possibly be found. Such a system would moreover be most unfair upon the remainder of the service, and upon the interests of the province as a whole, of which the Frontier constitutes a relatively small part. The same arguments apply to the choice of a Chief Secretary endowed with the knowledge in which his chief might be lacking. If he were, useful for the Frontier, he would be less useful for the remainder, *i.e.*, for the bulk of the war. Again, if a Special Secretary or Commissioner were appointed for Frontier business, he would not diminish by a single link the existing chain. Neither would the suggestion, which has also been made, of granting much greater financial latitude and a larger staff to the Punjab Government meet the case. It might enable the Local Government to cope more rapidly and successfully with Frontier work. But it would not make it any the more faithful an exponent of the policy of the Government of India. I regard all these proposals as illusory and deceptive. They are open to the common objection that the more they give to the Punjab Government, the more they take away from the Government of India, and that they conflict with the initial proposition laid down by the Secretary of State and already quoted, namely, "that it is desirable that the conduct of external relations with the tribes on the Frontier shall in the future be more directly than heretofore under the control and supervision of the Government of India."

41. I next pass to a number of possible compromises, which have at various times been suggested or which admit of being discussed, between the present system and that of a new and independent administration. One of these proposals, *viz.*, that which was suggested by the present Secretary of State in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, I have already examined in my review of the earlier history of the Frontier problem. It was the suggestion that the Commissioner of Peshawar and his several subordinates who are employed in conducting external relations with the Frontier tribes, should, in respect of such matters, act under the Government of India, and that the Commissioner should be appointed by the latter, remaining, in other respects, as hitherto, under the Punjab Government. I have shown that this scheme was condemned by the almost unanimous opinion of the Frontier officers who were invited to report upon it, in the main on account of the impracticability of separating trans-frontier from cis-frontier work, amid communities who may be described as living perpetually astride of the border. I concur in these views, and I may add that the scheme possessed the further drawbacks, in my judgment (1) that it would introduce two different systems, with two different sets of officers, upon the Pathan Frontier; since it was only proposed that the Commissioner of Peshawar should be appointed by and should act under the Government of India; the Commissioner of the Derajat, under whose charge are the whole of the Waziri tribes, by far the most restless denizens of the border, being apparently left as now a servant of the Punjab Government, appointed by and reporting only to it; (2) that with the single exception of the Commissioner of Peshawar the Frontier policy of the Government of India would still be conducted by agents not its own; (3) that unless the status of the Commissioner were raised, and he were given some of the powers of a local administration, an insupportable amount of detail would (in the difficulty of deciding between the external and the internal relations of the tribes) be thrown upon the Government of India. It may be noted that any such scheme had been condemned by the Government of India as long ago as May 17th, 1877, the despatch of which date, covering Lord Lytton's Minute, contained the following emphatic declaration:—

"We are of opinion that the separation of political from administrative duties is practically impossible when these two classes of duties are interwoven as closely as they now are in the government of the Frontier. To place the Frontier officers under the local Government *quoad* their administrative duties, and under the Government of India *quoad* their political duties, is a system fraught with inconvenience and one which has already proved the source of serious embarrassment to this Government."

The allusion in the last sentence was, I apprehend, to the system that prevailed in the third quarter of the century in Sind, the Commissioner of which received his administrative orders from the Bombay Government and his orders as to foreign policy from the Government of India The system having hopelessly broken down, the Commissioner of Sind (Sir W. Merewether) was in 1876 relieved of all responsibility for Kalat, *i.e.*, Frontier affairs, which were handed over to Colonel Munro, the Commissioner of the Derajat.

42. A second compromise which has been suggested is that the Frontier, or the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab, should be treated somewhat as Sind now is, being placed under a single Commissioner who might even be appointed by the Government of India, and who should remain under the Punjab Government, as the Commissioner of Sind is under the Bombay Government, but should enjoy some of the administrative and financial powers of a Local Government, being assisted by a Judicial Commissioner. He would refer to the Government of India for Frontier matters, and to the Local Government for internal and district affairs. The objections to such a scheme are the familiar and, as I think, insuperable difficulties of serving two masters, and of discriminating between external and internal affairs. There would be the further drawback that a Commissioner selected by the Government of India for his political abilities might not satisfy the standards of the Local Government in respect of capacity for local administration, revenue, and finance. Above all it must be patent that such a compromise would satisfy neither party, that it could possess no permanent vitality, and that it would only be a stepping-stone to some larger change.

43. There is a third compromise, which, in the course of my study of the present question since I have been in India, at one time possessed attractions for myself. It was to take all the trans-frontier charges, from Chitral to the Gomal, now under the control either of the Government of India or of the Punjab Government, *viz.*, (1) Dir, Swat and Chitral, (2) the Khyber, (3) Samana, (4) the Kurram, (5) the Tochi, (6) Wana; and to place the Political Officers for all these districts under a single high officer, who equally with them should be appointed by the Government of India, and should report exclusively to the latter upon all political and external affairs, the civil and administrative organisation of the Punjab Government remaining untouched, and the conduct of cis-border affairs continuing to be vested in the hands of its Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. In my conversations, however, with Frontier officials, both last year and this, I could not discover a single supporter of this scheme. It was pointed out to me in the unanswerable words of Sir Alfred Lyall, written nearly 20 years ago, that "it is an established principle from Peshawar to Karachi that the Frontier can only be managed properly if both sides of it are in the hands of the same British authority"; it was said that the tribes themselves would not understand the system of two co-ordinate groups of officials, the one dealing with their external, the other with their internal relations, and that they would be disposed to play off the one against the other; and it was asserted that the result could not fail to be friction, and perhaps even worse, between the officers who served the Supreme, and those who served the Local Government.

44. I have also heard it suggested that the six Frontier charges, which I have mentioned above, might be placed under Political Officers nominated by, and reporting to the Government of India, but subordinate to no local official of superior rank. I could not recommend such a scheme. In addition to the drawbacks of possible disagreement with the Punjab officials, which were regarded as fatal to the compromise last examined, it would, by breaking up the Frontier into separate districts, under no single or common head, introduce discord, instead of homogeneousness or unity, into our Frontier policy, and would enormously increase the work that devolves upon the Government of India. It is, I think, a *sine qua non* of any new system, that it should interpose between the Supreme Government and its local agents, some authority possessed of high status and influence.

45. The examination to which I have subjected the various possible forms of compromise will, I think, have shown that the remedy is not to be found in

any such direction. It is of no use to attempt a patchwork reorganisation; or to dovetail into each other the features and methods of two administrations, with such essentially different characteristics and objects. No natural respect for the susceptibilities of the Local Government, nor even the desire, which I have myself avowed, to pursue the line of least resistance in making the contemplated change, should deter us from looking facts in the face, or from recognising that it can only be by an organic change, that evils, which are themselves not accidental but organic, can be cured. I hope, therefore, to have established the presumption that the reform which we have in view can only be effected by the creation of some new administrative unit, independent of and separated from the Punjab Government. It remains to be discussed what shape such a new administration should take.

Form of administration recommended.

46. Lord Lytton's scheme in 1877 contemplated an immense new Trans-Indus province, stretching from Hazara to the Indian Ocean, and including the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab, Baluchistan, and Sind. The Resident in Kashmir, though under the Government of India, was also to correspond with the Chief Commissioner upon Frontier matters relating to Chitral, Badakhshan (*sic*), etc. Such a charge would, had it then been created, before long have proved too much for the shoulders of any single man. The idea has since been rendered obsolete by the remarkable change in the conditions of the problem. No one now proposes the severance of Sind from Bombay. Baluchistan has its own administration, which is important and self-sufficient. Moreover, its developments and aspirations lie rather on the western border, and in the direction of Afghanistan and Seistan, than on the Punjab side. The incorporation of Baluchistan with a Trans-Indus charge would be of no advantage to the former province, and would associate the latter with a partner, whose earlier start in the world would overshadow and stunt the growth of the more youthful administration. Kashmir is separately provided for; and its own Frontier problems, which extend from Ladakh in the north-east to the Shandur Pass on the north-west, are sufficient to engross the attention of the British Resident at Srinagar. It is, therefore, unnecessary to contemplate, even for a moment, any revival of the idea of a great Frontier administration, which should gather up into a single skin the many and complex threads of the whole of the North-West and West Frontier of the Indian Empire. Such an idea might still appeal to the imagination of the enthusiast; but it is not practicable in fact.

47. Even eliminating Baluchistan and Sind, I have heard recommended the creation of a great Frontier Province which should include the whole of the Trans-Indus Districts as far south as Dera Ghazi Khan, and, crossing to the left bank of the Indus, should further embrace the districts of Rawalpindi (as the military base of Peshawar and Kohat) and Jhelum. I could not endorse any such proposal. It would involve a needless dismemberment of the Punjab, would create a new province by which the older one would be completely overshadowed, and would involve the organisation of a new and extensive Commission.

48. The province which I would propose to constitute would consist, with a slight exception, of the whole of the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab as far south as and including Dera Ismail Khan. The exception (subject to the approval of the Punjab Government) would be the Mianwali Sub-division of the Bannu District which is astride the Indus, the trans-riverain *tahsil* of Isa Khel being inhabited by non-Pushtu-speaking Pathans and having little or no connection with the Frontier. The Cis-Indus portions of Dera Ismail Khan, which exceed in size, and are approximately equal in population to, the Trans-Indus Districts, would be left to the Punjab Government. It might also be a matter of discussion with that Government, whether any, and if so what, portions of the Trans-Indus *tahsils* of Dera Ismail Khan should similarly be excluded from my scheme. There are three such *tahsils*, those of Tank, Kulachi, and Dera Ismail Khan. The first of these is a purely Frontier district, and

must in any case be detached. The two others contain a mixed population; and it is possible that some division of them between the old and the new administrations may be found desirable or necessary, although a sentimental value may attach to the inclusion of the capital city, Dera Ismail Khan, in the new Agency. I would also leave Dera Ghazi Khan to the Punjab—it could be grouped in a single charge with Multan—in the main because its Frontier relations arise out of contract not with Pathans but with Baluchis, and because I should prefer that the new administration should as far as possible be concerned with the former. It has sometimes been argued that Dera Ghazi Khan should preferably, by reason of its Baluchi connections, be handed over to Baluchistan. This may perhaps be its ultimate destination. But for the present, and as long as there is no Trans-Indus railway communication in this part, I think that Quetta and the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan are too far away, and that it would be better not to sever the old established connection with the Punjab.

49. Passing to the Northern confines of the proposed province, I would make it strictly Trans-Indus, *i.e.*, I would not take away from the Punjab the Hazara District, with its administrative centre of Abbottabad, even though this be a Frontier District. Its interests are very different from those of the north-west border, as commonly understood; its inhabitants are of different origin; and the Kaghan Valley, which is its main northern prolongation, is now thoroughly pacified.

50. It would be a matter for consideration whether the Black Mountain tribes which are Cis-Indus should continue as now to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, under the Punjab Government, or should pass with their Trans-Indus neighbours, the Bunerwals and the tribes of the Mahabun, to the charge of the Political Officer at the Malakand. Expediency should be the test of this decision.

51. The Mohmands and any other tribes who are now under the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar should probably, with the exception of those who may be handed over to the Political Officer at the Malakand, be added to the charge of the Political Officer in the Khyber.

52. The new frontier Province would then consist of the following Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab: (1) Peshawar, (2) Kohat, (3) Bannu, (4) Dera Ismail Khan; and of the following Political Agencies, at present either directly under the Government of India, or under the Punjab Government, (1) Dir, Swat and Chitral, with head-quarters at the Malakand, (2) Khyber, (3) Kurram, (4) Tochi, (5) Wana.

53. The Chief of this administration would be a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, who should be appointed by, and should be directly subordinate to, the Government of India. His position would be closely analogous to that of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, *i.e.*, he would possess some of the powers of a local administration, and his pay should probably be on the same scale, *i.e.*, Rs. 4,000 a month. He would reside at Peshawar, where he would take over the office of the present Commissioner. He would probably require the services of two Assistants. The judicial and revenue work of so populous, and in some respects highly organised, a province would doubtless render it impossible to combine the supreme charge of both functions, as in Baluchistan, in the hands of a single Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. A Judicial Commissioner, and a Revenue Commissioner, would both be required. If the former is to take the place of the Chief Court, as the supreme appellate tribunal for the new province, he should clearly be a man of high legal attainments and independent position. There are some who may deprecate the substitution of a more simple system for the complex paraphernalia of the Chief Court, and the amenities of facile litigation. I am not in agreement with them. I know of no vice which is more fatal in a Frontier district than litigiousness; and I should prefer summarily to arrest, rather than to foster, its growth. The new staff at Peshawar, if thus

organised, would, therefore, exceed in numbers and probable cost the present higher ranks of the Punjab Commission who are there employed, by the following totals :—

Present Administration.			*Proposed Administration.*		
	₹			₹	
Commissioner of Peshawar	2,750	*per mensem.*	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General	4,000	*per mensem.*
Commissioner of the Derajat	2,750	,,	Two Assistants	1,600	,,
Divisional Judge	2,250	,,	Judicial Commissioner	3,000	,,
			Revenue Commissioner	2,750	
Total	7,750		Total	11,350	

54. On the other hand, while there would be some such increase in the head-quarters establishment, I entertain every hope that, in other branches of the administration, a material reduction would be capable of being effected. I will indicate three directions in which this might be possible : (1 Inasmuch as the new arrangement contemplates the substitution of a Judicial Commissioner, as the supreme tribunal, for the Chief Court at Lahore, some simplification of judicial procedure ought, in my opinion, to follow upon the general reduction in the judicial scale ; and if this be achieved, then there should follow upon it a corresponding reduction of the judicial staff. (2) In a Frontier Agency where successful administration will depend chiefly upon the character and influence of the British officers employed, and where a wider discretion will, I hope, be given to them in the future than has hitherto been permitted, it should be possible to abolish the mischievous practice of dealing with the tribes through native officials, and to effect some reduction in the number of native subordinates, which has a tendency to grow under the ordinary provincial system. (3) From the figures which will presently be given, it will be seen that the portions of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, which I propose to withdraw from the Punjab, are considerably less both in size and population than the single District of Dera Ismail Khan (as administered by the Punjab) is at present. It is conceivable, therefore, that some re-arrangement may be feasible by which the number of districts taken over might be reduced from four to three. I do not say that Bannu, without the Mianwali Sub-division, and Dera Ismail Khan, without its Cis-Indus tracts, can be grouped together in a single district. It would be premature to make any such suggestion at present. If, however, any portion of the Trans-Indus tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan were left to the Punjab, such a concentration would be more easy. In any case, a reduction of the number of administrative units will be worthy of serious consideration ; and, if feasible, would certainly carry with it a marked reduction both in establishment and in cost.

55. I had contemplated drawing up a Proposition Statement to accompany this Minute, showing the existing strength and salaries of the superior ranks of the Punjab administration at present engaged in those portions of the province which it is proposed to subtract, and comparing with them the probable corresponding totals for the new Agency. I feel, however, after several attempts in this direction, that such statement would, at the present stage, only be a misleading guide. My reasons are these. It is as yet unsettled what are the precise districts or tracts, if the principle of my proposals be accepted, that will be detached from the Punjab. It is unsettled how, when detached, they will be grouped. It is also uncertain in what manner the Punjab Government would re-group the Cis-Indus tracts left to it, or what change or increase of establishment such re-adjustment might require. Further, it is too early, for the reasons already given, to give figures as to the possible reductions in the new province. Lastly, a statement of the existing position would be a not altogether reliable test, from the facts that the pay and allowances of the actual incumbents of posts upon the Frontier are liable to continual variation with changes of *personnel* ; and that the list of officers so employed is apt to contain some, who may, as in the case of Settlement Officers, only be engaged upon temporary work.

56. From a careful comparison, however, of the probable requirements of the new Agency with the existing establishment maintained by the Punjab, I feel in a position to say that the total cost of civil administration at the start is not likely to be greater than under present conditions, while, if my anticipations (in paragraph 54) are realised, there is even reason to hope that a saving may be effected.

57. I now proceed to state how I would propose to officer the new province. Lord Lytton, in his scheme of 1877, contemplated a list, separate from that of the Punjab, but with facilities for interchange between the two; *i.e.*, he advocated the creation of a fresh or branch Commission. Such a scheme might be practicable and even necessary, if a very extensive province were being called into being. But a small Commission, such as a relatively small province might require, would be attended by patent drawbacks, the recognition of which has in practice helped to kill the various proposals for a new Frontier administration that have previously been made. These drawbacks would arise in connection with recruitment, replacement, and promotion. With a small civil list, an occasional failure is very serious, and is not easily redressed by transfer or removal. Further, as Sir M. Young has observed—"The pick of a large Commission is likely to be far superior to the best outturn of a limited number of specialists."

58. I propose to escape all these difficulties, and at the same time to ensure for the administration of the new province the best ability that the Civil Service can produce, by relieving the Punjab Commission of the duty of providing its establishment and by bringing the latter upon the graded list of the Political Department of the Government of India. This would involve a reduction of the present numbers of the Punjab Commission and a proportionate increase to the Political list. My proposals would of course apply only to the higher or *cadre* posts, and not necessarily to all of these. It would perhaps be found wise in the first instance to borrow the Divisional and District Judges for the new Agency from the Punjab, and afterwards from the Punjab or from other provinces, since we could offer no prospects to such officers in the Political Department. Indeed if a Judicial Commissioner be appointed, it is not certain that any Divisional Judges would be necessary. Similarly we might borrow officers from the same source, when required, for settlement work. Finally, as regards miscellaneous departments, such as Police, Jails, Medical, Educational, Irrigation, and Public Works, and the subordinate establishments of all Departments, the best plan would probably be to take over temporarily the whole or the greater part of the existing staff of the Punjab Government now employed in the area of the new province, and gradually to work out such changes as experience might dictate. *Per contra* if in this way we were to provide appointments for members of the Punjab Commission, the Local Government might be willing in return to continue to find places for educated Pathans of good family, a certain number of whom, under the existing system, rise to high positions in the Civil Service of the Punjab.

59. The effect of these changes upon the Punjab Commission and upon the Political Department, respectively, would be somewhat as follows. At the present time there are in the area covered by the new Agency 16 superior posts (including District and Divisional Judges), *i.e.*, posts carrying a substantive pay of more than ₹1,000 a month. To fill these posts (allowing for the percentage of incumbents who would ordinarily be absent on leave and for those in training) there are required 31 officers. The monthly cost of these officers under the Punjab system has been worked out at ₹46,300. If this area be brought directly under the Government of India, and if the necessary appointments, graded as nearly as possible on the corresponding scale, be added to the Political Department, the same number (31) of officers will be required, and the monthly cost will amount to ₹46,600, or a difference of only ₹300. These calculations are of course, in the present stage, only approximate. Both tables would be affected if the judicial appointments were to remain upon the Punjab list. Enough has been said, however, to show that, in so far as officers are concerned, the change of system could be made without involving any injury. The pay and prospects of the officers in the Punjab Commission would, it can be

shown, be left approximately as they are. On the other hand, the prospects of the officers of the new administration, and of the Political Department generally, would be vastly improved; since there would be open to the former a far wider field of employment and promotion under the Foreign Department of the Government of India than is at present possible within the confines of a single province and a restricted Commission; while service on the Frontier, which is now, with a few exceptions, closed to the officers on the Political list, should become an object of ambition for the most promising young men whom the Political Department can attract to its ranks.

Merits or Demerits of the Proposal.

60. Having thus not merely sketched the outlines but filled in the principal administrative details of the new province, I now pass to my last subject of enquiry, namely, the objections that may be taken to its creation, and the compensating advantages.

61. The Secretary of State, in his despatch of August 5th, 1898, indicated four possible objections to the project of a separate Trans-Indus charge. The first of these was that by breaking up the established administrative units of British India, the revenue system already introduced would be disturbed. This is not an objection to be despised. The Peshawar District, for instance, contains some of the richest and most highly assessed land in the Punjab, covered in parts by a network of canals, the working of which is no simple matter. The whole District has been surveyed on a scale of 24" to the mile, and the maps are accompanied by elaborate land records which must be kept up to date. Neglect of these would produce insecurity of tenures and rights, and might soon result in chaos. Specially trained officers would be required for this work, such as are not ordinarily found in the Political Department. I concede this difficulty, which will also apply, though in a less degree, to the Districts of Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan. But I hope to have provided against it. I do not propose the handing over of technical work to unskilled hands. In these respects we must still look to the parent province. The revenue system of the new Agency would not merely be that of the larger administration of which it at present forms a part, but it would be administered, at any rate to begin with, and possibly continuously, by the same men. No one would propose to inaugurate a new province by disorganising or revolutionising the old revenue system. Continuity in this respect is prudent, and has been provided for.

62. The second objection mentioned by the Secretary of State to a Frontier province was that it would entail a succession of territorial rectifications and compensations. This objection also I have shown not to apply. No other province beyond the Punjab is touched by my scheme; and it remains only to be considered whether the Punjab itself will be mutilated or dismembered by it to a serious or unreasonable degree.

63. The following table will show the approximate extent of the area and population, as calculated from the Census returns of 1891, and of the land revenue, of the districts which it is proposed to withdraw :—

	Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			R
Peshawar District	2,444	703,768	11,02,626
Kohat	2,771	203,175	1,90,849
Bannu (excluding Mianwali Sub-Division)	1,664	204,469	2,58,000
Dera Ismail Khan (excluding Cis-Indus Tahsils).	3,812	254,163	3,24,372
Total .	10,691	1,365,575	18,75,847

In connection with the above figures, I may mention that the Cis-Indus *tahsils* of the abovenamed districts and the Trans-Indus tracts, which I do not propose to subtract from the Punjab, are of the following dimensions :—

	Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			R
Mianwali Sub-division of Bannu . .	2,183	167,807	1,93,000
Cis Indus Tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan .	5,628	232,038	3,24,372
Dera Ghazi Khan District . . .	5 606	404,031	5,15,697
Total .	13,417	803,876	10,33,069

Out of the total area, either Trans-Indus, or connected administratively with the Trans-Indus Districts, which is at present administered by the Punjab Government, I therefore leave to the latter more than one-half, with rather more than a third of the revenue, and one third of the total population. Comparing the subtracted area with the figures for the entire province, which were in 1891 :

Area, square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
		R
148,966	25,130,127	2,75,32,972

it will be seen that I propose to take away from the Punjab Government, if the maximum of my proposals is accepted, and if no restitution, partial or otherwise, is made to the Punjab of the Trans-Indus *tahsils* of Dera Ismail Khan, only $\frac{1}{14}$th of its total area, $\frac{1}{15}$th of its total revenue, and a little less than $\frac{1}{18}$th of its entire population.

64. Now of these districts it should be remembered that they do not belong either geographically, ethnologically, or historically to the Punjab. They are inhabited by entirely different peoples. They exhibit a different mode and standards of life. They were only conquered and annexed to the Punjab by Ranjit Singh. So detached are they in reality from the remainder of the Province that in 1857 during the Mutiny, when our general position in that part of India was in some doubt, Sir John Lawrence was prepared to surrender Peshawar to the Afghans ; while in the following year, he proposed the rendition of Kohat also, on the grounds of economy and of the unhealthy climate. In other words, the first and most famous Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab himself proposed, though in different circumstances, a portion of that dismemberment of his province which I now advocate.

65. Still more do these considerations apply in the case of those parts of the present Punjab administration lying outside the administrative border of British India, which have in recent years, and notably since the Durand Agreement of 1893, been added to the jurisdiction of that Government. It should be remembered that the conditions under which the Punjab Government was placed in charge of the Frontier at all were widely different from those which now obtain. They were clearly explained by Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, in his despatch to Lord Lytton's Government of November 29th, 1877.

"The Punjab Government was interposed between the Governor-General and the Frontier officers at a time when communication between Calcutta and the Punjab was tedious and difficult, when the state of affairs beyond our territory caused little solicitude, and when the duties imposed upon the Government of Lahore were not such as to prevent the Frontier from receiving a large share of its attention."

66. When this Despatch was penned, great changes had already taken place. The telegraph and the railway had brought the Frontier into close and

rapid connection with the head-quarters of the Supreme Government. The Punjab had itself, since its original constitution, as a Chief Commissionership, received the notable addition of the Delhi District from the North-Western Provinces. Frontier questions had gained greatly in number and importance; and the advance of Russia across the regions that previously separated her from the Afghan border had been continuous and alarming. If this was the metamorphosis of conditions that could be recorded in 1877, how unmeasurably greater is it now. It may truly be said that every subsequent change in the frontiers of India has been a change dictated, not by considerations arising out of or directly affecting the interests of the Punjab Government, but by imperial considerations, and by them alone. The consolidation of Baluchistan into a separate administration, the inclusion of Chitral and Dir within the British sphere, the signature of the Durand Agreement and the consequent political protectorate over Waziristan, have revolutionised the position on the Frontier. Moreover, while they are the results of a policy, with which the Local Government has only incidentally been concerned, they have themselves created a further group of problems with which a Local Government is ill qualified to deal. To such an extent is this the case that a considerable part of these territorial acquisitions has already been withdrawn from, or has not been incorporated with, the Punjab Government. The Agency for Dir, Swat and Chitral is directly under the Government of India. So is the Khyber. In the tribal territory further to the south, so strongly has the necessity of severing tribal management from administrative pre-occupations and of putting the political work into the hands of Political Officers, specially appointed for the purpose, forced itself even upon the Punjab Government that already, as pointed out by Sir M. Young in his note of 19th October 1898, "two-thirds to three-fourths of the Punjab Frontier is in the hands of officers who have nothing else to do." There could not be a clearer admission of the extent to which the Frontier work has ceased to be administrative, *i.e.*, to fall within the necessary sphere of a Local Government, and has become political, *i.e.*, has entered the legitimate sphere of the Supreme Government. It is indeed only the logical expansion of the present system (in itself illogical) by which the Frontier work is in part now performed by Political Officers under the Punjab Government, and the logical completion of the system by which the remainder of the Frontier is already under the direct charge of the Government of India, that the whole of it should be transferred to the latter, *i. e.*, to the real controller of its destinies.

67. There is another respect in which the situation has greatly changed since 1877, and which renders the question of any compensation to the Punjab Government for the proposed losses superfluous. Not merely have the administrative problems demanding the attention of the Local Government grown in number and complexity—to such an extent that complaints have frequently to be made of the degree to which the Punjab Secretariat is overworked, and that the work of the Lieutenant-Governor is probably nearly double what it was 25 years ago—but the population of the province is rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase, not alone by the normal increment arising from natural causes, but by the reclamation of immense new tracts of habitable country. It is estimated that the great scheme of canalisation, connected with the Chenab River, has, during the last few years, brought under cultivation for the first time an area of over 1,000,000 acres, with a population of 700,000 persons,—figures which are expected to rise, within a few years, to 1,500,000 acres, and 1,500,000 persons. The Jhelum scheme, now in course of execution, will similarly augment the area of cultivation by over 500,000 acres and should accommodate an increased population of about 400,000 persons. These two increments alone will far more than balance the loss of population which my scheme entails upon the Punjab. The Lower Bari-Doab scheme, which is next on the list, and the surveys for which are about to be commenced, will add another 500,000 acres, and the same number of population.

68. Finally, it is hoped that before very long the immense Sind-Sagar scheme may be undertaken, which is intended to irrigate the staring blank space on the map on the left bank of the Indus between Kalabagh and Multan, and which is expected to reclaim an area of 1,750,000 acres. The realisation of this project, as of its predecessors, will add enormously not merely to the population of the

province, but to the revenue and settlement work devolving upon the local officers, and to the responsibilities of the Punjab Secretariat. They will more than compensate for what it is now proposed to take away. They will probably, before any great length of time has elapsed, demand the replenishment of the Punjab Commission by as many officers as it is now under suggestion to withdraw.

69. So well known are these considerations in the Punjab itself that the necessity for territorial rectifications or compensations would probably no longer be urged by its own officers. One of the foremost of these, Mr. F. D. Cunningham, the Commissioner of Peshawar, has indeed, in his letter of 21st October 1898, already quoted, gone so far as to argue in the opposite sense. Coming as they do from the senior Frontier officer of the Punjab Commission, these views are worthy of quotation here—

"The population, revenue, trade and wealth of the province have so increased since the question of a separate Frontier Commissionership was mooted some 20 years ago under the Government of Lord Lytton, that what would be left to the Punjab after removing Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat and a strip of the Derajat is still sufficient to constitute an adminstrative area of the first class.

"Towns have grown, Municipalities have been created under new and complex laws, the whole machinery of Local Self-Government has been started, hundreds of miles of railway and canals have been opened, the cultivated, and, what is more important, the irrigated area has been enlarged by scores of thousands of acres,—in a word, development in all directions has been so great that it is questionable whether there is not enough cis-Indus to occupy the full energies of a great administration.

"I am writing without access to an office, and therefore do not attempt to give figures, but a comparison of the chief statistics of the province for 1878 with those of to-day would, I think, show that no 'territorial rectifications or compensations' would be required, and that this supposed objection to the radical and effectual remedy does not in reality exist."

70. I hope, therefore, to have shown conclusively that the time-honoured objection to a new Frontier province which I have been discussing, is one that has become obsolete in the lapse of time, and that need deter us for a moment from the acceptance of the proposed change.

71. Should it be said, however, that, though not detrimental to the prestige or interests of the Punjab, such a change cannot but be condemned by the officers of the administration which it is proposed to supersede, it is easy to show from their recorded opinions that, so far from this being the case, the erection of a new Frontier province is a solution which, if there is to be any alteration in the *status quo*, is not only contemplated, but is even heartily approved by all. Mr. Merk, Commissioner of the Derajat, said in his letter of 7th October 1898 (paragraph 9)—

"If the Punjab Government is dissociated from Frontier management, it is plain that the Commissioner must be raised to the position and powers of a Local Government on the analogy of the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta."

72. Mr. Anderson, Officiating Commissioner of the Derajat, said in his letter of 17th October 1898—

"It will be necessary, I consider, to considerably enhance the status of the Commissioner of Peshawar as regards trans-frontier affairs. He must be empowered to dispose of many matters which he has now to refer for orders to the Punjab Government To enable him to have as wide a view as possible of what is passing across the frontier of the division, it will be advisable to place under his control the Chitral and Dir Agency and the relations with the tribes under that Agency His status would advantageously be raised to something like that of the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan as regards trans-frontier affairs."

73. Sir R. Undy's (Commissioner of Peshawar) letter of 20th October 1898, paragraphs 5—9, which criticised the Punjab system, was also in reality an argument for the creation of a separate Frontier Commission.

74. Mr. Cunningham (Commissioner of Peshawar) went further and laid down clearly that there could be only two solutions to the problem; either to give

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the Punjab real and final authority in respect of Frontier matters (reducing *pro tanto* the power of the Government of India), a solution which he admitted to be "out of the question"; or

"To remove the Frontier districts (excluding the Cis-Indus parts of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and the whole of Dera Ghazi Khan) from the Punjab Government, and to place in charge of them an officer with the power of Chief Commissioner for the interior and the position of Agent to the Governor-General for the clans and countries beyond..... If a strong administration directly under the Government of India is desired, in which Frontier questions can be fully taken up on one consistent line without detriment to the needs and requirements of the greater part of a large province, this can best be secured by such a plan. The Punjab Government would benefit by being relieved of an incubus, by the gain of time and power to devote to the administration of a rapidly growing province; and it would be rescued from what to many has appeared the invidious position into which it has been relegated by the course of events in the past 10 or 20 years on the North West frontier."

75. Sir M. Young himself also saw clearly that the object desired by the Secretary of State could not be gained by any compromise, but was only feasible in one way. In his note of 19th October 1898 he wrote (paragraph 16) :—

"If what is desired is to eliminate the Punjab Government from trans-frontier control, this can only be done by removing the Frontier districts or such portions of them as are closely connected with trans-frontier tribes from the control of the Punjab Government, and forming this tract into a separate administration under the direct orders of the Government of India."

And again (paragraph 18)—

"I can only state my conviction that, unless and until Her Majesty's Government decide to separate the Frontier and place it under a Chief Commissioner or other officer in direct subordination to the Government of India, the existing machinery cannot with any advantage be altered."

76. Similarly Lord Elgin, though, like the Lieutenant-Governor, he was opposed to such a solution, admitted in his Minute of 6th November 1898 that, granted the necessity for a considerable devolution of powers, "the question must sooner or later resolve itself into one whether it is better to have as an intermediate Local Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, or a Commissioner who will be a Chief Commissioner on the Frontier."

77. These various quotations indicate that, in the opinion of the majority of the Punjab Frontier officers of the highest standing and even of those authorities who are opposed to the principle of the suggested change, there is but one mind as to the fact, that if the Local Government is to be deprived, for whatever reasons, of the principal functions which it now discharges with reference to the Frontier, there is only one method by which such a change can be satisfactorily carried out, *viz.*, by the institution of the new administration which it is the object of this Minute to advocate.

78. I now pass to the third objection that was indicated by the Secretary of State in the following words :—

"It may also be inexpedient to deprive the Government of the Punjab, and thus also the Government of India, of a valuable opportunity of training officers for Frontier service, and of gaining a knowledge of the feelings and habits of tribes which are constantly sending settlers into British districts."

It will, I think, be obvious from the scheme that I have submitted that the opportunity which the Secretary of State desires, so far from being diminished, will be immensely enhanced by placing the officers of the new province upon the Political list of the Government of India. There will henceforward be no risk either of an officer being sent to the Frontier who has hitherto been engrossed in civil work, or of an officer being withdrawn from it, because the exigencies either of the public service or of grade promotion demand his return to the interior parts of the province. On the contrary, an officer who displays exceptional aptitudes for tribal politics and management will be under no risk of being withdrawn, unless it be to some more responsible post, of a similar character, either in Baluchistan, or under the Foreign Department in other parts of India. On the other hand, if an individual be found deficient in the special talents that are required for the Frontier, it will be much easier to find work for him elsewhere than it is at present. To the officers of the entire Department will be

given a fresh goal of ambition. To those who attain it will be given a wider field of reward. I anticipate that in a few years' time the new Frontier province will draw towards itself the very best ability that the civil and military services in India can produce, and that it will be the nursery of a new school of Political Officers, who will revive both the memories and the credit of an earlier time.

79. With regard to the fourth objection cited by the Secretary of State in the following terms :—

"It is open to question whether it is altogether advisable to place in the hands of a single Commissioner the whole executive power on both sides of this most important section of the Empire's external frontier, without the restraint, which a trained experience of financial and administrative responsibilities on a large scale imposes upon an authority charged with the Government of a first class province."

I may say that exactly the same objection was raised when Baluchistan was converted into a separate administration, and that it proved to be entirely groundless; and that I would not myself propose for one moment to appoint as head of the new province any officer who was destitute of financial and administrative experience. This is a commodity that is unfortunately procurable without recourse to the Government of a first class province. It is as frequently forthcoming in our second class as in our first class administrations. Moreover, as I have shown in the case of the Punjab, its present advantages are apt to be somewhat dearly purchased at the cost of inexperience in other and not less vital concerns.

80. There remains the fifth objection of the Secretary of State, touched upon rather than emphasised in the following paragraph :—

"There is no part of India where the need of a strong administration, equipped with all the resources of Government and capable of resisting aggression is more likely to be felt than on the North-West Frontier."

81. There can be no doubt that the phrase of the Secretary of State indicates an objection to the scheme of a new Frontier province, which has been widely entertained in the past, and, more than any other argument, has hitherto availed to defeat its adoption. I refer to the belief that such a scheme would, in some way or other, favour a forward and aggressive policy, and that the Government of India would exercise less control over the activity of its Frontier officers, than under a system which interposes the buffer of a Local Government between itself and them. I can only say that I regard such a belief as an entire illusion; and that if I held it, I should not now be composing this Minute. Twenty-three years ago Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State, foresaw the same objection to Lord Lytton's scheme (which was, I think, by reason of its magnitude, far more exposed to such a charge than is mine) and emphatically repudiated it. The proposed formation of a new Frontier charge was, he said, "a measure of defence and security, not of aggression." I cannot better explain or defend the proposals which I now submit.

82. If the intervention of the Punjab Government acts as a barrier against aggressive schemes, I would ask how it has come about that in the 50 years that have elapsed between the annexation of the Punjab and the present day, during the whole of which time the Frontier has been under the control of the Punjab Government, there have been no fewer than 40 military expeditions against the tribes of that frontier, or one expedition for every 15 months of the entire period; how, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of the Punjab Government, there has nevertheless taken place, under its patronage and eye, the series of military advances upon the border which have carried us forward on to the Samana, into the Kurram, and far into Northern and Southern Waziristan; and how above all it came about that the Government of India were involved, only three years ago, in the greatest Frontier conflagration that has ever been known. I am not saying for one moment that the Punjab Government ought to be held solely, or even mainly, responsible for all these events. The Government of India cannot evade or disown its share. All that I do say is that the plea that we are saved by the intervention of the Local Government from a forward policy, from punitive expeditions, or from Frontier war, is one that will not stand the test of a moment's examination.

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83. I will even go further and say that whereas an Agent to the Governor-General for the Frontier could without difficulty be controlled, by reason of his subordinate position, by the Government of India, and whereas a forward or aggressive policy, if initiated under his rule, would rightly be laid not at his door but at that of the Government of India, I can conceive that an ambitious Lieutenant Governor, if such a phenomenon were to occur, might be very difficult to control. The Punjab has fortunately hitherto been free from any such source of danger. But the fact that a succession of cautious and prudent Lieutenant Governors have been quite powerless to save the Frontier from the disturbances which I have mentioned, is a proof that there must be something unsound, not in the men, but in the system.

84. To me it seems absurd to argue that, if a local administration be brought more strictly under the influence of the supreme authority, it will therefore become more mischievous and unruly. I should infer that precisely the opposite will be the case. If an avoidable war now breaks out upon the Frontier, the Government of India cannot censure or recall the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It divides the responsibility with him, though very likely innocent of any complicity in its earlier stages. If, however, an Agent to the Governor-General were to compromise the Supreme Government by any rash or bellicose action, I cannot conceive that there would be any hesitation in bringing him smartly to account.

85. I am not aware that since the Dir-Swat-Chitral Agency has been under the direct control of the Government of India, there has been any development of aggressive tendencies in that quarter. On the contrary, we have enjoyed peace, on what is by far the most critical section of the Frontier, for three years. Similarly, it is under the control of the Government of India that we have re-pacified the Khyber, which the earlier system had not saved from the fatal convulsion of 1897. Neither does the creation of Baluchistan into an independent administration appear to me to have been attended by the martial expansion which might, according to the plea that I am examining, have followed upon so hazardous a step.

86. I will not further pursue this argument than to say that it is in the most confident belief that the future Frontier administration of the Government of India will, under the change that I advocate, be more, and not less under control; that disputes, culminating in wars, with the tribes will be less, and not more frequent; and that India will thereby escape the perils of a policy of bisected responsibility, of vacillation, of drift, and of delay, that I urge the separation from the Punjab Government of the Frontier districts and peoples.

87. There remain three further arguments which have sometimes been employed against the proposed reform. The first is that the more direct control of the Government of India signifies greater centralisation. I have shown in an earlier part of this Minute that the very reverse will be the case. I regard the present administration of the Frontier by the Local Government, with its suppression of local responsibility, and its perpetual reference to the Punjab Secretariat, as centralisation in a most aggravated and pernicious form. What more mischievous evidence of centralisation could be afforded than the ladder of compulsory and dilatory reference, which I have before described, whose foot is across the Frontier, but whose head is at Simla or Lahore? Under a separate administration, I believe that one-half of the references which now pass up and down this ladder of delay will be settled promptly upon the spot by a superior officer of sufficient authority to decide, and sufficient local knowledge to do so without risk; while in the case of such matters as still require reference to the Government of India, the process will be by so much accelerated as the number of intervening rungs will have been reduced.

88. The second argument is the allegation that with a new province under the Government of India, the Foreign Department of the latter will be swamped with a mass of work which it will be incapable of digesting, and which will cripple its capacity in other quarters. Sir M. Young laid stress in his Note upon the number of references which we are spared by the intervention of the

Local Government. Perhaps the best test that I can apply is the number of receipts and issues that pass through the Foreign Department from the Punjab Government—I take those which relate to the Frontier alone—as compared with the whole number relating to internal administration as well as to Frontier affairs, with which we deal from the entire province of Baluchistan. In the year 1899 they were as follows:—

—	Receipts.	Issues.
Punjab Frontier—		
Political	720	316
Administrative	115	119
TOTAL .	835	435

—	Receipts.	Issues.
Baluchistan—		
Political	301	186
Administrative	326	357
TOTAL .	627	543

89. It, therefore, appears that the entire business, internal and external, devolving upon the Foreign Department for the province of Baluchistan is less than the external business alone, which comes up to it from the Punjab Government. It is of course true that Baluchistan is a by far less populous and less advanced province than the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab would be; and that no strict analogy can be drawn between the political or administrative business of the two Governments. I quote the figures, however, to show to what moderate and reasonable dimensions the work that is entailed upon the Foreign Department by the Baluchistan Agency has shrunk, in the face of the argument that was so freely employed at the time of its constitution,—*viz.*, that the Foreign Department would not be equal to the additional strain. The figures also show how slender in practice the devolution upon the Punjab Government has become. I do not of course argue that the Frontier business of the Foreign Department will not, if a new administration be created, be increased. Such will, at any rate for a time at the beginning, in all probability be the case. We may require for a short period the assistance of an extra hand in the Foreign Office. But this transitional epoch will not be of long duration. As the Local Government becomes consolidated, so will the references on administrative and internal affairs rapidly diminish, as they have done in Baluchistan. The Frontier and political references may also be expected to dwindle as local responsibility is developed; and in a few years time I entertain little doubt that the Foreign Department will be less hampered and besieged by Frontier affairs than it is at the present moment.

90. Finally, if the question of financial cost be raised, I might point out that we already possess the authority of the Secretary of State for the submission of proposals that may entail an increase in our charges for administration. In his despatch of the 5th August 1898, he wrote, with reference to his own proposal, already discussed: "I am aware that any such alteration of system may require additional expenditure"; and "I shall not object to the exercise by your Government of a wide discretion in framing the arrangements, financial and executive, which may be found necessary for giving effect to these considerations." But, as a matter of fact, we have no occasion at present to profit by

this latitude, since I have shown good reason for believing that the scheme which I have proposed, so far from increasing, may possibly even diminish our annual outlay. The financial objection which has impeded the realisation of earlier projects need not, therefore, be considered at the present time.

91. I have now examined and argued the various objections that have been raised in times past to proposals similar to that which I now make, or that may be raised to mine. I trust that I have shown them to be not only much less formidable than has hitherto been believed to be the case, but for the most part destitute of serious foundation. On the other hand, I hope also to have shown that the scheme for the constitution of a new Frontier province, that I have put forward, possesses these positive merits. It will express and enforce the direct responsibility of the Government of India for Frontier affairs. It will enable the Viceroy to conduct the most important business of the Department of which he is the personal chief. It will free the management of Frontier politics from the delays that are inseparable from a chain of reference, whose strength is sacrificed to its length. It will promote greater rapidity and consequently greater freedom of action. Its tendency should be not towards aggression, but towards peace: since war with the tribes is commonly the result of ignorance or indecision at earlier stages. It will entrust tribal management exclusively to those who know the tribes. It should train up a school of officers, worthy of the most critical but splendid duty that is imposed upon any of the officers of the Queen's Government in India. For myself I will only add that, having initiated a definite policy on the North-West Frontiers of India, which I believe to contain the germs of possible success, I ask to be relieved of the conditions which appear to me to jeopardise its operation at every turn, and to be presented with those by which alone, in my opinion, its future can be reasonably assured.

(Signed) CURZON.

August 27th, 1900.

No. 14.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th December 1900.

I have received and given my attentive consideration in Council to the despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated the 13th of September 1900.

2. Your Excellency in Council records your conviction that the present system of Frontier control is entirely unsatisfactory, interposing as it does hesitation, delay, and difficulties in the execution of a policy for which the Supreme Government is directly responsible, subject to the orders of Her Majesty's Government, but the execution of which is entrusted to the Local Government of the Punjab. You consider, upon a careful review of the past history of the Frontier, that if firmness, promptitude, or continuity of policy in the future are to be secured, a radical change in the present procedure is needed, and you draw attention to the additional burden which the Durand Agreement has put upon the Frontier administration by rendering it to a large extent responsible for the conduct and misdeeds of those living inside the line of demarcation settled by that agreement. Your Excellency sketches in outline a scheme for the construction of a new agency immediately under the control of the Government of India, which seems to you desirable, and which after a full consideration, your Government endorses as the only scheme that in principle will avoid the evils of the present system. This scheme, regarding the details of which you propose to consult the Government of the Punjab, is described with some fulness of outline in a Minute written by Your Excellency, and dated the 27th of August 1900. It contemplates the creation of a Frontier

Province under the direct control of a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, who would have charge, not only of the four districts now under the Punjab Government, namely, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country that lies beyond their limits, but also of the Political Agencies of Dir, Swat, and Chitral, the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wana. The area detached from the Punjab Province would approximate to $\frac{1}{14}$th of its total area, with $\frac{1}{15}$th of its total revenue, and $\frac{1}{18}$th of its entire population. Your proposals differ from those which have at former times been discussed, in their avoidance of several dislocations of the existing provincial systems, but there are a few details, such as the possible transfer of the control over the Black Mountain Tribes from the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, which are expressly reserved for final consideration. Although the cost of the new staff which would be required at Peshawar would exceed that of the present establishment by 3,600 rupees a month, it is expected that the total cost of the civil administration will not exceed, and may, perhaps, be less than, that which is now incurred. While the holders of the subordinate administrative posts would be drawn from the Punjab or other provinces, you propose to provide for the wants of the higher posts and the political appointments by an increase to the strength of your Foreign Department, and you have discussed the probable effect of these changes upon the prospects of the Punjab Commission.

3. Her Majesty's Government recognise that the adoption of the policy of concentration inculcated in my telegram, dated 13th October 1897, and more fully set forth in my despatch of the 28th of January 1898, paragraph 18, has modified the previous situation, and may require organic changes in administration. The Government of India, in pursuance of the two objects specified by me in that despatch, namely, concentration of your military force, and the limitation of interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control, has carried out a series of changes along the Frontier, which have received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. In my despatch, dated the 5th of August 1898, I anticipated that the alteration of system introduced into the Khyber Pass would involve further arrangements, both financial and executive, in order to ensure their success, and I indicated certain transfers of authority which might deserve consideration, especially as they would reduce to a minimum any disturbance of the provincial administration in the Punjab. I learn, however, that the Government of the Punjab is strongly opposed to these limited re-arrangements, and the larger scheme proposed by Your Excellency is based upon this conclusion.

4. Your Excellency has referred to the objections which, as I pointed out in my despatch of 5th August 1898, may be raised against the severance of settled districts from the Government of the Punjab, and against the direct control of the Government of India which it is proposed to substitute for that of the Local Government over them and the neighbouring Frontier. To a considerable extent the second and the third of the objections indicated in my despatch of the 5th of August 1898 are provided against in Your Excellency's scheme. I recognise that, in avoiding any alteration of the position of Sind, and in limiting the transfer of districts from the Punjab to those mentioned, your Government will avoid an undesirable series of territorial rectifications and compensations; and that, when the control of the Government of the Punjab is for the most part confined to Cis-Indus districts, the advantage of training its officers in tribal tracts beyond, but adjoining, the administrative Frontier of the Punjab will cease to be of much practicable value. But there are certain unavoidable drawbacks associated with the proposed scheme which will require very careful consideration in order that they may be minimised, and to which the first and fourth of the objections above mentioned were intended to refer.

5. The staff of the new Frontier Province will not be large, and the Governor-General's Agent at its head will have two very different sets of duties to perform and supervise. In respect of the Frontier tribes his duties will be political, and his policy will be under the direct control of your Government. But, in the case of the settled districts, which you propose to detach from the Punjab, it is clearly undesirable that the people having already enjoyed the benefit of a highly organised administration with its careful land

settlements, its laws and regulations, and the various institutions of a progressive Civil Government, should be thrown back from the stage which they have already reached. The Governor of a large province not only possesses a special and large experience of British administration, but can summon to his aid and counsels heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions whose advice may be of the utmost value. The Governor-General's Agent will not, without special arrangements, be able to count upon such assistance. I have not overlooked the fact that your Excellency intends to draw upon the Punjab for skilled officers in the subordinate branches or in the technical departments, but I am not satisfied that this will meet the whole case; for the important question of superior direction remains to be dealt with. Nor does recent experience in Baluchistan appear to me to be altogether relevant, since no part of that agency can claim to have a district, or part of a district, in any respect so advanced and settled as the Trans-Indus British districts which you propose to detach from the Punjab.

6. The question of the recruitment of officers for the new agency, to which I have referred above, will obviously be one of very great importance. The nature of the duties to be performed, and the necessarily limited numbers of the staff, make it essential that a very high standard of individual efficiency should be attained and preserved in administrative as well as in political duties. It seems to be probable that in so small a province it will not be easy to keep the staff at the requisite level of efficiency, unless picked officers are largely imported from other provinces; a measure which can hardly fail to produce discouragement among the regular staff of the province by retarding promotion in the lower grades. I should be glad to be more fully informed as to the measures by which Your Excellency proposes to deal with this difficulty, and to be assured that you are satisfied as to their probable effect.

7. There is another point to which I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention. In remarking that the need of a strong administration equipped with all the resources of Government would be felt on the Frontier, I did not refer to the political administration. I referred to the advantages that must accrue to the Frontier districts of British India from the application to them of the ways and means at the command of a first-class administrative unit. The construction of roads, bridges, rest-houses, and hospitals, and generally the assignment of provincial resources to a particular district, may be of the utmost value, and are best secured if the district is an integral part of a large province. In times of disturbance or threatened danger a large province can draft in additional police, procure transport, change local officers, and do much to prepare for trouble before they arise or assume the form of military operations. If it is necessary to transfer settled districts from the control of the Punjab Government, and to place them under the same administration as the adjoining tribal country, it is important that the possible results of such a policy should be fully considered and provided for.

8. Your Excellency in Council will, no doubt, weigh these points carefully in working out the details of your scheme. If, on close examination of the various changes and adaptations inseparable from the constitution of a new Commission, apart from the Punjab Government, it is found that they do in fact involve no additional expense, the result will be undoubtedly satisfactory. But I can hardly anticipate, judging from general experience, that Your Excellency's preliminary estimate will not have to be modified in this respect; and although I do not desire to lay down any fixed limit in the matter, I trust that no pains will be spared to prevent the imposition of any unnecessary burden on the revenues. In the meanwhile Her Majesty's Government approve generally of your proposal, as tending to express and enforce the direct responsibility of your Government for Frontier affairs, and to free the management of Frontier politics from the delay inseparable from the present system. So far as the details of your project, which I shall await, appear likely to secure these objects, they will receive my favourable consideration.

9. In the 29th paragraph of Your Excellency's Minute the argument is pressed that the transfer of the Frontier administration from the Punjab Government to the Government of India will involve no diminution of special

aptitude for and knowledge of Frontier affairs. I am convinced that your remarks were in no way intended to depreciate the eminent abilities of the Lieutenant-Governors who are named in that paragraph, or to undervalue the substantial services which all Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, beginning with Sir John Lawrence, have rendered in the discharge of the difficult duties connected with these affairs, although none of them had any previous personal experience of political work on the North-Western Frontier. I gather that the general object of Your Excellency's Minute is to prove the present system to be unworkable, and not to reflect unfavourably upon the manner in which the Punjab Government has attempted to work it; and I desire it to be understood that my approval of Your Excellency's proposals is based on my acceptance of the main conclusions which I find that Your Excellency in Council has adopted, that the present system of Frontier management, however worked, is unsatisfactory, that some radical change in that system is required, and that this change should take the form described at length in Your Excellency's Minute.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

No. 15.

Opinion recorded by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of India, dated 17th January 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER ADMINISTRATION.

Having at the meeting of the Council, held on the 18th December 1900, dissented from the resolution regarding my proposal to insert an additional paragraph in the draft Despatch relating to the scheme for constituting a Chief Commissionership of the North-Western Frontier, I desire that my opinion may be entered in the minutes of the proceedings, together with the following reasons for it which I laid before the Council on the occasion referred to.

1. I find myself in a somewhat peculiar position with reference to this draft Despatch to India. I agree in the conclusion at which Lord Curzon has arrived, that the Punjab Frontier administration must be placed directly under the Government of India, indeed I have long foreseen that that would one day be necessary. Further I agree with Lord Curzon in thinking that the only workable arrangement* is to separate off the Punjab Frontier districts bodily and make them into a Chief Commissionership. But I at the same time see a certain danger attending the change proposed, and I should have thought that a word of caution as to that danger ought to have been inserted in the Despatch. Moreover, when I look into the arguments and observations contained in Lord Curzon's Minute, I find that, while some of them are sound and sufficient to establish his point, others are of such a nature as to convey an erroneous or distorted impression as to the positions occupied for many years past by the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India respectively with reference to Frontier questions, and as to the relations between them so far as concerns those questions. I feel some hesitation about discussing these matters, for, having myself held the office of Lieutenant-Governor down to not quite three years ago, I am liable to be suspected of prejudice; but, on the other hand, if, possessing the knowledge I do, I hold my tongue, I may be supposed to have accepted and endorsed all Lord Curzon's arguments and observations as well as his conclusions. It is impossible for me to allow this to be supposed, and for

* I ought to state that I was absent from here at the time the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 5th August 1898, proposing the alternative arrangement now dropped, was prepared and issued.

this reason, as also because it will serve to make the whole position clearer, I am anxious to place before the Secretary of State and my colleagues a statement of the condition of things that, so far as my knowledge extends, has actually and as a matter of fact prevailed under the system which we are all now agreed should be abolished.

2. To begin with, it must be admitted that in spite of the anxiety of the Punjab Government to carry out the policy of the Government of India and of the consideration shown to the Lieutenant-Governor by successive Viceroys, differences of opinion have from time to time prevailed, which, though they seemed at one time on the point of being thrashed out in a friendly spirit, have evidently not as yet been cleared up. But in order that an exaggerated importance may not be attached to those differences of opinion, it is necessary to explain that the Punjab Government has had nothing to do with the discussion of the great general question as to the merits of what is called the "forward policy." So far as I know, no Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ever been consulted on that great question, and I doubt whether any one of them has ever quite understood what the "forward policy," when taken in its full extent and as advocated by various authorities from time to time, exactly means. All that it concerns the Lieutenant-Governor to know is the fact that the Government of India desire to establish some amount of control over the trans-border tribes, up to a certain geographical limit, and that since the Durand line has been laid down, and so long as it may continue to have any meaning, that line is understood to be the limit.

3. As to the nature and extent of the control so to be established, the views of the Government of India seem to have expanded considerably after the Durand delimitation agreement. As shown in the dissent appended by Sir C. Pritchard, Sir J. Westland, and Sir A. MacDonnell to the Government of India Despatch of the 31st July 1894 (Parliamentary Paper C. 8713, Vol. I., pp. 25-27), the Government of India had by the time that Despatch was written come to take a far wider view of our responsibilities than was required by anything in the Durand agreement, or than was contemplated either by those who in 1892 proposed to the Secretary of State that such an agreement should be negotiated, or by the Secretary of State in accepting their proposals. Later on the views of the Government of India seem to have expanded still further. They appear to have got as far as this, that we were bound to establish over the tribes not merely such control as was needed for our own protection and to enable us to check raids against the Ameer on certain parts of the Durand line, but further, such control as might be necessary in order to stop the internal quarrels of the tribesmen among themselves, and authoritatively settle their disputes; and that the Government of India, notwithstanding the emphatic warnings against interference and extensions of administrative control given by the Secretary of State after the disastrous events of 1897, still hold that view, is clear from certain recent discussions. I mention all this not for the purpose of casting any reflection on the wisdom of the general policy adopted by the Government of India, which it would be out of place to discuss here, but simply to make the position with which I have to deal intelligible. Whatever the policy of the Government of India might be, it was, of course, the bounden duty of the Government of the Punjab, as the subordinate, to carry it out loyally and to the best of its ability, and it would be only as to the *modus operandi* and the rate at which particular portions of the work should be pushed on that it would be permissible for the Lieutenant-Governor to raise any questions.

4. As a matter of fact, it was only in regard to these subordinate, though by no means unimportant, matters that questions arose between the Punjab Government and the Government of India, and it is necessary to note the position in which those two authorities have generally stood towards each other when they have been inclined to differ. We have all known cases of a subordinate administration with a hinterland on its border over which it has been burning to expand, while its superior has been endeavouring to restrain its ardour. We need not look beyond the limits of Her Majesty's Indian Empire to find a case which is, to a certain extent, an illustration of this. The Baluchistan Agency has pushed on, drawing the Government of India after it, at

times in spite of the resistance of that Government, until it has got right up to the Gomal on one side and right up to the Durand line on another; further, it has recently extended its posts out along the Nushki Seistan line to the border of Persia. On the Punjab Frontier it has been the reverse. It is the Government of India that has been pushing the local administration forward, and that administration, though it has always loyally obeyed the call, has sometimes done so under a sort of protest.

The main reason of this is simple enough. The Government of India looks at the whole North-Western Frontier line from the Black Mountain round to the neighbourhood of Kurrachee from a remote point of view, and like a person looking at a long coast line from a great distance out at sea, has been at times apt to suppose that there is a greater uniformity about it than there really is; and in particular it has sometimes found it difficult to understand why methods which have been so successful along the line from the neighbourhood of the Gomal southwards, should not be employed with equal success to the north of that river, and especially in the Waziri country. The Punjab Government is in a very different position. In paragraph 29 of his Minute, Lord Curzon gives a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab from Sir Robert Egerton down to Sir Mackworth Young, showing that none of them had in the earlier part of their service been employed on the North-Western Frontier. He might have gone further, and said that no Lieutenant-Governor from and including Lord Lawrence down had ever been so employed. It may be supposed, from what he says in his 33rd paragraph, that Lord Lawrence was an exception, but that is not so. No one of us would presume to compare himself with Lord Lawrence in other respects, but in this particular we were all in the same predicament. It does not, however, follow from this that Lord Curzon is right when he says that in practice it is found, as a rule, that no Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab knows anything of the frontier at all. A Lieutenant-Governor has not, of course, the sort of knowledge of the frontier that you find in an officer who has spent much of his service on the frontier, and talks Pushtu fluently, as all our best officers nowadays do—the sort of knowledge that we may hope to find in the new Chief Commissioner now to be appointed; but, to say nothing of what he soon learns in the ordinary course of his daily work, and on the many occasions on which the frontier officers come to him to discuss matters personally, the Lieutenant-Governor commonly spends the whole cold weather, with the exception of a short period at Christmas, in camp, and he gives the frontier a good deal more than its share of his camping time. He has the frontier officers living in his camp, it may be for several weeks at a time, riding the march with him every morning, in and out of his tent all day, bringing up the leading men to interview him in the afternoon, and probably renewing the discussion of pending questions round the table after dinner. It is these officers, and not, as Lord Curzon seems to suppose, the members of the Secretariat staff, however able these latter may be, that are the Lieutenant-Governor's advisers on frontier affairs, and from them, or in their company, he before long succeeds in learning a not inconsiderable amount about frontier affairs. A great deal, no doubt, is second-hand knowledge, but a certain amount he acquires for himself, especially when, as often happens, some of the important men understand Hindustani. His knowledge is exactly the same sort of knowledge that all of us who have held the post of Chief Commissioner of Assam have had of the numerous tribes that surround that province on all sides but one, and are under our control.

5. Now, having thus at least a considerable knowledge of the position, the Lieutenant-Governor has had on certain occasions, as *e.g.*, when some of the forward moves mentioned by Lord Curzon were proposed, and also when the advance to the Malakand and the Chitral road and certain demarcations of the Durand line on the ground were under discussion, to represent to the Government of India that such measures would present certain difficulties and be attended with a considerable amount of risk. It is always an ungrateful task for a subordinate to have to suggest difficulties about carrying out the orders of his superior, and it is one from which a subordinate of lower rank

than a Lieutenant-Governor might sometimes shrink; but about the duty of a subordinate, of whatever rank, in such a position, there can be no room for doubt. It was thus the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to point out that the tribes we had to deal with, unlike the Pathans who fell under our sway on the annexation of the Punjab, had never been brought under the control of any ruler, and that, owing to various causes, they were far more difficult to control than those further south. One of these causes, I may mention, was the great strength of those tribes, and the bitter hostility against any interference on our part felt by the tribesmen generally as distinguished from the limited number of them who could hope to rise on our shoulders, or receive allowances from us. This after a little time came to be better understood. Another of these causes was the democratic constitution of those tribes, and the absence of powerful tumandars or maliks (leading men) through whom they could be controlled. It took longer to get this understood. An idea got started that you could make maliks (tribal leaders) out of almost anything, and it thus became necessary to explain that a strong malik was a natural product of the tribe, and that it was very difficult to make one grow strong by artificial cultivation. In 1896 the Government of India returned to the point and insisted that "experience has shown that in every Pathan tribe, however democratic, there are responsible headmen who are capable of maintaining order if they are properly supported." This proposition had to be combated by giving detailed explanations and illustrations. Reference was made to a report received not long before, showing that the maliks we have subventioned in the upper Tochi declared they could do nothing unless we placed a military force at their very elbow, and to petitions received from our Mahsud maliks, declaring that our countenance and support, far from strengthening them, had led to their being placed under a ban, and begging us to occupy Kanigoram and Makin, in the heart of their hills—places which we could not even visit except with a very large military force. It was further explained that, even in our own district of Peshawar, many of the Pathan zamindars would not stand any one of their number being raised above his natural position over them by our authority. What was then said was amply borne out by what subsequently occurred.

It was exemplified in the case of the Mohmunds in a most striking manner within a month or two later. We had, under the orders of the Government of India, to conclude an arrangement with those Mohmunds who had fallen on our side of the Durand line. When Mr. Merk proceeded to arrange preliminaries with them, they started by declaring that there were no maliks among them, that there might be seniors and juniors, but that, for the purpose of concluding an arrangement of that sort, they were all the same. I was marching along the Peshawar Frontier, and it was arranged that Mr. Merk, who had with infinite labour settled all preliminaries, should bring them before me at Shabkadr. About 900 of them claimed to come down to meet me and discuss the matter, and when they arrived they absolutely refused to put forward any men to represent them, even to the extent of being allowed to sit in front at the meeting. Almost the whole number sat down before us just as they managed to find room, and such of them as got near enough all tried to talk together. Thanks to Mr. Merk's skill, an arrangement was somehow concluded, but I felt bound to express some doubt as to its being effectual. What happened at that very place, Shabkadr, in less than a year after we all know.

It was, I may mention, chiefly with reference to the Waziris that this discussion as to the constitution of the tribes and the position of the headmen arose between the Punjab Government and the Government of India, and if anyone still thinks that the Government of India would be right in holding that in the case of a tribe like the Mahsud Waziris "there are responsible headmen "who are capable of maintaining order if they are properly supported," I would refer him to Mr. Merk's note of the 24th of July last, received here the other day with the Government of India's Despatch No. 145, dated 18th October 1900, from which it will be seen that there are really no persons who can be called maliks among the Mahsuds, and that we must deal with the "ulus," *i.e.*, with the tribesmen *en masse*, merely making such use as we can of

any men who seem to have gained an influential position at the moment—a mode of procedure which, though it may answer for some purposes, will for others, I fear, prove altogether hopeless.

I have thought it well to mention all this about the maliks because it affords a good illustration of the sort of discussion that is apt to arise between the Local Government and the Government of India, and it is only by getting down from vague generalities to details that it is possible to make the position intelligible.

6. So much as to the nature of the position to be dealt with on the parts of the frontier to which I refer. Now as to the policy from time to time enjoyed on the Punjab Government towards the tribes there. Apart from the correspondences relating to particular cases, there were two correspondences, one in 1888-89 in Sir James Lyall's time and another in 1896 in my time, in which the general question of our policy towards these tribes was discussed, and in each instance the correspondence was started by a letter from the Government of India urging the Lieutenant-Governor to greater efforts to extend our control over them. Both these correspondences are worth referring to in this connection, but the second of them has a more direct bearing on the present position because, at the time it passed, the important change effected by the Durand demarcation had taken place, and, moreover, the intermediate discussions that had occurred in particular cases had brought out clearly the points on which the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab were at one, and the points which had still to be cleared up between them.

7. In the 21st paragraph of his Minute Lord Curzon, apparently referring to this latter correspondence, writes as follows :—"In the early years of Lord Elgin's administration an attempt was once more made to escape from the necessities of a radical change by again suggesting to the Punjab Government the initiation of a policy of friendly intercourse with the tribes for whom we had thus assumed political responsibility, and of the strengthening of the political service of the border. Into the discussion that followed with the Punjab Government I need not enter, suffice it to say that it was not followed, so far as I can ascertain, by any practical changes either in the principles or in the form of administration." Now, if Lord Curzon is here referring to the correspondence I have just mentioned—and I do not know to what else he can be referring—I must point out that, while his remarks are verbally accurate, they are likely to convey a wholly erroneous impression to his readers. Anyone reading his Minute would be led to suppose that the Government of India had, on the occasion referred to, made an attempt to induce the Punjab Government to initiate a change of policy, and had failed to get it to move. What actually occurred was this : The Government of India in Mr. Barnes' letter, No. 2197, dated 14th August 1896, to the Government of the Punjab, set forth certain general principles which, in their opinion, should be followed in dealing with the tribes on the North-Western Frontier of the Punjab, and asked for an expression of opinion as to how those principles could be best applied, and what modifications, if any, of the existing system were required. The Punjab Government complied with this request by forwarding a note, in which the whole position on various sections of the frontier was fully reviewed, and definite proposals for carrying out, on certain of those sections, the policy indicated in the Government of India letter were submitted for the approval and orders of the Government of India. The Punjab proposals were forwarded to the Government of India with the Punjab Chief Secretary's letter No. 14, dated 28th October 1896, and the reason why they were not "followed," to use Lord Curzon's words, "by any practical changes" was a very simple one, namely, that the Government of India never answered that letter. I understand they, at first deferred answering it, as they preferred to wait for certain additional proposals which were promised, and which were not ready for submission until a couple of months later. This brought the matter down to the beginning of 1897, and then the time of my vacating office was so near that I suppose they thought it well to wait and see whether my successor approved of my scheme. Then a few months later

came the great rising of the tribes, and after that rising was suppressed the Government of India made a completely new departure. The whole thing is dead and gone now so far as any question of taking direct official action on it is concerned, but as that correspondence affords, within a short compass, a clearer and more detailed view than can be got elsewhere of the respective positions of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, of their relations (then very amicable relations) to one another, and of the opinions held by them respectively, I cannot help regretting that it has never been made public.

8. It would be out of the question for me to give anything like an abstract of that correspondence, but I think it well to refer to two or three points brought out in it in order to make the position as it then existed clearer.

The first of these points is that as to the rate at which the policy should be pushed on.

The view of the Government of India, as expressed in their letter of August 1896, appeared to be that we should endeavour to extend our control generally over the tribes up to the Durand line, and that we should everywhere exert ourselves more actively than we had previously been doing. As to this, after referring to the feeling of the tribes and the probability of opposition from them, the Lieutenant-Governor, while submitting definite proposals for extending our influence and establishing closer control in certain tracts, ventured to represent (in the note above mentioned) that the moment was not a favourable one for urging our frontier officers generally to greater activity. He wrote as follows:—

"I should be averse to issuing any orders which might seem to our officers to sound the advance along the whole line at a moment like this, when we are not yet out of the wood in Waziristan and on the Chitral road, when we have the great Mohmund business impending, and when the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab is already crying out that the force under his command is not sufficient to meet the demands made on it by the forward movements we have already made. At the same time I feel bound to acknowledge the very full manner in which the Government of India, in their present letter, recognise the wide difference between the conditions that prevail on different parts of our frontier and the anxiety displayed throughout to enjoin moderation and caution, and I have in consequence every hope that, when we come to discussing matters in detail, it will turn out that there is really far less difference between my view and theirs than might at first sight be supposed. I have only to add that, however this may be, I shall, during the short time that remains to me here, exert myself to give effect to the views of the Government of India, whatever they may be, exactly as if they were my own."

9. Another question, and one of the first magnitude, was started by the Government of India letter of August 1896, and, as it seems to be still under discussion, I think it well to refer to it, I mean the question as to what instructions we should give our officers regarding quarrels and fighting among the tribesmen themselves in a tribal tract where we have not assumed any sort of administrative control, and where such quarrels and fighting in no way whatever affect us or any interests which we are bound to protect. It was admitted on all hands that our officers, whenever they saw an opportunity of doing so, should interpose in a friendly manner and use their good offices to promote peace; but it was also admitted on all hands that the effect of this sort of interposition would in most tracts be limited, and that, if peace was really to be established among the tribesmen themselves, it could only be done by a political officer interposing authoritatively, *i.e.*, as the Government of India expressed it, "*by forbidding bloodshed and insisting on a peaceful settlement*" The question was how far we were to direct or allow our officers to interpose in the class of cases referred to in this latter way. The Government of India seemed to treat this question with a somewhat light heart, and to be prepared to give Political Officers a free hand to do in regard to it as they might think fit under all the circumstances in which they might find themselves placed. It therefore became necessary to point out that we were, in the class of cases

referred to, under no obligation of any sort to interpose authoritatively; that the suggestion that we should do so was an entirely new departure; that wherever we attempted to do so we should be drawn into a sort of interference with the internal affairs of the tribes, which, when once started, must from its very nature soon become of all others the most close and systematic, and would land us in reponsibilities which we could not discharge without having a strong backing of military force, and perhaps entering into occupation of the country. The root of the whole matter I may explain lies in this:—That if you take upon yourself authoritatively to forbid certain persons or certain sections of a tribe from attacking others not only must you, in order to prevent your face being blackened before the whole countryside, insist upon your order being obeyed and compel obedience to it if necessary by force, but further, as you have prevented those to whom it is addressed from redressing their wrongs in the only way open to them, you are bound, as a matter of common justice, to arrange that they shall have effective redress in some other way, and thus you will have all their quarrels with their many ramifications on your hands. If you interfere authoritatively at all you must be prepared to do justice all round. Having regard to considerations of this kind, it was recommended by the Punjab Government on the occasion referred to that a political officer should be authorised to interfere authoritatively to prevent fighting only in tracts where the Local Government and the Government of India, after considering our position, should decide that it was expedient that we should so interfere. Elsewhere what we sometimes call the "Khyber System" (as distinguished from the "Sandeman System") would prevail; that is to say, the system so successfully carried out for many years by Sir R. Warburton in the Khyber, under which it was not considered our business to interfere authoritatively with the fighting of the tribesmen among themselves, even within sight of Jumrood, so long as such fighting did not give rise to any danger to the peace of the road or any other interest which we were bound to protect. It should be added that at the same time, in order to meet as far as possible the views of the Government of India, proposals were submitted for at once giving the power of interfering authoritatively in certain tracts.

I had an opportunity of discussing this point with Lord Elgin when I went to bid him farewell at Delhi towards the end of 1896, and I gathered that he was disposed to accept the above view, but, as I have said, the fates were against our correspondence being brought to an issue, and I gather that on this all important point the Government of India and the Local Government are still at variance; indeed, from the recent correspondence regarding the internal feuds between the Mahsood and Darwesh Khel Waziris it would seem that the Government of India regard the distinction between authoritative and merely friendly interposition which has been long observed in the Punjab, and the momentary neglect of which has on some occasions led to embarrassing results, as a mere figment of some theorist's imagination.

10. I have only one more point to refer to in this connection. There were some passages in the Government of India letter of August 1896 calculated to create an impression that the Government of the Punjab was given to holding its political officers with a tightness which was altogether unnecessary, allowing them little discretion, and requiring them to refer every individual case for orders; and I see Lord Curzon now, in more than one passage of his Minute, makes the same charge. Now I may mention that when this charge was made in 1896 it was explained that it was based on a certain misapprehension, and I see in paragraph 36 of Lord Curzon's Minute a quotation from a note by Mr. Frederick Cunningham, in which a very similar explanation is given. That explanation is, that, except in particular classes of cases, the Punjab Government allows its political officers a very free hand indeed, and that when it requires them to refer to it for instructions this is, as a rule, not because it wants to deal with the case itself, but because the Government of India expects such cases to be referred to it for orders. Mr. Cunningham, no doubt somewhat overstating the point, speaks in the passage quoted by Lord Curzon of the Punjab Government as not having "power to give orders in any but the most trivial matters," and adds that he "cannot remember any question sufficiently important

to be reported to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, which in its turn the Local Government did not think necessary to refer to Calcutta," and winds up in his epigrammatic way by saying that "under the present system the real authorities that issue orders are the Deputy Commissioner and the Government of India." Now I may observe in passing that even after allowing for a certain amount of exaggeration, by which Mr. Cunningham seems to reduce, not only the Local Government, but also himself and the other very able men who have held the office of Commissioner, to the position of mere ciphers, there is enough left in this statement to supply a strong additional argument in favour of the change now proposed by Lord Curzon; but I am not at this moment concerned with that. At the period to which I am now referring there was no proposal for such a change. The question was one merely of decentralising, of giving a wider discretion to the local officers, and I think it well to mention what was then suggested to the Government of India on this point, because it holds good still and will hold good after the change now proposed. One of the chief causes which compel the Government of India, and as a necessary consequence the Punjab Government, to keep such a tight hold has always been that the general lines of the policy to be pursued are not sufficiently settled—that we are to a great extent drifting without a plan. So long as that is so you cannot safely allow a local officer any large measure of discretion. Hence it was suggested, and not for the first time, by the Punjab Government, that we should consider each section of the frontier separately, that we should determine what objects we should aim at there, what sacrifices we would be prepared to make, and what risks we would be prepared to run, in order to attain those objects, and what methods of action we should adopt, and that we should issue to the officers concerned general instructions of certain degree of definiteness in accordance with the conclusions at which we might arrive. Our officers would thus have some idea of what they were at liberty to do on their own authority and what they should refer for orders. It was, indeed, admitted that there might be cases, though they would be very rare and exceptional cases, where we might dispense with anything of this kind. What was said on this last point was as follows:—

"There may now and again be a frontier tract over which it is manifestly desirable to establish a close control rapidly at whatever cost, and in the case of which we may consider that the simplest plan is to appoint a strong and reliable officer, and leave him to take his own course, without hampering him with any definite instructions, merely throwing the reins on his neck and letting him carry us along as seems best to him; but these would be rare and exceptional cases, and for any Government to take such a course generally along an extensive line of frontier or to any large extent would be simply to abdicate its most important functions and to incur risks, the extent of which it would be impossible to estimate."

11. Having thus given an idea of the sort of matters on which the Punjab Government ventured to express an opinion different to that which the Government of India was disposed to take, I have next to consider how far such expression of opinion by the Government of the Punjab did any harm and how far it did any good.

As to the harm, I think it may safely be said that until recently there were no complaints of its leading to any undue delay or to any friction in dealing with particular cases. The Government of India and the Government of the Punjab knew their respective places in the system perfectly well. When any course of action was proposed the Government of the Punjab stated its opinion, sometimes adding that that opinion was one formed from the limited point of view of local considerations, and leaving the Government of India, who had to look at matters from the broader point of view of military and Imperial considerations, to decide.* Upon this the Government of India commonly decided, as it was perfectly in its right in doing, without entering into further discussion.

* I suspect it is to this Lord Curzon alludes when, in the 37th paragraph of his Minute, he speaks of the Punjab Government as "anxious to shift the ulterior responsibility to the shoulders of the Government of India;" but it is hard to see how the Punjab Government could have taken any other course than that I have described. They rarely had a sufficient opportunity of fully learning the considerations that influenced the Government of India.

In this connection I cannot do better than quote the description of the position Lord Elgin gives in paragraph 20 of his Minute of 6th November 1898:—"I am prepared," he says, "to endorse most emphatically the claim that the Local Government has loyally co-operated in the declared policy of the Government of India. The late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab once said to me when discussing this subject, 'You have only to lift your finger, and the brake will be taken off in any place you think desirable.' That remark is more than an expression of personal loyalty, it contains in a few words a correct exposition of the only principle on which we can rest our arrangements, *i.e.*, that it is the business of the Government of India, and the Government of India alone, to formulate and prescribe a policy outside the borders of British India."

Lord Curzon in paragraph 38 of his Minute writes in a different tone. He says, "I do not see how any Governor-General could deny that if he desires a policy to be pursued or a step to be taken in Baluchistan, which is under the administration of an Agent to the Governor-General, directly subordinate to himself, however unpalatable such a policy or step might be to the Agent to the Governor-General, it will be carried out with incomparably less friction and delay than in a similar case in the Punjab, where the dignity and susceptibilities of a Local Government and of its head demand the most scrupulous and respectful consideration."

Now how far there is good ground for this change of tone it is difficult for us to judge, especially as we do not know what there may be to be said on the Punjab side of the question by the present Lieutenant-Governor, who, strange to say, does not appear to have been consulted regarding the proposals now under consideration; but, however this may be, I think that the mere fact that Lord Curzon takes the view of the present position that he does, and expresses that view in the way he does in various passages of his Minute, affords a considerable argument in favour of the change he proposes, unless, indeed, it can be clearly shown that the retention of the Local Government in the management of the frontier serves some highly important purpose, and I must say I doubt whether any argument against the change can be founded on this latter ground.

12. No doubt, the Punjab Government has, in the past, played an important part, and I hope generally a useful part, in moulding the details of a scheme after that scheme has been determined on, but that is a thing a Chief Commissioner could do equally well and possibly better. The real question is whether the Punjab Government has been able to do more than that, and this question is discussed by Lord Curzon in paragraphs 82 and 83 of his Minute. In these paragraphs, after referring to the matter of punitive expeditions, which I must reserve for separate notice presently, he goes on to speak of the military advances over the border which have carried us forward on to the Samana, into the Kurram, and far into North and South Waziristan, and of what came later, namely, that the Government of India were involved only three years ago in the greatest frontier conflagration that has ever been known. I may observe that the advance into the Kurram cannot properly be mentioned in this connection, as it stands on a totally different footing from the other forward movements, and on the other hand that the advance to the Malakand and the Chitral road ought to have been mentioned; but, however that may be, Lord Curzon asks how it is that, notwithstanding the peaceful disposition of the Punjab Government, things of that sort occurred, and his conclusion is that the plea that we are saved by the intervention of the Local Government from such things is one that will not stand a moment's examination. Now I do not know whether anyone would, at the present day, raise such a plea. Lord Elgin has indeed expressed an apprehension that a frontier Chief Commissioner, such as it is now proposed to appoint, might force the pace, but that it is a totally different thing. It is a case of *facilis descensus*. Either of the two parties that are coupled together may easily drag the other down; but it is not so easy for either to hold the other back. It is, however, unnecessary to pursue this. It is enough to say that I entirely agree with Lord Curzon's conclusion, and I may add that even if the Punjab Government were able to hold back the Government of India

in its forward progress, I do not think it could be decently argued that the Punjab Government should be retained in the system for that purpose. If it is desirable to exercise any control over the Government of India for this or any other purpose, such control should be exercised from above and not by a subordinate.

It is chiefly for these reasons, namely, that the relations of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab in regard to frontier affairs have now become strained, and that the part the Punjab Government can now-a-days take in the management of those affairs is far from being one of first rate importance, that I accept Lord Curzon's proposal for the separation of the frontier.

13. I desire to add only one word more as to the general position in the past; and I do so in order to prevent misapprehension. I trust it will not be supposed from anything I have said that I mean to claim for the Punjab Government the position of a sort of Cassandra—"*Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.*" I have, indeed, endeavoured to show that the discussions that arose between the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab were to a considerable extent the result of the estimate formed by the latter of the local difficulties and risks of the forward policy; and that that estimate erred only by being a good deal below the mark is amply proved by all that has since happened. But it by no means follows from this that the Government of India were not wise in facing those difficulties and risks. Whether they were or not depends on the merits of the forward policy and the rate at which it is thought necessary to push it on in order that it may accomplish its objects in due time, and these are matters which it would be altogether beside my present purpose to discuss.

14. I now desire to say a few words on certain passages in Lord Curzon's Minute, which seem to me to reflect unfairly on the present system, or on the way in which it has been worked by the Punjab Government or its officers. To begin with, Lord Curzon, not content with showing that the Punjab Government failed to stop the forward movement, seeks, towards the end of paragraph 82 of his Minute, to saddle that Government with some share, though not the main share, of the responsibility for those movements, and a little higher up he speaks of those movements as carried out under the "patronage" of the Punjab Government. What he means by this I altogether fail to understand. You might almost as well say that, if I ordered my servant to brush my hat and he proceeded to do so, that the hat was being brushed "under his patronage." The fact is notorious that the forward moves in question were carried out in the execution of a vast system of policy established long before by the highest powers that be, and that, with the exception of the move to the Malakand and the Chitral road, on which the great political parties in England split, they had one way or another the sanction of both those parties. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab had little to do but obey orders, except in so far as it may have been his duty to aid in settling details, and, as already explained, sometimes to point out the difficulties and risks involved.

15. Then as regards the great frontier conflagration of three years ago, for which also Lord Curzon holds the Government of the Punjab in some degree responsible—I think that, in spite of all the eloquence displayed on both sides in the debates in Parliament two years ago, most persons have come to the conclusion that that conflagration was not due to any particular forward movement, or to any defect in the detailed arrangements for carrying it out, but to so many forward movements having been compressed into so short a space of time, which was more than the mass of the tribes could stand; in other words, that the case was simply one in which the cup was filled up and overflowed.

We are not, however, called upon now to discuss at large the question of the proper apportionment of the responsibility for the events of 1897. We have to deal only with the merits of the present system as compared with those of the proposed system, under which the management of the whole frontier would be under the Government of India; and if it is meant to suggest that the outbreaks that occurred in 1897 in the frontier tracts under the control of the Government of the Punjab would probably not have occurred if the work of taking over and

managing those tracts had been kept by the Government of India in its own hands, the observation at once suggests itself that one of the earliest and most serious of the outbreaks that occurred in 1897 occurred not in a tract under the control of the Government of the Punjab, but in the country around and beyond the Malakand, a tract which had been from the start under the control of the Government of India itself.

16. Possibly what Lord Curzon means to suggest is that the conflagration of 1897 was the result of our taking regular troops with us to hold the positions into which we advanced, and that if, instead of doing that, we had organised militia corps recruited to a large extent from the people of the country, as he is now doing for North and South Waziristan, all would have gone smoothly. If this is his idea, I must say it is a very questionable one. I do not desire to express any opinion on the great experiment he is now about to try, and which, if it stands the test of times of trouble in a country like Waziristan, will do him infinite credit. It is enough for the purposes of the present discussion to say that there is not, so far as I know, the smallest reason to suppose that, if the administration of the frontier had been entirely in the hands of the Government of India at the time the forward moves were made, any such experiment would have been attempted. I am not aware that anyone connected with the Government of India or the Head-quarters Staff of the Army in those days ever thought of trying anything of the kind. The truth is that the idea of holding tracts like those of North and South Waziristan by militia corps of the sort referred to was never, so far as I know, taken up by any of the powers that be until it was found that our new acquisitions were of much less value, especially from a military point of view, than had been imagined; that we could not spare regular troops to garrison them without increasing the regular army, and that service in them was highly unpopular, both with the officers and men of that army. Lord Curzon seems, in paragraph 7 of his Minute, to make it a reproach to the Government of the Punjab that they never proposed to adopt any such scheme. Why they did not, it would be easy enough to explain if doing so would now serve any useful object; but it is enough for our present purpose to say that the matter was one of quite sufficient magnitude to engage the attention of Lord Curzon's predecessors and their advisers, and that they, too, did not propose anything of the sort.

17. I have only one matter more to refer to in connection with Lord Curzon's Minute, and that is the question put in paragraph 82, regarding what are commonly called punitive expeditions. He says:—"If the intervention of the Punjab Government acts as a barrier against aggressive schemes, I would ask how has it come about that in the 50 years that have elapsed between the annexation of the Punjab and the present day, during the whole of which time the frontier has been under the control of the Punjab Government, there have been no fewer than 40 military expeditions against the tribes of that frontier?" I have kept this question separate from the other questions asked in that paragraph of the Minute, because it has to be answered in a totally different way, and in a way in which it has been repeatedly answered before. Lord Curzon does not give a list of the expeditions to which he refers, or of the dates at which they took place. He treats the whole thing in a lump, but I have no doubt he is right in saying that there were from first to last forty expeditions, great and small. Further, I have no doubt that, as regards the great majority in number of them, it is chiefly for the Punjab Government and not the Government of India to explain how they came to be necessary, for the great majority of them took place in the days when the Government of India left the management of the frontier to a very much larger extent than it has done recently in the hands of the Punjab Government. But the explanation of the Punjab Government, which, as I have said, is not now given for the first time, is this, that when we first took over the Punjab the frontier tribes had been in the habit of raiding pretty much at their good will and pleasure. They had to be taught what our strength was, and one of the most effectual ways of teaching them was by punitive expeditions. They took a long period to learn their lesson, and during that period punitive expeditions were numerous, but, as time went on, the necessity for them diminished; and, to refer to the condition of things ultimately arrived at, I find that speaking of raids and punitive expeditions, in a note

which I wrote in 1896, I said "raids in any force to speak of across the frontier of British India,* which were formerly so common, are now practically unknown, and we have to deal only with crime of the type which always does and must prevail even in British India, where we have to do with turbulent people. Punitive expeditions properly so called have * * * practically done their work, and have now almost ceased to be necessary." I added, "The only punitive expeditions properly so called, that have been undertaken within the last 15 years, *i.e.*, since we settled down after the second Kabul war, are the first Samana expedition and the first Black Mountain expedition. That is to say, these were the only two expeditions that were necessitated by spontaneous aggressiveness on the part of the tribes. The other expeditions that have taken place during the period referred to have been connected with some forward movement or demonstration on our part."

18. It remains to speak of the addition proposed by me to the draft Despatch. I have already paragraph 12 *supra*) referred to a certain apprehension expressed by Lord Elgin, in paragraph 22 of his Minute of the 6th November 1895, as to the possible effect of establishing on the North-Western Frontier a special authority of the sort now proposed. What he said was as follows :—"If we create this new post, choosing for it, as we are bound to do, a man of energy and ambition, what outlet is he to find for his activity? The career of a Sandeman, the creation of a new Biluchistan, is debarred to him; for the policy which he must carry out is essentially one of *quieta non movere*. It was a policy of non-annexation, of non-interference, which was declared by Her Majesty's Government in the Despatch of 28th January (1895), and was expounded on their behalf by the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State, and the future Viceroy.....It is because I wish to see this policy acted upon in the future, and because I regard it as the best hope of a peaceful and permanent settlement, that I deprecate the establishment on the frontier of an authority which, from the nature of things, must, in my judgment, endanger its continuance." Now, I myself do not think that, at the point we have now reached, we can allow any apprehension of that kind to stand in the way of what is proposed; but, at the same time, I feel bound to state that, in my opinion, the danger referred to is real, and that it is one against which we have to be on our guard. Lord Curzon, it will be seen (in paragraphs 80 *et seq.* of his Minute) utterly scouts the idea of there being any such danger, but, though he has dealt with the matter at considerable length, he has not, I think, seen where the danger really lies. I do not myself think that there is any danger for a long time to come of any authority, high or low, deliberately planning and proposing an advance into any fresh tract beyond the frontier. We may, indeed, be forced to advance into fresh tracts. Having, for example, occupied the Goomal and Tochi valleys, we may be forced into occupying the great Mahsood hill tract which lies between them, as, indeed, the Mahsood maliks told us some years ago we should eventually be compelled to do; or again, having advanced to the Malakand and opened the Chitral road, we may be forced into occupying the surrounding country; but such things would now be looked upon by all responsible persons as most serious misfortunes, which we should strain every nerve to avert. Indeed, I see, from some papers recently received regarding the establishment of the Northern Waziristan Militia, that it is proposed by Lord Curzon to restrict our area of effective occupation in the Tochi valley within narrower limits than many of us would think practicable, having regard to the responsibilities we have taken upon ourselves there.

But though we are not likely to see any fresh forward moves deliberately planned for some time to come, there is another danger against which we have to be on our guard, namely, the danger that the local authorities might, especially by over-interference in the internal affairs of the tribes of the sort referred to above (paragraph 9), draw us gradually into responsibilities which it would be found impossible to fulfil, except by

* It will be observed that I spoke only of raids across the frontier of British India. Since we have advanced into the Goomal and into the Tochi, we have had three additional frontiers exposed to raiding, and the raids on them have been very numerous. In fact, on these three new frontiers we are now very much in the position in which we were fifty years ago on the frontier of British India.

occupying some additional tract, or establishing administrative control over it with the support of a military force of some sort. Now, whatever may be the shortcomings of the present system, it has at least been free from any danger of that sort. Lord Curzon himself evidently believes that, whatever a Lieutenant-Governor may be in other respects, he is at least pretty certain to be above, or perhaps I should say below, being ambitious.* But with a Chief Commissioner, specially appointed to administer the border, it would be apt to be somewhat different. I do not mean to suggest that he would be influenced by mere personal ambition or a desire to distinguish himself—we could all name men of that stamp, but they are happily the exceptions—what I mean is, that he would be apt to feel that his chief *raison d'être* was to establish a firmer grip over the tribes than the Punjab Government had succeeded in doing, and that he would be inclined to better his instructions—that he might, to use frontier expressions, be overanxious to "run the show," "to lift the purdah of the tribes," "to get well in among them," and "to wheel them into line;" and he would know, as we all know, that the most effectual way to do this, provided you can manage it without causing an explosion, is to get your hand well into their internal affairs. No doubt the official instructions to him would continue to be that he should abstain from all unnecessary interference, that he should exercise his control from without, that he should merely teach the tribesmen to govern themselves and manage their own affairs according to our views, and so on. But it is difficult to teach people like the tribesmen in question to do these things, and there would be always a tendency for the work to fall substantially into the only hands able to do it, and for the responsibility to be thrown on to the only shoulders strong enough to bear it, that is to say, into the hands and on to the shoulders of our officials. This would not so much matter if we had only a small tract of tribal territory to deal with; but the transborder tract which will be placed under the new Chief Commissioner is about 500 miles in length, and, even limited as it is at present by the Durand line, is of considerable, and in some places of formidable, breadth. It is, moreover, almost everywhere a country of extraordinary difficulty from a physical point of view, and the numerous tribes inhabiting it are about as hard to manage as any you would find on the face of the earth. No doubt, having started on the lines we have, it may be our ultimate destiny to occupy all that country up to the Durand line, and even that line cannot be counted on as a limit for all times and circumstances. But the rate of progress is to a large extent under our control, and if we let ourselves be drawn on too rapidly, we may before long find ourselves on various sections of the frontier with more on our hands at one and the same time than we can well manage; moreover, even taking the most sanguine view of the experiment now being tried in North and South Waziristan, we may find ourselves in places and in circumstances where it would be impossible to rely on levies raised to any considerable extent from the tribes, and where we should need the support of regular troops. This being the position, I should have thought it desirable on the eve of this new departure to reiterate the injunctions contained in the Despatch of January 1898; and I should have thought this the more desirable because it seems to me, as I have already stated, that the Government of India are on the one hand inclined to take a somewhat exaggerated view of the obligations thrown on us by the Durand Convention, and on the other hand are not sufficiently alive to the difficulties of the position. I should further, with reference to what I have said above, at the end of paragraph 10, have thought it well to say that while the Secretary of State concurred with Lord Curzon in thinking that any minute interference of the Government in the details of frontier work was objectionable, he at the same time thought it necessary to bear in mind the observations made by Lord Elgin in paragraph 20 of his Minute of 6th November 1898, and to be on our guard against pushing too far the theory that the local authority should be "given a free hand."

* He says, in paragraph 83, evidently dealing with the point as one of curious speculation, "I can conceive that an ambitious Lieutenant-Governor, if such a phenomenon were to occur, etc."

(Signed) D. FITZPATRICK.

The 17th January 1901.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 16th March, 1901.

On Saturday, the 9th March, a shallow depression was entering Sind and weather was slightly unsettled in Baluchistan. On Sunday, the depression had advanced into Rajputana and had given light showers at Quetta and Peshawar and cloud in Upper India, but it was of very little importance and filled up without giving any more rain. Winds, however, continued blowing from southerly directions in Baluchistan, where skies remained thickly clouded, and the barometer showed a tendency to fall in Kashmir, indicating the approach of another feeble disturbance from the west which apparently passed through Afghanistan and caused a brisk to rapid fall of the barometer in Kashmir on Monday accompanied with light falls of rain and snow in the North-West Himalayas and light showers of rain at Quetta and in the plains of the North-West Punjab. The heaviest falls reported were ·54 inch at Murree and ·37 inch at Quetta. Light rain and snow continued during the day in Kashmir but the depression had apparently filled up by Tuesday morning and fine dry weather set in over North-West India, which lasted during the remainder of the week. Humidity decreased generally—and at many stations by large amounts—in North-West India and Bombay and some very low humidity percentages were reported from those areas on Wednesday and Thursday, the most remarkable being 22 at Veraval and 26 at Bombay. The actually lowest percentages were 14 at Cherat, 17 at Deesa and 18 at Mount Abu.

No rain was reported from the south of the Peninsula during the first part of the week, but on Friday showers were reported from Negapatam, Tinnevelly and Ceylon and with the setting in of easterly winds on the Coromandel Coast rain increased during the next 24 hours and showers were fairly general in South India on Saturday, Cochin receiving ·95 inch, Calicut ·87 inch and Wellington ·74 inch.

Temperature has been below the normal in North-East India, the central parts of the country and in the east of the Peninsula, the defect being most marked in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the adjoining districts of Bengal and of the Central Provinces. Temperature has been unusually high on the Sind, Kathiawar and Bombay Coasts, the area of largest excess of temperature advancing north-westwards along the coast from Ratnagiri to Kurrachee. Mean temperature was 9° in excess at Ratnagiri on Tuesday: it was 8° in excess at this station on Wednesday, but at Veraval the excess had risen to 12°. Temperature then fell on the Bombay Coast but continued in very large excess at Veraval on Thursday and on Friday had fallen at Veraval and had risen to 8° above the normal at Kurrachee. On Saturday the excess at Kurrachee had increased to 11½°, the excess being chiefly due to the maximum or day temperature which was 102° 9 or 16° above the normal of the day.

Rain.—Very little rain is reported this week. The division of South Madras has received an average fall of ·73 inch and the Baluchistan Hills ·53 inch. The only divisions that have received amounts equal to or in excess of the normal are Lower Burma, Baluchistan, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Malabar, the East Coast and South and South Central Madras. In the majority of these divisions the normal rainfall is either *nil* or below a tenth of an inch in amount.

The largest amounts received at individual stations during the week are:—

Bengal—Goalundo	4·67 inches.
Malabar—Brentelmana	1·67 „
East Coast (South)—Tanjore	1·63 „

The last three columns of the table at the end show that during the period commencing with March 3rd or during the past fortnight, rainfall has been practically normal or in excess in Lower Burma, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Bihar, South Oudh, the East, East Submontane, Central and West divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the south-east, north, submontane and hills divisions of the Punjab, Central India (East) Berar, the Central Provinces, Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, Khandesh, the North and South divisions of the East Coast and South and South Central Madras.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 16TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM MARCH 3RD TO MARCH 16TH, 1901. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, March 3rd to March 16th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
URMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·08	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·27	0	+ 0·27	0·27	0	
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·28	— 0·28	0	0·38	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·13	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·60	— 0·60	0·09	1·05	— 91
	7. Assam Surma	0	2·18	— 2·18	0·15	3·63	— 96
	8. Do. Hills	0	1·03	— 1·03	0·10	1·62	— 94
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·06	0·90	— 0·84	0·43	1·49	— 71
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·20	0·30	— 0·10	0·31	0·65	— 52
	11. Central do.	0	0·19	— 0·19	0·19	0·39	— 51
	12. North do.	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·30	0·43	— 16
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·45	— 0·45	0·06	0·77	— 14
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·26	0·45	— 42
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·35	— 0·35	0·44	0·66	— 33
	16. South Bihar	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·30	0·20	+ 50
	17. North do.	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·56	0·23	+ 144
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. East	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·76	0·13	+ 485
	19. South Oudh	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·20	0·17	+ 18
	20. North do.	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·19	0·20	— 27
	21. N.-W. P. Central	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·15	0·16	— 6
	22. Do. West	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·12	0·24	— 50
	23. Do. East Submontane	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·35	0·17	+ 106
	24. Do. West do.	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·59	0·60	— 2
	25. Do. Hills	0	0·06	— 0·06	1·22	1·58	— 23
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·29	0·32	— 9
	27. South do.	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·15	0·32	— 53
	28. Central do.	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	0·15	0·58	— 74
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·58	0·67	— 13
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·67	— 0·67	1·30	1·44	— 10
	31. North Punjab	0·06	0·30	— 0·24	1·20	0·74	+ 62
	32. West do.	0	0·10	— 0·10	0·04	0·24	— 83
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0·35	0·21	+ 0·14	0·53	0·32	+ 66
	34. Madras South Central	0·20	0·11	+ 0·15	0·30	0·22	+ 36
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	— 0·22	0·40	0·44	— 9
	36. Mysore	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·11	— 10
	37. Konkan	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0·01	
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·03	— 3
	39. Hyderabad North						
	40. Khandesh	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·06	0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·06	— 1
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·11	0·04	+ 17
	43. Do. Central	0	0·12	— 0·12	0·41	0·20	+ 10
	44. Do. East	0	0·16	— 0·16	0·64	0·38	+ 6
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·13	— 1
	47. Sind	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·19	— 1
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·53	0·40	+ 0·13	0·53	0·81	—
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·16	0·04	+ 3
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·04	0·10	—
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	— 0·05	0	0·07	— 1
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·16	0·08	+ 0·08	0·21	0·21	
	53. Hyderabad South	0			0·01		
	54. Madras Central	0·01	0·04	— 0·03	0·01	0·06	—
	55. East Coast Central	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·06	0·11	—
	56. Do. South	0·13	0·02	+ 0·11	0·13	0·11	+
	57. Madras South	0·73	0·20	+ 0·53	1·06	0·36	+

W. A. BION,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observator*

SIMLA, *21st March, 1901.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	36·57	25·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·59	26·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·07	33·33	55·17	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	25·6	29·37	33·68	34·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	28·57	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	29·49	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	20·32	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	21·55	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	36·56	37·88	31·53	38·31	...	...	...	...	17·39	13·79
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	31·37	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	21·62
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	27·59	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12·5	11·87	32·5	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	30·21	16·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	33·75	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	25	38·75	35	...	...	·25	12·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	37·5	32·5	47·5	37·5	...	...	22·5	22·5	22·5	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	27·5	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	34·06	24·06	28·75	24·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	41·25	26·25	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	24·37	37·5	37·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	26·25	26·25	35·62	26·25	...	...	16·25	20·62	12·5	24·37
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	26·25	27·5	40	30	...	...	·20	22·66	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	29·69	38·12	30·78	...	...	19·06	22·19	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	23·24	20·21	36·41	34·37	41·93	34·9	43·12	41·93	25·47	28·07	18·28	30·16
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	21·61	33·33	36·35	39·01	34·06	41·04	38·07	18·18	28·59	15·68	31·98
Jhánsi	15·99	25	43·28	42·08	39·06	37·19	46·04	43·75	26·67	30·16	17·4	32·66
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·35	40	38·12	36·67	42·08	39·01	23·49	30·78	17·81	...
Agra	25	...	50	55	41·72	36·2	42·08	40	21·61	30·78	17·03	33·28
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15·36	21·04	30·78	38·12	39·01	30·78	...	...	19·06	26·67	19·22	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	20	34·79	35·04	40·1	32·97	44·43	38·07	20	27·08	17·4	29·06
Northern—	19·37	21·25	42·5	42·5	40	33·44	...	...	23·75	27·5	...	26·56

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·16	40	49·23	61·54	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·81	28·07	31·37	34·04	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	34·6	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	17·53	...	...	30·91	49·23	42·11	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·32	29·37	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·86	14·29	32·49	25	55·65	54·72	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	21·55	31·68	31·7	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	38·1	61·54	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	40	50	47·5	450	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	25	45	37·5	420	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 to 420	330 to 340	Midnapur
50	42·5	...	...	21·25	30	32·5	27·5	47·5	37·5	400	330	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	23·59	47·5	38·12	410	330	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·72	26·56	50	40·62	530	520	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	27·5	22·5	32·5	27·5	50	45	450	340	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·62	21·56	30	20·31	435	300	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·25	26·25	20·62	21·87	38·75	27·5	360	290	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	22·5	22·5	27·5	26·25	45	35	410	320	Bhágalpur
...	...	16·56	...	16·56	27·5	27·5	24·69	40	33·28	376·41	290·94	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·05	31·93	...	...	18·23	23·75	28·75	28·07	44·43	35·52	404·58	335·26	Benares
												Central—
17·4	33·33	...	...	15·1	32·66	28·59	29·11	...	22·86	376·46	290·88	Cawnpore
91	35·62	...	...	17·97	32·03	36·35	29·58	34·79	34·84	346·41	277·34	Jhánsi
												Western—
17·81	...	...	...	17·81	...	36·35	33·33	...	...	287·86	311·87	Meerut
17·76	39·22	...	...	16·35	30·78	35·57	28·8	42·08	33·28	376·46	290	Agra
18·59	32·66	...	...	14·79	...	28·59	29·58	...	...	360	300 and 305	*Submontane, west-* Shahj·hánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·4	31·35	...	...	17·76	30·78	28·85	27·66	...	22·5	385	310	Lucknow
												Northern—
20	...	...	...	17·5	...	26·72	26·56	...	...	380	300	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*contin*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	190
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	15·84	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	12·54	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·55	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	17·93	20·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	28·44	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	23·7	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24 81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	26·89	20·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	26·67	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	62·5	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	50	47·5	37·5	36·25	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	57·5	60	37·5	37·5	100	140	...	...	2·81	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	45 to 50	46·25	35·62 to 36·25	35	75 and 110	60 and 97·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·
Calcutta	42·5	56·25	33·75	33·12	90	60	...	...	11·25	8·75	10	5·
Central—												
Bardwan	43 12	50	33 44	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·
Pabna	48·75	40	38·12	38·75	112·5	92·5	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	50	42·5	40	75	85	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·
Orissa—												
Cuttack	41·25	43·12	30	30	45	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·57	5	3·
Bihár, south—												
Patna	37·5	30	36·25	34·37	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·12	3
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	52·5	38·12	37·5	37·5	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	38·28	23·44	38·12	34·37	80	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·9	51·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	40	...	...	57·5	50	135	135	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	38·12	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	50	...	...	133·33	133·33	150	142·5	3·33	10	3·75	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	160 and 170	125 and 130	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	38·07	...	...	70	70	...	...	3·33	4·43	...	...
Northern—												

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
2·5	5	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	15	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 100	50 and 100	...	...	25 and 50	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·27	3·12	...	...	40	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
		...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	20	40	...	...	50	50	...	...	26·56	42·08	19·06	50
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	17·34	25	50	50	36·35	36·35	42·08	44·43	18·18	30·78	18·18	36·35
Central—												
Lahore	22·86	28·02	45·1	46·35	34·06	35·57	38·59	41·35	18·59	26·25	17·97	34·74
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25·31	28·59	40	40	38·07	35·57	42·08	42·08	20	33·33	15·68	33·33
Submontane—												
Amritsar	23·54	28·07	41·04	44·43	32·66	33·33	36·35	39·01	...	25·78	18·18	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	25	49·79	53·8	33·75	36·35	38·12	40	20	24·63	14·34	28·59
Western—												
Multan	19·01	25	27·55	34·74	39·01	36·35	42·23	42·19	20	28·02	20	31·98
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	35	37·5	40	36·87	...	...	27·5	...	22·5	35·78
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	32·5	33·75	...	...	2·34	...	17·81	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	38·75 to 40	38·12 to 39·37	56·87	56·25	27·5 to 2·12	28·75 to 30	21·87 to 22·5	35
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	45·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	50·52	...	...	...	...	...	27·97	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·48
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	40·78	40·21	...	...	37·92	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	42·45
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	51·87	53·33	...	...	...	...	25·21	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	38	38	46	44	50	50	...	...	24	36·94
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	33·25	34·75	40	34·75	47	40	...	...	22	33·31
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32	37	43	38	50	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	53·57	51·79	...	...	...	...	25·96	43·27
Akola	...	...	75	...	66·67	...	75	...	...	...	22·92	...
Ellichpur	...	...	72·73	66·67	66·67	57·14	80	61·54	...	...	25	44·44
Amraoti	...	...	55	55	62·5	48·75	67·75	50·87	...	...	22·5	38·75
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	28·7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	27·9
Cuddapah	31·8	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	29·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·4	23·3	47·3	40·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	22·3	25	43·4	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	25·72	24·96	42·05	40·22	87·77	48·98	54·86	63·57	...	...	21·22	27·43
Bangalore	26·13	26·12	52·73	46·16	46·68	41·19	65·89	56·94	...	...	...	29·81

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
19·06	50	...	...	18·18	44·43	40	42·08	...	...	457·34	320	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
17·34	40	...	...	19·06	33·33	36·35	33·33	57·13	57·13	375	297·5	*Southern—* Ferozpur
18·85	34·06	...	...	21·15	30·62	33·65	31·98	48·49	47·03	412·97	336 87	*Central—* Lahore
16·09	35·57	...	...	17·4	34·06	32·66	31·98	40	38·07	412·92	328·28	*South-eastern—* Delhi
16·67	...	...	...	20·52	30·21	34·79	31·35	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
18·44	35	...	...	17·81	30·78	37·03	33·33	40	40	320	273·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
21·61	34·74	...	...	20	31·35	36·35	31·01	...	...	345·94	336·56	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
24·37	42·12	...	...	...	...	41·25	38·75	...	...	395	350	Karáchi
20	36·72	...	...	...	...	42·03	34·06	...	...	427·5	327·5	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	30	35·62	...	...	47·5 to 52·5	47·5	380 to 435	320 to 350	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
25·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
29·01	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	45·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·14	308·33	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
23·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·78	...	...	Dhulia
...	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	30	47	46	467	350	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·25	28·81	...	...	361·5	280	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38	...	...	380	270	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim
38·33	...	...	...	...	...	41·62	...	75	...	457·14	...	Akola
33·33	57·14	...	...	...	...	58·33	50	72·73	50	640	355·55	Ellichpur
27·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	47·5	40	62·5	50	480	340	Amráoti
												Madras—
20·7	25·2	...	...	...	...	55·2	39·3	...	...	325·7	326	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	25·6	...	...	...	...	26·9	25·8	359·6	342·4	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	33·6	35·3	29·4	365·1	317·4	*Central—* Bellary
25·1	32·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	279·6	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	26	23·6	...	...	...	...	40·8	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	31·6	...	...	362·1	329·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	28·5	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
27·7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
						32·54	26·06	62·69	60·34	398·48	368·75	Mysore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13·33	5	13·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferospur	44·43	44·43	...	...	80	80	160	160	4·01	4·01	6·67	8·91
Central—												
Lahore	43·28	48·49	...	...	64·01	61·56	145·47	127·55	8·02	16·04	10	13·33
South-eastern—												
Delhi	40	44·43	...	...	80	80	160	152·4	6·67	8·91	7·24	10
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	45·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	13·02
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	44·43	44·37	...	...	40	44·37	114·37	133·33	6·67	10	6·15	11·41
Western—												
Multan	48·44	50	...	...	80	57·08	177·81	160	4·37	5	5	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	66·25	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	137·5	8·18	...	...	...
Shikárpur	43·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	82·03	51·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	82·03	51·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	90	90	160	150	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	....	...	40	40	110	100	130	100	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	122·5	...	...	...	152	...	140	...	3·65	...	...	...
Ellichpur	114·29	80	...	...	400	266·67	200	160	10	5	...	...
Amráoti	90	70	...	...	350	160	85	150	4·11	1(*a*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·2	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	128·4	128·4	95·9	85·7	...	...	5·8	6·4
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	47·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	69·1	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	39·5	98·7	98·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	3·6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	46·1	...	...	123·4	123·4	107	111·9	...	....	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	63·51	66·36	...	...	350·71	374	140·16	124·67	6·25	10·71	7·75	7·14
Bangalore	64·22	44·07	...	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	128·44	5·25	10·25	7·8	8

(*a*) Per 100lb

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	13·33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
5	10	...	...	60	50	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	12·5	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	50	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5·62	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	10·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	7·97	15	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	40	25	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
3·3	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	100	...	Akola
...	...	...	...	40	50	...	...	100	60	Ellichpur
6·17	10(a)	...	...	60	55	...	...	100	40	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	70	80	70	80	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	100	70	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
6	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	100	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

(a) Per 200lb.

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of Ind

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 26th, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1901 *(The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 3	7 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 8	10 8	..	...	12 12	12 8	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 9	11 9	..	...	...	..
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 14	12 15	...	...	..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	16 4	16 4	...		...	.
Henzada	...	...		...	9 11	9 11	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	10 5	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 5	17 4	32 10	43 9	...	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 10	12 9	...	...	10 9	10 9	10 12	10 12	22 1	21 —	.	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	12 6	10 9	16 12	15 14	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	13 4	13 4	..	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 4	12 5	12 5	58 12	51 2	..	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 9	16 12	18 4	21 —	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	14 2	13 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 2	7 4	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 6	7 —	9 15	10 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	26 —	28 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 4	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	9 — and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	9 6	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	17 12	17 12
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 —	13 5	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	...	..	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or tur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	16 6	16 6	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	20 —	20 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 14	17 14	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	13 4	7 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	7 2	7 2	14 4	14 4	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 5	11 5	Prome
...	...	...	...	11 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	12 10	Tonngoo
...	...	...	...	6 6	7 2	37 9	37 9	8 10	6 14	9 11	9 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 6	37 11	37 11	7 2	7 2	11 14	11 4	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 5	7 1	9 12	10 9	Bamo
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	42 7	42 7	...	5 14	14 10	16 11	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 —	12 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 15	8 —	16 —	16 —	5 13	6 —	8 —	7 14	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 14	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 14	8 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 10	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	11 6	16 12	16 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 6	8 —	11 13	11 13	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	...	...	12 —	13 4	9 8	9 8	Jessore
				10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

[Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorgum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 14	...	...	...	...
Barâwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Patna	13 14	14 4	25 8	25 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 15	9 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	26 4	26 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 11	10 11	...	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 4	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	9 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	20 —	...	...	...
Ranchi	7 8 to 10 —	8 — to 10 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	8 7	9 —	16 14	16 14	...	..	11 13	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hasáribágh	9 —	9 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 8	11 8	21 —	18 14	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	11 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 8	...	...
Patna	11 —	14 —	24 —	27 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 8	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	14 —	10 15	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 12	...	...	15 2	15 4	..	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	24 4	25 4	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	9 8	13 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	12 —	12 12	19 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	10 8	11 —	14 —	12 8	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 8	16 8	17 8
Ghazipur	9 3	9 9	15 3	15 3	7 5	8 14	10 1	9 9	20 14	20 14	19 1	19 8
Jaunpur	8 6	12 10	16 —	15 —	7 2	6 14	11 3	13 1	19 8	20 4	14 6	16 8
Allahabad	9 —	12 —	15 —	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 —	21 —	20 —	22 8	20 8
	8 12	10 4	16 12	16 12	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	21 —	20 8	18 —	17 —
Central—												
Banda	10 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	26 8	25 —	20 —	20 —
Fatehpur	9 8	10 4	16 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	21 8	21 —
Hamirpur	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	25 4	25 4	20 8	20 8
Jalaun	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Cawnpore	9 14	10 4	21 —	21 —	...	..	10 8	11 4	25 —	25 —	22 8	22 —
Jhansi	10 —	9 —	14 12	14 8	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	22 12	20 12	21 —	18 12
Etawah	10 8	10 8	21 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	26 —	24 —	25 —	22 4
Farukhabad	10 3	10 9	20 7	19 1	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	23 3	23 3	24 8	21 13
Mainpuri	10 2	10 2	21 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 8	22 8	23 8	...
Etah	10 4	10 8	23 8	23 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	23 8	24 —	24 8	23 —
Western—												
Meerut	10 4	9 12	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	22 8	21 —
Agra	9 4	9 4	18 —	18 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	23 —	23 —	22 —	20 —
Mathura	10 4	10 —	21 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	10 —	29 —	28 —	28 —	23 —
Aligarh	10 4	9 12	21 —	20 —	6 —	5 12	8 —	...	23 8	22 —	23 —	22 8
Bulandshahr	10 2	10 14	22 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	8 12	9 —	24 8	24 4	23 —	22 14
Submontane, east—												
Bahraich	9 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 8	11 8	12 —	19 —	21 —	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	11 6	11 1	18 4	18 4	5 14	6 10	12 —	12 5	...	20 8	...	...

ate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	8 4	11 8	11 8	Bardwan
				13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	19 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	10 —	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 12	10 11	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaigurí
												Hills—
12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	11 14	11 —	...	...	7 3	7 14	13 8	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 7(*a*)	13 2(*a*)	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 —	18 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum
29 —	27 —	...	...	11 — to 12 —	13 —	21 —	22 —	8 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Ranchi
19 —	23 10	...	...	11 4	10 2	15 12	19 2	13 1	13 8	9 9	9 9	Palámau
23 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	12 4	13 —	13 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	19 15	19 15	13 2	14 11	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 —	19 —	19 8	9 —	10 —	10 5	10 10	Gaya
...	...	19 —	22 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 —	17 12	19 —	8 14	8 14	10 8	10 8	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	23 1	24 4	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	Darbhanga
23 1	24 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	22 8	23 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 10	Saran
24 —	21 —	12 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	9 4	9 8	10 —	10 —	Champaran
24 —	25 —	...	...									
												N.-W Provinces—
												Eastern—
		10 8	11 —	13 —	12 4	19 —	20 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	12 3	11 11	13 —	13 —	20 14	18 2	8 11	8 4	10 2	10 2	Benares
...	...	13 4	13 4	15 4	15 14	19 12	19 14	9 2	10 14	9 4	8 14	Ghazipur
...	...			15 —	14 —	22 8	20 8	10 —(*b*)	11 —(*b*)	11 —	11 6	Jaunpur
14 —	...	15 —	...	12 —	12 12	20 8	20 8	8 4(*a*)	9 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —									
												Central—
				13 8	13 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Banda
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	20 —	...	11 —	11 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	13 12	14 —	18 6	18 6	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 8	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	26 —	26 —	9 8	10 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore
...	19 8	22 —	22 —	10 12	12 4	22 —	21 —	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	31 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Etawah
22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —									
			21 13	12 15	12 9	27 15	25 3	10 15	10 15	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...		11 8	11 2	28 8	28 8	11 8	11 12(*b*)	11 —	10 12	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	27 8	27 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Etah
												Western—
				10 8	10 8	21 —	21 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	10 —	20 —	13 8	14 12	24 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 12	Muttra
...	...	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	26 —	24 —	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	18 —	20 —	11 6	11 8	25 8	25 —	10 —	10 8	10 14	10 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east
15 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Balia
				12 10	12 9	20 8	21 4	10 4	10 10	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1901—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	10 2	11 8	20 8	24 —	8 8	9 8	12 8	13 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	25 —
Budaun	10 4	11 4	25 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 8	28 —	27 —	25 —	24 8
Pilibit	10 9	11 6	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 2	12 2	25 —	23 —	23 8	20 —
Bareli	9 11	11 4	21 4	18 12	5 10	5 10	9 6	10 —	25 —	26 14	25 —	24 6
Moradabad	10 2	10 10	20 8	19 4	5 —	5 —	11 6	11 6	29 8	28 12	24 8	24 8
Bijnor	10 2	10 2	15 12	18 —	4 8	4 8	11 4	12 6	...	...	22 8	22 8
Muzaffarnagar	10 14	10 14	17 8	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	23 2	22 8	22 —	20 —
Saháranpur	11 8	11 8	18 12	18 12	4 13	4 13	9 11	9 11	23 10	22 9	23 8	22 9
Dehra-Dún	9 12	10 8	16 8	17 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	17 —	20 —	20 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —
Almora	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
udh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 8	11 12	20 —	20 4	...	...	16 —	13 8	20 —	20 4	18 8	19 —
Sultanpur	10 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 8	20 8	22 —	17 8	17 8
Rae-Bareli	10 —	12 4	21 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 12	24 —	22 —	24 —	21 —
Unao	10 4	10 12	18 8	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	23 —	22 —	21 —
Lucknow	9 10	10 8	19 —	18 8	5 —	5 4	11 8	11 4	22 —	21 8	22 —	22 8
Hardoi	10 —	11 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	25 —	25 —	...	14 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	9 12	11 8	16 8	18 —	7 8	7 8	8 4	9 —	23 —	23 8	20 —	18 8
Barabanki	10 —	11 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	20 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Gonda	10 6	12 4	14 4	14 8	...	...	11 8	13 4	22 —	21 —	18 —	19 —
Bahraich	9 8	12 —	15 —	16 —	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	28 —	28 —	20 —	20 —
Sitapur	11 —	10 12	22 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	26 —	24 8	26 —	25 —
Kheri	11 —	10 12	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	31 —	29 —	22 —	23 —
ajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	7 8	...	9 2	...	4 11	...	7 8	...	14 1	...	14 1	...
Bánswara	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 6	8 7	12 13	12 13	7 6	7 4	7 14	7 12	17 2	16 6	16 12	15 7
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 —	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	5 12	8 8	7 12	17 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Erinpura	9 4	9 15	16 12	16 5	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 8	19 4	18 —	18 —	17 10
Ajmer	8 14	8 9½	15 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 5½	22 —	22 —	21 —
Abu	9 10 and 9 13	10 1 and 10 5	13 7	13 11	5 13	5 13	8 1	8 1	15 —	15 —	15 4	15 4
Kishangarh	9 8	9 4	16 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 8	23 8	24 —	24 —	24 8
Bundi	9 2	8 6	12 —	12 4	6 —	5 12	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Kotah	9 12	9 8	10 —	8 —	6 8	6 6	7 10	7 8	19 8	17 6	15 14	12 12
Jhalawar	8 15	9 4	7 15	7 14	7 4	7 3	8 10	8 9	14 2	13 3	12 10	10 10
Tonk	8 4	8 4	15 6	15 9	6 —	6 1	6 10	6 11	25 14	23 2	26 1	24 6
Jaipur	8 15	8 8	18 9	17 10	6 6	6 5	7 5	7 3	27 —	25 4	26 14	25 5
Karauli	8 12	8 7	15 —	13 12	10 —	8 12	10 10	11 4	29 6	28 2	27 13	27 13
Dholpur	9 2½	9 9½	17 —	17 14	7 2	7 5	8 2½	8 3	26 2½	24 14½	25 14	24 5½
Bharatpur	9 8	9 8	21 10	20 1	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 12	28 9	29 13	27 1
Alwar	9 8	9 13	19 7	17 8	5 12	5 12	8 5	8 —	27 11	26 4	27 3	25 8
Deoli	8 10	9 —	13 —	13 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	21 13½	22 3	22 —	21 14
Nasirabad	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Bálmer	9 8	9 4	...	...	4 8	4 9	7 8	7 9	...	...	22 12	23 —
Anádra	9 11	9 12	...	8 8	...	5 12	...	8 6	...	...	15 —	14 8
Shahpura	6 8	7 —	15 —	12 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 4	17 —	22 —	19 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	7 10 and 8 9	7 13 and 9 1	14 12	15 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	19 4	19 6	18 12	17 13 and 19 9
Jaisalmer	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 4	16 8	16 —	15 —	15 —
Bikaner	8 2½	8 5	12 8	12 13½	3 8	3 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	16 2½	16 5
entral India—												
Indore	8 4	7 4	10 12	10 4	8 8	8 8	9 ...	9 —	16 8	16 8	17 ...	16 8
Nimach	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 4	18 4	18 4	18 8
Gwalior	8 9½	8 12½	18 3½	17 7	6 3½	6 12	7 4½	7 7	21 3	20 10½	20 6½	19 9½
anjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	8 —	29 —	28 —	29 —	28 —
Ferozpur	10 —	10 —	21 —	19 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	21 —
Central—												
Lahore	11 1	10 8	20 8	16 12	...	...	8 9	8 9	21 4	20 8	20 8	19 12
Gujranwála	11 4	10 4	20 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 8	18 8	21 8	19 8
Gujrát	11 8	11 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	21 —

Rate the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR MANDUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—contd.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	22 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 —	12 —(a)	12 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	18 —	19 —	10 4	11 —	29 —	24 —	13 —	12 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun
...	...	13 2	13 2	13 5	13 5	24 —	24 —	10 9	10 9	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	20 —	20 2	11 14	11 14	26 14	31 11	10 —	11 4	10 15	11 4	Bareli
...	...	22 4	22 4	11 14	11 4	26 14	27 4	10 8	9 8 (a)	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	24 12	12 6	12 6	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	21 4	21 8	8 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	22 9	23 10	23 10	12 5	11 13	23 10	23 10	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
21 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	11 8	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	20 8	22 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
28 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	16 —	16 —	11 —(a)	11 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
28 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	13 —	26 —	25 8	10	11 —	10 8	11 —	Unao
...	...	17 —	17 —	13 4	13 8	21 8	21 8	8 8	9 12	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12—(a)	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	18 —	17 —	14 8	14 8	22 8	24 —	10 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	13 4	25 8	24 8	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 12	Gonda
32 —	31 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 —	27 —	27 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	2 —	25 —	8 8(a)	9 8(a)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
25 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	33 —	29 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2½	...	15 —	...	8 —	...	10 4	...	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	4 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	11 13	10 10	11 5	11 2	17 —	15 15	10 5	9 10	10 1	10 2	Mewar (Udaipur)
												Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Erinpura
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 13½	10 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	18 15	18 15	7 9	7 9	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	24 8	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	6 13	19 —	19 —	...	...	9 6	9 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 6	18 2	16 12	6 14	6 12	9 10	9 8	Kotah
...	...	10 14	10 12	8 14	7 12	13 6	13 4	6 5	6 1	8 15	8 13	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 12	27 7	27 1	...	...	10 8	10 9	Tonk
...	...	19 3	18 15	10 15 and 24 15	10 11 and 22 12	27 —	25 14	20 8	20 4	12 7	12 2	Jaipur
...	...	26 9	26 4	14 1	13 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 15	Karauli
...	...	16 14½	16 14	10 11½	11 1½	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	11 11	13 4	...	28 8	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 9	26 10	26 4	19 —	18 —	11 4	11 15	Alwar
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 5	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Deoli
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	7 13	9 12	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 9	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 —	19 —	17 6	...	...	11 —	11 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	11 4	9 4	23 —	23 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 9	12 8	18 2	18 2	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	6 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	17 ...	17 —	6 8	6 4	11	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 12	Nimach
...	...	5 14	5 13	10 3½	10 8	22 10	22 2	8 ¼	8 2½	10 9	10 8	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 2	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	21 4	19 8	1. 10	11 7	17 10	18 9	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	20 —	23 —	11 2	10 14	19 8	19 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrát
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	19 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 1	10 1	19 —	19 —			8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	27 8	27 —
Delhi	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 8	24 8	23 —	22 8
Rohtak	9 8	10 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	28 —	26 —	25 —	24 —
Karnal	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	21 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 —	11 8	18 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	27 8	24 —	23 —	20 —
Ludhiána	11 8	11 4	17 8	15 4	...	...	9 8	9 12	22 —	21 8	22 —	21 8
Jalandhar	12 —	11 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	14 —	22 —	19 —
Hoshiárpur	11 4	11 4	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 4	19 —
Gurdaspur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	21 —	21 —	23 —	21 —
Sialkot	11 4	11 2	21 —	17 —	...	...	12 4	13 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Simla	8 12	8 12	10 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 8
Kángra	14 8	16 —	13 —	20 8	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	26 —	25 —	21 —	18 —
Hazara	13 4	13 4	16 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Peshawar	12 —	11 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	24 —	22 —	17 —	16 —
Kohát	10 4	9 4	15 5	13 1	...	...	10 6	10 6	20 6	20 6	16 4	16 9
Bannu	9 4	9 9	13 2	11 7	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12
Western—												
Shahpur	11 4	11 2	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 —	17 —	16 8	16 8
Jhang	11 4	10 14	20 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 8	17 4	17 —	17 4
Multan	10 —	9 12	19 8	15 14	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	13 —	18 —
Montgomery	10 14	10 14	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 5	9 —	20 4	19 —	19 12	19 —
Dera Ismáel Khan	9 14	10 —	13 4	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	21 8	18 12	16 8	16 4
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 —	14 6	12 8	...	...	11 4	10 8	18 12	18 2	17 8	16 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	16 —	15 —	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 12	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Mirpur and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Sukkarpur	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	18 —
Quetta	9 8 to 10 —	9 15 to 10 7	12 8	13 12	6 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 15	6 15	...	...	9 9	6 1	12 2	9 10	12 5	10 7	8 7	8 7
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 11	9 13	10 11	11 6	10 6	9 12	10 10	10 10
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	7 12	7 12
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	12 4	11 10	11 15	11 15
Tanna	6 —	6 6	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 11	11 11
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 1	10 1	14 2	14 2	14 7	13 1
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 15	8 15	9 7	9 7	12 7	11 7	10 12	10 12
Satara	8 11	8 5	...	...	11 1	10 11	11 9	11 4	12 11	12 —	12 8	12 2
Sholapur	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	13 6	11 10	15 3	13 14
Bijapur	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 15	10 15	14 6	14 6	13 11	13 11
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 3	9 3	13 4	13 4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 6	12 6	13 3	13 3
Nasik	7 6	7 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 10	12 15
Dhulia	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 8	9 8	14 14	14 14	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 10	11 2	15 12	15 4	13 14	13 14
Broach	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Kaira	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 8
Baroda	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Ahmadabad	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	19 8	19 8	19 —	17 8
Godhra	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 12	9 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
Lima	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 8	21 —	17 —	17 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	10 —	9 2	...	...	7 2	5 6	9 6	8 14	...	...	16 10	14 9
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 12	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 12	...	...
Khandwa	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	7 13	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 5	9 8	16 —	17 —	...	...
Betul	7 8	7 5	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 9	8 9	21 15	21 15	...	...
Chhindwara	7 —	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 8	17 4	...	...
Wardha	7 4	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	10 —	16 —	17 12	...	...